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The North-China Herald

AND SUPREME COURT AND CONSULAR GAZETTE

WEEKLY EDITION OF THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission as mail matter under Class B.

(Tse-ling-ying-chi-chou-kan 礼拜初星華中)

VOL. CLXVII. No. 3165. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1928. TAELS 12 PER ANNUM.

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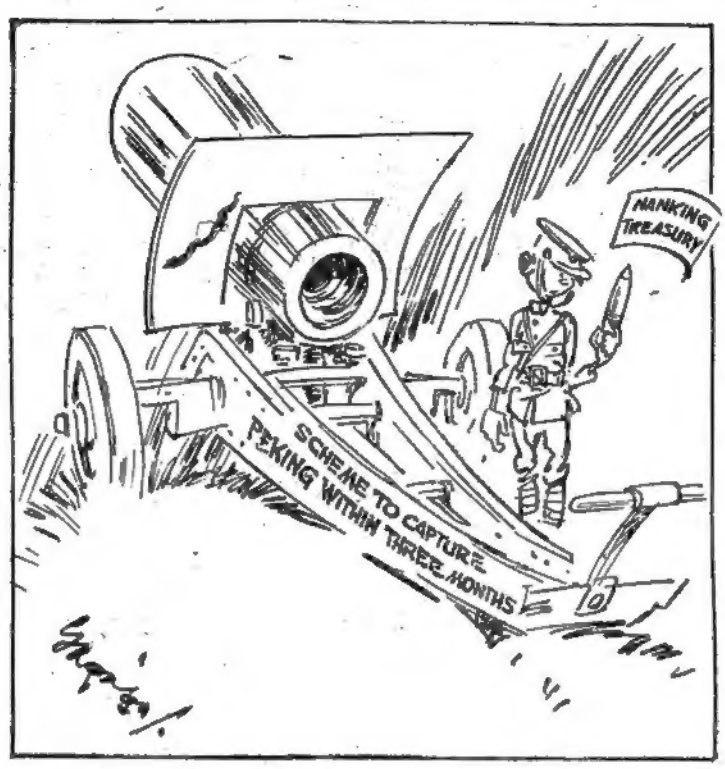

Nanking Artillerist: "Will it shoot if I put this small thing in?"

NANKING AND AMERICA AGREED

Negotiations over Nanking Communist Outrage Concluded: Satisfaction Said to Be Gained All Round

An agreement on the Communist outrage in Nanking on March 24, 1927, between Mr. MacMurray, American Minister, and Mr. Huang Fu, Nationalist Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been reached.

Similarly, there was no way of obtaining official information with regard to the contents of the agreement, but it is known from many sources that the agreement covers all the points of the original notes on the outrage in a manner satisfactory to both parties, a mixed commission having been agreed upon to consider the character and amount of reparations.

The question of the barrage about Socony Hill and the large problem of the revision of treaties, according to information which should be accepted as accurate, are not dealt with in the agreement with regard to the incident itself but are separately handled, it is said, without loss of either dignity or principle by the United States and yet in a manner which has apparently satisfied the Nationalist Government.

Nationalists' Demands

Negotiations for the settlement of the Nanking incident have been continuous with one or other of the five Powers since last June. The difficulty of reaching a settlement arose principally from the fact that the Political Council of the Nanking Government had outlined a programme for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which took this question out of its proper isolation and made it a lever for a consideration of all problems between China and the nation concerned. In fact, at some stages of the negotiations, it was almost made to appear that the foreign Power was the offender and that the Nationalist Government was not at all to blame.

The Powers demanded apology, punishment of the offenders and reparations, with some assurance that similar incidents would not occur again in Nationalist territory. The expression of regret was agreed to in all negotiations but, to counter-balance that, the Nationalist Government raised the question of a similar expression with regard to the barrage about Socony Hill. The principle of reparations was never denied by the Nationalist Government, but the mechanics for determining the amount and the means for the payment of the amount of reparations were technical questions which sometimes proved somewhat of a stumbling-block.

The Necessary Punishment

The question of punishment, however, was a very serious impediment to settlement. Three men were responsible, General Cheng Chien, Commander of the 10th Division of the Nationalist Army, a General Wang, who shortly disappeared from the scene, and Comrade Lin Tze-han, head of the Political Council of General Chen's army. It was everywhere admitted that General Cheng's troops mutinied under Communist instructions and that Comrade Lin was responsible for the mutiny as well as the outrage. It was further admitted that General Cheng's political position was so important that to hold him responsible would be to make inevitable an open breach between Nanking and Hankow and no Power was prepared to [redacted] responsible for further divisions in China. Nevertheless, the principle of punishment could not be waived. Mr. Huang Fu's announcement that 51 persons had been punished has been accepted at its face value, but it is understood that, in the American Note, the importance of sincerity in punishment is stressed as a measure of China's sincerity in dealing with foreign Powers.

The British Negotiations

Mr. MacMurray's negotiations did not commence when Sir Miles Lamppon's negotiations ended, as is so often assumed, because one was not dependent upon the other and generally discussions have been continuous between Nanking and each of the Powers concerned. Nor have Sir Miles Lampson's negotiations definitely failed, as is so often assumed in casual reports. There have been diplomatic impediments to overcome which take time and the success of any one of the negotiations definitely indicates that the incident as it involves the other Powers will shortly be settled.

The outrage occurred on March 24, 1927, when the Nationalist troops entered Nanking and occupied the city. A campaign of looting and carnage followed, designed especially to intimidate foreigners. It is now known that the intention of the Communists was not so much to harm the few foreigners in Nanking as it was to intimidate the foreigners in Shanghai so that they would not risk defensive measures against the Nationalists when they attempted to seize this city. It was also known that the Hankow Communists sought to destroy Nanking as a possible capital for General Chiang Kai-shek who was then a refugee on a Chinese gun-boat from the anger of the Hankow Communists, who had practically driven him out of their Government. A committee had been appointed to take possession of Shanghai and a Communist civilian army had been created to capture the International Settlement. Nanking was to be an object lesson.

The Barrage

The foreigners in Nanking and the city itself were saved by the timely intervention of the British and American men-of-war there. The ships who set up a barrage around Socony Hill, where most of the foreigners had taken refuge, and thus exhibited the fact that life and property would be protected by the foreign Governments if necessary. After this barrage, the Communists there ceased their activities. The first shot in the barrage was fired from an American ship and every consular and naval officer connected with the incident has been praised and rewarded by the American Government.

The Nanking Government always assumed moral responsibility for the incident, but insisted that it as much aimed at the persons who composed it in April as at the foreigners. They indicated their opposition to the Communists by their Party Purification Movement and by their eventual breach of relations with the Communist Party of China and with Soviet Russia.

The settlement reached by Mr. MacMurray previous to settlement by other Powers has special significance for Americans because he had been attacked in his own country by certain elements for his failure to take a positive attitude towards diplomatic questions in China.

Chinese Statement of Case

According to the "Shunpao," Both expressed a keen desire to see the matter settled once and for all. Mr. MacMurray announced that his Government was prepared to consider the question of revising the unequal treaties and to treat with China on a footing of equality, because it was and always had been the desire of the American Government to maintain friendly relations with the people of China.

Mr. Huang brought up the question of the American gunboats bombarding Nanking and Mr. MacMurray agreed to apologize in that respect provided the Nationalist Government assumed responsibility for the Nanking Incident and expressed an apology. He asked Gen. Huang also to give an assurance that there should be no future recurrences of such instances, to which the Chinese Minister readily agreed. Thus, it was agreed that the whole incident was a misunderstanding and that it should be wiped out of the records as quickly as possible.

A Sino-American Commission of Inquiry will shortly be appointed to decide on the question of damages and indemnity.

Ministers' Departure

Mr. MacMurray, accompanied by Capt. Powell and Mr. H. Bucknell left Shanghai on Sunday afternoon in the U.S.S. Richmond on his way back to Peking.

FULL TEXT OF NOTES EXCHANGED

The full text of the notes exchanged between the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Nanking, and the United States Minister to China, in settlement of the Communist outrage, at Nanking on March 24, 1927, was issued for publication yesterday.

The Nanking Government, while emphasizing that Communists were the authors of the outrage, accepts responsibility for it, expresses regret, states that the guilty have already been punished, promises security for the future and suggests the appointment of a Sino-American Commission to assess damages with a view to reparation. This is accepted by the United States Government as satisfactory.

Additional notes are published simultaneously referring to the barrage put by the American Warships Noa and Preston and the revision of treaties.

The Notes are all dated Shanghai, March 30.

Note from Minister for Foreign Affairs, Nanking, to American Minister

"With reference to the Nanking incident which took place on the 24th of March last year, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Nationalist Government has the honour to inform the American Minister that, animated by a desire to promote the most friendly feelings happily subsisting between the American and Chinese peoples, the Nationalist Government are prepared to bring about an immediate settlement of the case, along the lines already agreed upon as a result of the discussions between us beginning from the 26th of February this year.

"In the name of the Nationalist Government, the Minister for For-

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eign Affairs has the honour to convey in the sincerest manner to the Government of the United States of America their profound regret at the indignities to the American Flag and to the official representatives of that Government, the loss of property sustained by the American Consulate, and the personal injuries and material damages done to the American residents. Although it has been found, after investigation of the incident, that it was entirely instigated by the Communists prior to the establishment of the Nationalist Government at Nanking, the Nationalist Government nevertheless accept the responsibility therefor.

"The Nationalist Government have, in pursuance of their established policy, repeatedly issued orders to the Civil and Military authorities for the continuous and effective protection of the lives and property of American residents in China. With the extermination of the Communists and their evil influences which tended to impair the friendly relations between the Chinese and American peoples, the Nationalist Government feel confident that the task of protecting foreigners will henceforth be rendered easier; and the Nationalist Government undertake specifically that there will be no similar violence or agitation against American lives or legitimate interests.

"In this connection, the Minister for Foreign Affairs has the pleasure to add that the troops of the particular division which took part in the unfortunate incident, at the instigation of the Communists, have been disbanded. The Nationalist Government have in addition taken effective steps for the punishment of the soldiers and other persons implicated.

"In accordance with the well accepted principles of International law, the Nationalist Government undertake to make compensation in full for all personal injuries and material damages done to the American Consulate and to its officials and to American residents and their property at Nanking.

"The Nationalist Government propose that for this purpose there be instituted a Sino-American Joint Commission to verify the actual injuries and damages suffered by the American residents at the hands of the Chinese concerned, and to assess the amount of compensation due in each case."

American Minister's Reply to Minister for Foreign Affairs, Nanking

"The American Minister has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the Note of this day's date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs, which reads as follows:—

(The Note from Nanking is then repeated in its entirety. Thereafter follows the American Minister's reply.—Ed.)

"In the full realization of the inherent justice and honour of the Chinese people when not affected by the incitations of subversive influences, and with a deep appreciation of the sorrow and humiliation caused to all thoughtful elements of that people by the Nanking incident, and believing that the earnest given as to the punishment of those guilty of the incident will be completely fulfilled at the earliest opportunity—particularly as regards Lin Tsu-han, who was personally responsible for the incident—the American Minister accepts in behalf of his Government the terms set forth in the Note from the Minister for Foreign Affairs in definite settlement of the questions arising out of that incident.

"Confident of the spirit of sincerity in which the present settlement has been made, the American Government looks to the loyal fulfilment of the said terms of settlement, as affording a measure of the good faith and good will with which it may anticipate being met, by the Nanking authorities, in other phases of the relationships between the American and the Chinese peoples."

The Question of the Barrage

The following is the first Additional Note from the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Nanking, to the American Minister:—

"Referring to the Notes exchanged this day on the subject of the settlement of the questions arising out of the Nanking incident of March 24, 1927, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Nationalist Government has the honour to invite the attention of the American Minister to the fact that on that date fire was opened upon Socony Hill, at Nanking, by the American war vessels, Noa and Preston, then lying in port. In view of this fact the Nationalist Government earnestly hope that the American Government will express regret at this action."

This is the reply to the first Additional Note, from the American Minister to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Nanking.

"The American Minister has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a Note of to-day's date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs in which reference was made to the fact that on March 24, 1927, the American war vessels, Noa and Preston, then lying in port, opened fire upon Socony Hill at Nanking, and in which the hope was expressed that the American Government would indicate their regret at this action.

"In reply, the American Minister has to point out that the firing referred to was in fact a protective barrage, strictly confined to the immediate neighbourhood of the house in which the American Consul and his family and staff, together with many others, had been driven to seek refuge from the assaults of an unrestrained soldiery; and not only did it provide the only conceivable means by which the lives of this party were saved from the danger that imminently threatened them, but it also made possible the evacuation of the other American residents at Nanking, who were in actual peril of their lives. The American Government therefore feels that its naval vessels had no alternative to the action taken; however deeply it deplores that circumstances beyond its control should have necessitated the adoption of such measures for the protection of the lives of its citizens at Nanking."

The Revision of Treaties

A second Additional Note from the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Nanking to the American Minister follows:—

"Referring to the Notes exchanged this day on the subject of the settlement of the questions arising out of the Nanking Incident of March 24, 1927, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Nationalist Government has the honour to express the hope that a new epoch will begin in the diplomatic relations between China and the United States, and to suggest that further steps may be taken for the revision of the existing treaties and the readjustment of outstanding questions on the basis of equality and mutual respect for territorial sovereignty."

On this the American Minister replied to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Nanking, as follows:—

"The American Minister has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a note of to-day's date in which the Minister for Foreign Affairs expressed the hope that a new epoch would begin in the diplomatic relations between the United States and China, and that further steps might be taken for the revision of the existing treaties and the readjustment of outstanding questions on the basis of equality and mutual respect for territorial sovereignty.

"Although the question of treaty revision can scarcely be considered germane to that of amends to the American Government and its nationals for the Nanking incident, the American Minister is not averse from setting forth at this time what he has already made known in that regard to the Minister for Foreign Affairs in conversations with him last month.

"It is unnecessary to recall the traditional friendship existing between the United States and China. As is manifest alike from the course of action consistently pursued by the American Government and from the statement of policy made by the Secretary of State on January 27, 1927, the Government and the people of the United States are in full sympathy with the desire of the Chinese people to develop a sound national life of their own and to realize their aspirations for a sovereignty so far as possible unrestricted by obligations of an exceptional character. With that in view, the American Government entertains the hope that the remedying of the conditions which necessitated the incorporation of such provisions in the earlier treaties may from time to time afford opportunities for the revision, in due form and by mutual consent, of such treaty stipulations as may have become unnecessary or inappropriate.

"To that end, the American Government looks forward to the hope that there may be developed an administration so far representative of the Chinese people, and so far exercising real authority, as to be capable of assuring the actual fulfilment in good faith of any obligations such as China would of necessity have for its part to undertake incidentally to the desired readjustment of treaty relations."

Nanking, April 4.

The Nanking incident of March 24 of last year, in so far as it concerned the United States, has been definitely settled as the result of a series of conversations between General Huang Fu, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Nationalist Government and Mr. John V. A. MacMurray, the American Minister to China. The official texts of the notes exchanged were given out this morning, simultaneously at Nanking and Washington.

It transpires that, while on his recent tour of inspection in the South, Mr. MacMurray met the Nationalist Minister of Foreign Affairs at Shanghai. In their very first meeting, on February 26, they referred to the incident, each expressing an earnest desire to bring about an early settlement of the case. Mr. Edwin S. Conningham, American Consul-General at Shanghai, and Dr. G. Zay Wood, Chief of the Section of American-European Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, were authorized, respectively, by the American Minister and General Huang Fu to take up the preliminary negotiations, which lasted almost a month. As a result of their labours the groundwork was ready when Mr. MacMurray returned to Shanghai from his trip up-river. It did not, therefore, take more than two sessions for General Huang Fu and Mr. MacMurray to agree on the draft of the Notes to pass between the Nationalist and United States Governments, after which the Notes were duly drawn up in English and Chinese and signed on March 30.—Reuter.

POSTAL DIRECTOR COMES SOUTH

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Peking, Mar. 30.

Mr. H. Picard-Destelan, co-Director-General of Posts, left for the South to-day.

CHINESE PRESS CLAIM A QUID PRO QUO

FROM RODNEY GILBERT

Peking, Apr. 4.

The settlement made by Mr. MacMurray, the American Minister, with Nanking is the sole topic in diplomatic circles to-day, in which it does not escape criticism.

The most charitable verdict is that Mr. MacMurray made the very best of a bad job under orders from Washington inspired by the British effort. Yet it is unanimously agreed that the American expression deploring the need for the barrage and mention of the treaties should not have been admitted in connection with the outrage, since it was obviously introduced, with deliberate intent, by the Chinese to be misconstrued as a face-saving *quid pro quo*.

The local Chinese press already proves what an error it has been by headlines announcing an apology for the gunboat barrage and a promise of treaty revision as exchanges for the settlement.

Diplomats appreciative of Mr. MacMurray's astute wording, point, in particular to his obvious effort to avoid mention of the Nanking Government, so that the latter remains unrecognized. The nearest approach in the text is "the Nanking Authorities."

Despite approval of these verbal tactics, the local diplomatic world generally deplores the settlement as failing to provide for the one vital essential, namely, such preventive punishment of responsible military commanders as might have effectually discouraged any repetition. The punitive clause in the settlement is rightly regarded by all the Legations as solely essential and therefore as the weakest in Mr. MacMurray's agreement and completely nullifying the effect of the skilful verbal fencing so far as effect on China is concerned, as opposed to ignorant bureaux and public opinion abroad.

French Minister to Stay on

An order has been received by the French Minister, the Comte de Martel, to delay his departure for Home. This is naturally interpreted in all Chinese yamens to mean that the French Minister has been instructed to emulate Mr. MacMurray in the Nanking settlement before returning.

Treaty Revision

Washington, Apr. 5.

Coincident with an announcement by the State Department that the settlement of the Nanking incident reached between the American Minister to China and the Nationalist Foreign Minister is satisfactory to the United States Government, the Secretary of State Mr. Frank B. Kellogg has issued a statement renewing the pledge he made in January, 1927, that the United States is willing to open negotiations for new treaties to replace the so-called unequal treaties whenever a delegation fairly representative of all China requests such action.—Reuter.

Japanese Press Opinion

Tokyo, Apr. 3.

Commenting on the reported settlement between the United States and the Nationalist authorities of the Nanking affair, the "Asahi" considers that the very favourable terms reported to have been accorded to Nanking are likely to embarrass Great Britain and the other countries which have not yet come to a settlement with the Nationalists, though it expresses the opinion that Japan should find it more simply to reach an agreement as she did not take part in the bombardment.

The "Hochi" regards the conclusion of the agreement as a step forward on the part of America in the eventual recognition of the Nanking Government. Both papers urge the necessity of Japan making efforts for the early solution of the affair, the "Hochi" pointing out in this connection that cognizance should be taken of the very cordial relations existing between Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and Japan.—Reuter.

Japanese Demur on Treaties

Peking, Apr. 4.

While the other Powers are anxious to follow America's example and get the Nanking affair settled, it is believed that they consider it undiplomatic to mention the "unequal treaties" in any way in the same agreement as the settlement. Hence it is doubtful when a settlement will be reached.

The Japanese appear to be specially determined not to mention the the treaties and point out that their position is more delicate than that of the other Powers owing to their treaty with China having already expired and because their negotiations with the Northerners for a new treaty have been going on for many months.—Reuter.

Negotiations with Britain Continue

The negotiations with Great Britain over the Nanking Incident, continues the "Sinwanpao," were interrupted by small matters which had arisen. Sir Miles Lampson, the British Minister, has returned to Peking, but negotiations are being continued by Sir Sidney Barton, the British Consul-General in Shanghai, who has been entrusted with full responsibility.

Japan, France, Italy Approached

The following items are translated from the "Sinwanpao":—

Negotiations with Japan, France and Italy Opened.

With reference to the Nanking Incident, apart from the settlement with the United States, Japan, and Italy are concerned. The Waichiaopu (Nationalist) has deputed Mr. Yuan, the Second Junior Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, to approach those concerned, so as to reach a settlement within the earliest possible period. A representative of this journal has questioned the authorities of the three countries mentioned regarding the negotiations and learns that the drums have been beaten and negotiations opened. These, however, have not yet reached a stage where a public statement can be made but negotiations are proceeding satisfactorily.

Japan's Stand

A reporter of the "Sinwanpao" is said to have called upon Mr. S. Yada, H.I.J.M. Consul-General, on Monday, and questioned him with reference to the Nanking incident. Mr. Yada said (according to the report) that formal negotiations with the Nationalist Government will begin shortly for a settlement of the question, and he expected it would be an amicable one.

He could not disclose the Japanese Government's policy, and he did not think that Japan would consent to the abolition of the so-called unequal treaties which, he said, must be the subject of future negotiations. Japan would not undertake to recognize the Nanking Government just yet but would have to wait for a year or two when, he thought, the time would be ripe.

TURKISH ENVOY FOR NANKING

Angora Anxious to Enter Into Friendly Relations

Nanking, Apr. 3.

In a telegram to the Government Council from Angora, the capital of Turkey, Messrs. Hu Han-min, Wu Chao-chu and Sun Fo, who are visiting Turkey in the course of their world tour, state that the Turkish Government has expressed itself as being extremely desirous of entering into friendly relations with the Nationalist Government and is prepared to send a diplomatic minister soon to Nanking.

On behalf of the Nationalist Government, Messrs. Hu, Wu and Sun have given assurances to the Turkish Government that the Nationalist Government would cordially welcome an envoy from the Republic of Turkey.—Kuo Min.

THE MARTIAL LAW IN CANTON

Evidence Discovered of Planned Rising on April Fools' Day

Canton, Apr. 1.

Martial law was proclaimed last night and will again be enforced to-night as a precautionary measure, trouble being feared.—Reuter.

Canton, April 3.

Learning that the Communists here were plotting to create disturbances on April 1, the Chinese authorities proclaimed a martial law on the night of March 31 and raided Communist organizations at two places in the city. In the raid, the authorities arrested 17 men and two women, and seized bombs, red flags, red neckties and a large number of inflammatory handbills.

The military authorities also raided the Military Academy at Whampoa the same night and disarmed a part of its students. It is said that the authorities disarmed the students of the Whampoa Military Academy, because they feared that they might instigate the soldiers of the 11th Army who were recently discharged by General Chen Ming-shu and the troops of the 5th Army formerly under General Li Fu-lin.

In the meantime, the military authorities are exercising strict control over the traffic between Huangchow and Honam in order to prevent soldiers of bad character from creating disturbances.

The military authorities have discovered that a large number of riesha coolies are involved in the communist plot.—Toho.

NORMAL freight services on the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway have been resumed.

MR. Liang Shih-yi, states a report from Peking, will organize a new financial firm under the name of Bank of Customs Tariff.

THE Russian press has it that the Soviet Army during 1927 was composed of 562,000 men, constituted as follows:—Russians 64.8 per cent., Ukrainians 17.4 per cent., White Russians 4.2 per cent., Jews 2.1 per cent., and Tartars 2 per cent. There apparently is a trifle of something else.

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NANKING'S CAMPAIGN ON PEKING

Active Preparations to Strike While Peking Concentrates on Feng Yu-hsiang: Governor of Canton Guarding Nanking

All the Chinese news agencies during the week end are full of reports from Nanking of preparations for the launching of the northern expedition. This is probably due to the general belief that Peking itself is about to attack Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang. Thus a Kuo Wen message dated Peking, March 31, says:—

The general attack upon Honan is expected to be ordered on April 1. The whole force of General Chih Yi-chiao is now concentrating at Mataotsung and Kuangtotsung, ready for an offensive against the Northwestern troops. Both General Chang Hsueh-liang and Yang Yu-ting are at Shihchiachuang in personal direction of the military affairs there.

H. Q. on Road to Hsuchowfu

From repeated messages from our Peking correspondent one gathers that Peking is not concerned about General Chiang Kai-shek but is set on smashing Marshal Feng. Naturally Nanking would, therefore, try to create an immediate diversion, especially as the pro-Feng Yu-hsiang party in Nanking is now strong. Both the newly appointed Minister and Vice-Minister of the Foreign Affairs are Feng's adherents as also in the Minister of the Interior who has just appointed a number of subordinates who may be presumed to be of the same sympathies (see page 4).

A Kuo Min message (this is the official Nationalist news agency) says that on Friday night the entire staff of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's, the Commander-in-Chief's, Headquarters crossed the Yangtze, *en route* to the front at Hsuchowfu. In this connection our Kashing correspondent's message to-day is significant; that the troops going to Hsuchowfu have not stayed in Kashing, in the foreign houses earmarked for them, but have been hurried on to the front.

Li Chi-sen Stays in Nanking

Most remarkable of all is the statement that General Li Chi-sen, the Governor of Canton, who arrived from the South the week before last, is staying north in order to assist the campaign by guarding the rear of the expedition. The Kuo Min publishes the following message from Nanking, March 31:—

General Li Chi-sen and General Ho Ying-ching were formally installed respectively as Chief of Staff and Assistant Chief of Staff to the Commander-in-Chief of the entire Nationalist Forces at Military Headquarters, yesterday morning, before a large gathering of Party and Government officials including staff members of the Military Council.

Addressing the gathering, Commander-in-Chief Chiang Kai-shek said that since he expected soon to leave for the front and inasmuch as mainmeans victory half achieved at the tenance of peace and order in the rear front, he had requested Generals Li and Ho to take charge in the rear.

In reply, General Li declared that whole-hearted support should be given to Gen. Chiang in order to ensure the success of the forthcoming expedition. He warned the audience against various rumours and pledged his support to the prosecution of the expedition. General Ho, besides pledging himself to do his utmost to assist General Li, also urged co-operation on the only means of achieving success against Northern militarism.

The Sinews of War

The question of finances at such a moment is naturally a pressing one. The Kuo Wen News Agency says that the $15,000,000 in specie which we reported on Saturday as being *en route* to Nanking has safely reached its destination "under the protection of General Chien Tu-chun's troops, in a special train arranged by the Shanghai-Nanking Railway Administration. The money was deposited next morning in the Bank of China at Hsiakuan until late in the afternoon (Saturday), whence the money was handed over to General Chiang Kai-shek's delegate."

The Chinese papers last week calculated that Nanking should be able to count on: National revenues $5,500,000, Provincial revenues the same, and bond issue $3,500,000—in all $14½ millions. This is considered ample for the three months' campaign within which it is hoped to capture Peking.

Apart from these sums there is the projected loan of $15,000,000 secured on the cigarette taxes, negotiations for which are believed to be practically complete.

Gen. Chiang Gone to Front

Later

General Chiang Kai-shek has left for the front and it is not known how long he will remain there. Mrs. Chiang Kai-shek arrived in Shanghai yesterday morning. The Nationalists expect to launch their offensive immediately.

Generals Pei Chung-hsi and Cheng Chien are reported to be moving their troops from Hankow, along the Kinhan Line into Honan to support Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang's rear. General Chu Pei-te is moving from Kiangsi into the Pukow region, it is understood, to take up his position on the Tientsin-Pukou line.

There are reports that the movements from Hankow and Kiangsi are not in full accordance with the wishes of Nanking and that there is a movement to undermine General Chiang's position, but this could not be confirmed in Nationalist quarters, where there seems to be an insistence that the whole Kuomintang is unified in opposition to the North.

A Financial War

The present war must be regarded as a financial war. The party possessing the largest funds is likely to be able to outlast and outplay its rivals. To obtain ample funds, Mr. T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance of the Nationalist Government, has called a conference of all financial officials in all Nationalist provinces for the purpose of increasing the war budget. This conference opened on Saturday in the Central Bank building in Shanghai.

More Troops for Marshal Feng

Hankow, Mar. 30.

After only a day's stay here General Li Tsung-jen and General Chen Ming-chu left for Changsha by rail last night with the object of conferring with General Chen Chien and General Pei Chung-hsi on the subject of the anti-Northern expedition. In the meantime troops belonging to General Hu Tsung-tu are being despatched from here up the Peking-Hankow Line, ostensibly to assist Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, while the major portion of the Wuhan forces are evacuating Hunan and concentrating here.—Reuter.

Generalissimo Throws in Personal Funds

Peking, Mar. 31.

It seems as if the North and South have tacitly agreed to the coming campaign and during the last three months have been making financial arrangements accordingly.

According to reports received from Nanking, the Nanking military authorities are seeking to provide $12,000,000 a month for three months, while the Fengtien leaders are negotiating at Tientsin for a loan of $6,000,000 for three months, to be secured on the revenues of the five Government railways.

All financial affairs during a period of three months, beginning from April 1, are being placed under the direct control of the Tayuanshuai and all revenue from different sources, including the Ministry of Finance, will pass through the hands of the newly-created Financial Control Board at the Tayuanshuai for three months, after which the control of finances will be handed back to the Cabinet.

It is estimated that civil and military expenditure will total $7,000,000 a month for three months, while revenue is estimated at $3,000,000 a month. It is stated that that any deficit will be made up from the private property of the Dictator, Generalissimo Chang Tso-lin.

General Yang Yu-ting has 110,000 men on the Peking-Hankow line in Southern Chihli apart from the troops at Tamingfu and the Chihli-Shantung forces on other fronts. Hence it appears that Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang will be heavily outnumbered, but it is still not certain on which day the offensive will start.

Fengtien's Claim to Assistance from Secret Societies

April 4.

The Fengtien authorities claim that the Red Spears and the Heavenly Gate Society are co-operating with them against the Kuominchun. Hence they are not pressing an attack at present but assert that they are anticipating the collapse of the Kuominchun by the attacks of the secret societies and dissensions in the ranks of their opponents.

Some fighting has been occurring daily on the Shansi fronts, west of Shihchiachuang and North of Taichow, but hitherto this has been of an indecisive nature. Similarly, indecisive fighting has been going on in the Tzechow area.—Reuter.

Daring Plan of Marshal Sun Chuan-fang

From Our Own Correspondent

Peking, April 2.

Although individual diplomats have been assured by the highest personages in the government that the campaign against Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang has actually been started, no news is yet available of any serious fighting. A few wounded who have been arriving by the Peking-Hankow Railway describe a number of unimportant clashes at the front.

The plan of general attack includes a south-western drive into Honan by Marshal Sun Chuan-fang who will thereby be exposing his flank to the Nanking anti-North expedition, while Yang Yu-ting's push along the Kinhan Line with the Yellow River as the immediate objective exposes a long line of communications to the attacks of the supposedly hostile Shansi troops.

It has been assumed here for a long time past that Yen Hsi-shan is virtually neutral and is only awaiting the defeat of Marshal Feng in order to make peace with Peking, and it is now widely rumoured, in view of Marshal Sun's dispositions, the understanding is reached with Nanking, whereby the anti-North expedition will be "delayed" depends on Peking's ability or inability to eliminate Feng.

The Legations partly concur in this view because the Dictator's closest advisers have been lately explaining the campaign as being against the last formidable Red Champion, Marshal Feng, at the same time describing Nanking as "reasonable".

BIG OFFENSIVE NOT YET BEGUN

From Our Own Correspondent

Peking, Apr. 3.

Closer contact between the hostile forces along the Peking-Hankow Railway is evidenced by the arrival of wounded here, who testify to the occurrence of more frequent skirmishes as the opposing forces manœuvre for position, but up to the present no major engagement has taken place.

There are no reports at present from the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, while northern agents in north Shansi report that the hostile troops are "bunking together."

THE SALT REVENUE MYSTERY

Banker's Intrigued Over the Continued London Demand

From Our Own Correspondent

Peking, April 2.

Bankers here are entirely at a loss to explain the continued demand in London for bonds secured on the salt revenue while funds are at present unavailable for the purpose of meeting current payments of the Crisp and Anglo-French loans.

Against the latter which are due on Thursday it is believed that the Chinese are preparing to raise the same specious arguments as those of last year, raised against the Hukuang loan, namely that loans formerly secured on provincial salt revenues are not specifically given priority in the reorganization agreement.

MARSHAL CHANG TSO-LIN SPEAKS OUT

Striking Address to Civil and Military Officials: The Coming Campaign Against Feng and What It Needs

From Rodney Gilbert

Peking, Mar. 30.

Marshal Chang Tso-lin yesterday summoned the Cabinet and over 500 civil and military officials to the Palace, where he addressed them in characteristically direct and unadorned style, on his policy and their duties. The address has been the sole topic of conversation in Peking to-day, more because of the implications contained in it than the subject matter. It is commonly given the significance of a declaration of policy before the opening of a serious campaign against Feng Yu-hsiang, with warnings against treachery, subversive propaganda and peculation.

A Warning to Traitors

The well-known fact that officials in every department are supplying information to the enemy called forth some remarks on loyalty. "The first principle in life for any man standing between heaven and earth ought to be good faith," said the Marshal. "Those who violate this principle may escape legal punishment, but not the eternal Nemesis. Some say the foundations of a nation rest upon necessity or morality, or the three principles, but one principle suffices for me—respect for a man of honour and contempt for a mean man.

"Those who wish to throw in their lot with me must faithfully forward my objectives. Whoever is opposed is free to go his way, but, if I find any who remain purveying my affairs to my opponents, I can only consider it rebellion and will deal with him in a very simple manner".

Whom the Cap Fits

Much trepidation in official circles is reported as resulting from this speech, while educational circles also are alarmed by the denunciation of an unknown scholar, whereas the Dictator said:—"I have heard that a certain famous scholar has founded a school for the promotion of culture here, wherefore he will require watching. In my opinion, culture is a matter for national concern and should be supervised by the State, therefore, when it is subversive, it should be taken over by the State".

The Marshal's foreign policy was clearly stated in several phrases. He said:—"I have never been subservient to foreigners, nor have I sold the State. Successful diplomacy, as you ought to know, depends entirely upon a good domestic administration. We cannot expect too much from the civil authorities during domestic wars, but eventully the international status depends on your improvement of internal conditions. During the great war, the Powers remitted the Boxer Indemnities, which we must appreciate, but this is conditional upon being consulted about the expenditure of the proceeds. This is not traceable to the Powers' ulterior motives, but to our own internal commotion."

Some Home Thrusts

The speech abounds in homely pungent remarks, such as:—"A proverb says that civil officials do not love money and military officials are not afraid to die. If this is generally true, we should enjoy eternal peace. History teaches that the attitude of a subordinate to his superior should be respectful. It may be an ancient platitude, but it needs re-applying, for, since the revolution, insubordination has become a national habit.

"In public affairs I have not considered personal interests. If you do not believe me, go to the banks, and, if you find anything to Chang Tso-lin's credit, you can have it. I know that hoarding money for one's heirs to spend means slavery for the parents and ruin for the children".

The Marshal closed with a restatement of his determination to fight Communism to a finish.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY

Reiterated Proclamation by Honan Government

Kaifeng, Mar. 30.

The following proclamation of religious freedom has been issued by the Provincial Government of Honan:—

"Religious freedom is a policy adopted by the governments of all civilized nations. The Nationalist Government at Nanking, in endorsing the petition of Commissioner Chang Chih-kiang and proclaiming it to the public in the form of Order No. 64, clearly declares its position for religious freedom.

"It will be recalled that the Nationalist Government has previously made an unequivocal statement as to its belief in liberty of conscience; and that the Provincial Government of Honan has published it in due form for the information of the public. Religious freedom, therefore, is one of the recognized rights of the people, secure and immune from all illegal restraints.

"We have recently learned that rumours are being spread, undoubtedly by the unscrupulous for ends of their own, that this Government is pursuing a policy contrary to what it has professed. In order to abate and prevent unnecessary misapprehensions, we are causing this proclamation to be issued with a view to reassuring our people of the Government's stand for religious freedom.

"We further command that life and property of missionaries who are living in our midst be given full protection.

"Let all obey!

(Seal) "Provincial Government of Honan."

—Kuo Min.

Hankow merchants (according to the Chinese papers) have requested the Nationalist Government to take steps to redeem the notes issued by the Hankow branches of the Central Bank of China, the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications.

THE MISSION HOSPITALS

Nanking War Council Decides on Their Return

On the recommendation of Mrs. Chiang Kai-shek, Mrs. Lian Chung-kai and Dr. Way-aung New, the Nationalist War Council has passed a resolution whereby the University of Nanking Hospital, the C. M. S. Hospital in Hangchow and other hospitals commandeered by the Southern Armies are to be returned forthwith to their original owners.

CHINA'S AERIAL RIGHTS

Manifesto Issued by Nanking Aviation Bureau

Another lengthy manifesto has been issued by the Nationalist Aviation Bureau with reference to the question of China's aerial rights. The following are extracts which were published in Sunday's "Sinwanpao":—

"China has lost her pilotage, shipping and railway rights and it is necessary that we should exert the whole of our efforts to maintain our aerial rights.

"The British and Germans have recently subscribed jointly capital for the establishment of a commercial aviation company in China. To offset this, we must hurry and establish our own Chinese commercial aviation services, otherwise we will lose our rights in the air just as we have lost our other rights."

The Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang has announced a nation-wide contest for the composition of a national anthem for China, a hymn for the party and an anthem of the Nationalist revolution. The contest is open to all and will close on June 30. All compositions must be sent to the secretariat of the party in Nanking. Three prizes will be given for the best efforts of each kind.

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HIDDEN POWERS IN THE KUOMINTANG

Influence of Men of Inaction Who Sway Party by Catchwords: Attempts to Get Back to Pre-Communist Days

By George E. Sokolsky

There is so much loose language on the subject of radicalism and conservatism in the Kuomintang, that it is perhaps not unwise to comment somewhat on the subject, with a view to defining with accuracy the divisions in the Party. At this moment, among many Chinese as well as foreigners, even among Kuomintang members, there is an assumption that the Kuomintang, as a political party, is gasping its last breath.

There can be no question but that the Kuomintang, without the Russians and the Communists, recedes to a condition of political and intellectual confusion—thus proving the assertions made in these columns since 1924, that the startling revolutionary movement from Canton since that year was more Russian than Chinese.

The Kuomintang, no matter what efforts are made to restore it to pre-Borodin ideology and method, cannot, however, altogether undo the work of the Russians and the Communists, no matter how mischievous that work may have been. For instance, the glorification of Dr. Sun's will and the widespread belief in the tenets of the "Three People's Principles," are seeds which must sprout, even if the sproutings be only ugly weeds. When it is noted that in every school in Nationalist territory, including Feng Yu-hsiang's Northwest and Yen Shih-shan's Shansi, the textbooks have been re-written to comply with the requirements of Sun-yat-senism, the effects upon the minds of the next two generations in China are already apparent.

Three Lines of Thought

In the Kuomintang to-day one might describe political thinking as reactionary, orthodox and liberal. There are no radicals: they are travelling in Europe or are hiding in fear of their lives. The radicals will return, perhaps even to power, in the event of either a defeat or a victory in the Northern Expedition, but they are not in Nanking or Kaifeng or Taiyuanfu to-day.

The reactionaries are those who have actually lost faith in the principles of the Kuomintang as set forth in the Party programme of October, 1926, which is still the constitution of the Kuomintang and of the Nationalist Government. (See pages 1343 to 1348 of the "China Year Book" of 1928.) The reactionaries dare not assail this programme. But by repressive measures they hope to drive out of office and political power all who favour it; and by the appointment of non-Kuomintang personalities to high office they hope to give power and authority to those who have never been intellectually affected by it.

Peking's Hypnotic Power

They are ready to compromise with the North, even to the extent of using such old-time politicians as Wong Keh-min and Wang Chan-yuan as intermediaries. They place all their faith in the Northern expedition, even as Wu Pei-fu hoped to unify the country by warfare; they hope to achieve the city of Peking even as Chang Tso-lin believed that he could control China once he had walked along the paths strewn with yellow sand and sat in pavilions where once Emperors dallied with their concubines. They admit the Russian domination of the Kuomintang of yesteryear and ask to be forgiven their complicity in the Russian intrigue. In every essential respect they are exactly akin to Northern militarism except that they are less efficient and less guided by ordinary decency than those northerners who have steeped themselves in centuries of tradition and belief in a doctrine of right. No matter how sympathetic one may be towards the Kuomintang, one can find nothing in the ideas, the methods or the personalities of the reactionaries to justify an assumption that there is in them any hope for nationalism, unity, progress or reconstruction.

The orthodox group decline to veer even slightly from the party programme. They, unfortunately, move in the realm of philosophic speculation. They have their *credo* and no realities can move them from it. They also admit the Russian entanglement but deny that the Russians did more than to accelerate an inevitable series of events, arguing that the time had come for a national, social, and political revolution and that its form or its immediate manifestation matters less than that it took place at the time when it inevitably should have occurred. They even insist that the rightward swing of the political pendulum is a historical necessity which prevents China from going to the bow-wows in the course of revolutionary extremism. They adhere to the programme because they insist that it is the only complete and accepted statement of what China requires and should do to achieve equality. And it is equality which is their objective.

The Blight of Philosophers

In spite of the fact that the orthodox thinkers in the Kuomintang are not men of action, that few of their names are known to foreigners, they wield an influence throughout China which is tremendous—an influence equalled only by the dead figure of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. An American professor recently asked Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang who would dominate the Nationalist Government in the event of a victory over Peking. Marshal Feng replied by naming men of whom the American professor had never heard and whose names if published in the newspapers would arouse no immediate response in the foreign reader. If the same question were asked of important men in Peking, Canton, Nanking, Mukden, Shanghai or Tokyo, the response would be the same.

China is never ruled by militarists but is rather dominated by philosophers, whose ideals somehow percolate through to the masses. Curiously, the same American professor asked me who the most important personality in the present Nanking was and the name I mentioned was the same as that given by Marshal Feng. Yet that man and most of the men of the orthodox element could not efficiently manage even a small Government office; they are incapable of turning their thoughts into action. The comparison in history might be the relationship of Plato with Alexander the Great, through the medium of Aristotle.

It is a curious political condition that this orthodox element should control, but they do. The Northern Expedition may be a fallacy, but they insist upon it even as perhaps certain religious groups believe that the end of the world will come when all have heard the Bible. The Nanking Settlement is delayed and subterfuges are resorted to because these men insist that the programme of June 16 which closely adheres to Party principles shall be followed and no practical consideration can move them. For, the reading public, the teachers and lecturers and publicists and, through them, the masses, follow these men who live in a world of thought rather than action. The revised text books are written by their followers; the children will inherit their ideals.

Wang Ching-wei was driven from China by a series of letters; other men are driven to deeds which they dislike doing by a catch-phrase—but the word, written or spoken, is the monopoly of these philosophers and they rule, anarchiatically perhaps, inefficiently surely.

Disenchanted Liberals

The liberal element are bitterly anti-reactionary, but although they follow the orthodox ideology, they are men of action, who are trying to make the Government move in accordance with the Kuomintang programme. As this is not quite practical they find themselves involved in a political dilemma from which they can only extricate themselves by a revision of that programme. They wrecked the Customs question because they would not sit at a conference table with their northern opponents and yet their Government is in constant contact with Northern militarists, seeking to buy them over with money raised in Shanghai for purposes of reconstruction.

The liberals are younger men: they include in their number many who were right wing, left wing, semi-Communist and even Communists perhaps in the exciting years following Dr. Sun's death. They are disappointed with the reaction and they find orthodoxy unsatisfying. They hold on because to leave now would be ratting and yet there is nothing in Nanking itself worth fighting for. They prefer Feng Yu-hsiang and even the Kuangsi militarists; yet, they stand by Chiang Kai-shek because he is the head of what objectively they still call the Kuomintang. They have not the purpose to fight those whom they ridicule; yet, they have no faith in those whom their energy keeps in power.

This liberal element dreads the return of the Communists and the radicals because that means only substituting one futility for another; yet, if they return, these men will continue to work for them, equally disheartened, equally disgusted, but adhering to the principle that there must be an outward display of unity and a preservation of any little gain toward reconstruction. The liberals at present exercise almost no political influence because they are negative in all but their own jobs. They stand for nothing which can be defined philosophically and therefore, to the average Chinese mind, they stand for nothing. Nevertheless, in this element there is hope, for they have efficiency and western methods and they will one day, out of their dismay and disappointment, find a concrete workable programme and a dramatic leadership outside of militarism.

Radicalism Still Virile

To close this description, it must be repeated that radicalism is absent from the Kuomintang, but radicalism is not dead. Its quiescence is the confusing circumstance of politics in China at this moment, but its virility is not lessened by this appearance of defeat and disbandment. The radicals are undergoing a change in programme and method, for Stalin's capitalistic Russia will not support Chinese followers of Trotsky and Radek. But who can be certain that the Chinese Communists, who now curse Chiang Kai-shek and even disavow Sun Yat-sen, may not also throw off the yoke of their Russian tutors? The Chinese radicals stand at the crossroads: one arrow points to intensive, bitter anti-foreignism which includes Soviet Russia; the other points to a nationalistic union with the liberals. But there is not the slightest indication as to which arrow will be followed.

THE LANGUAGE OF THE CUSTOMS

Plea for Chinese as Official Usage

The Chinese General Chamber of Commerce is reported by the vernacular press to have despatched a telegram to the Nanking Government on behalf of the Chinese staff of the Customs service. The latter demand that the official language of the Chinese Maritime Customs, both spoken and written, shall be Chinese, in order that China's dignity as an independent nation may be maintained. At the present time, everything is done in English, which is contrary to China's dignity, they say. The Customs is a Chinese institution and it is only right, say the writers, that the Chinese language should be made official.

PROPOSED BANKNOTE TAX

Peking and Tientsin Bankers' Decision to Resist Levy

Peking, Apr. 3.

A conference of bankers from Peking and Tientsin banks held at Tientsin has decided to oppose the Peking Government's scheme to levy a tax on banknote issues. The banks represented will close down if the Government should attempt to enforce the tax.

The conference also decided to refuse the Government's invitation to raise among the banks themselves a loan of $20,000,000, on the ground of business depression.—Reuter.

MADNESS OF MONEY IN CHINA

Hongkong Dollars in the North: Value of Paper

From Our Own Correspondent

Peking, Mar. 26.

In all parts of the world one is taught in theory that money is a commodity, the value of which is influenced by the same laws of supply and demand as that of any other merchandise. But in the East one does not have to wait for great wars and revolutions for practical instruction in this theory, for it is always being impressed upon one by daily practical experience. A discussion with a local banker of the value of the Hongkong dollar recently brought this home forcibly to the writer. The Hongkong silver dollar is much more commonly seen in Tientsin and Peking than in Shanghai. In all small transactions it has precisely the same value on the street as the Peiyang dollar or the Yuan Shih-kai dollar. No Chinese merchant ever discounts it or puts a premium upon it. But if one were to take a large accumulation of these dollars to a foreign bank for deposit they would probably be subject to a small discount; while for the Hongkong notes, which one cannot spend in the Chinese shops, the same banks would pay a premium of four or five per cent. Also a draft on Hongkong, nominally payable in these same silver dollars which are at a slight discount here, will cost the purchaser nine or ten per cent., although one per cent. covers the shipping charges and insurance on the silver.

A Matter of Convenience

This is decidedly bewildering until one is made to understand that even in Hongkong banknotes secured on the silver Hongkong dollar have a higher market value than the silver dollars themselves and that this state of things is influenced by nothing but the question of convenience. The paper money is easier to handle and transport than the silver and is considered just as safe, so no one wants to accumulate large sums in silver but will actually pay a premium to get rid of it and get paper in exchange. The banks do not want large accumulations of silver because it is not easily passed on and because they hold enough in Government securities to cover their note issues.

This situation was made clear to one local banker a few years ago, who thought he could collect Hongkong dollars here, ship them to Hongkong and sell them there at a profit of nine or ten per cent. All the silver Hongkong dollars that came in were put aside until there was an accumulation of about $175,000. Then, when the Hongkong dollar was at a premium of ten per cent. over Chinese dollars, this collection was shipped to Hongkong at a cost of one per cent., but the banker who had shipped them was advised, upon the arrival of his consignment at Hongkong, that his dollars were unmarketable. No foreign or native banker wanted silver except at a heavy discount and the dollars were finally exchanged for paper at a discount of about 8 per cent., leaving such a trifling profit on the transaction that it certainly was not worth repeating.

What the Public Decide

A knowledge of these facts would have been an awkward obstacle to Dr. Sun Sat-sen when he was writing in his "San Min Chu-i" of the use of foreign bank notes in China as an illustration of economic oppression. They are evidence of the most exasperating character to the patriot of the faith of the Chinese rank and file, whose tastes in currency certainly control the money market in Hongkong as well as in the China coast ports, in foreign paper. When they will pay a premium in hard cash to get rid of silver and acquire that paper instead, they must be very profoundly convinced that the issuance of that paper is a very honest transaction indeed and not an act of economic exploitation.

Financial Reform in Peking

Peking, Apr. 2.

The Peking Government has definitely started its new programme of reducing the administrative expenses of the various Ministries. The administrative fund for the Foreign Ministry will be reduced to $25,000 per month. This has compelled the Waichiaopu to discharge a big portion of its present staff. The Ministry of Education will discharge more than 50 members of its staff. It is estimated that a sum of $21,000 can thus be saved. The vernacular papers have been writing a number of articles on the above question, which were entitled "The Tears of Famine Officials."—Kuo Wen.

NEW MINISTERS IN NANKING

Importance of Replacing Military by Civil Authority

Nanking, March 31.

With pledges to purge the political administration of corruption and abuses and to eliminate undesirable civil officials in the Government, Mr. Hsueh Tu-pi and Mr. Chao Pei-lin took the oath of office respectively as Minister and Vice-Minister of Interior of the Nationalist Government at the Government Council Building yesterday afternoon, in the presence of a large gathering of Government and party officials.

General Tan Yen-kai, representing the Government Council, handed the seals of office to the new Minister and Vice-Minister, while Dr. Tsai Yuan-pei administered the oath and delivered the speech of admonition on behalf of the Central Party Headquarters.

In the course of his speech, Dr. Tsai said that the present time was one of political tutelage; such important internal affairs, therefore, as the taking of a census, settlement of land disputes, and improvement of social conditions were among the most important duties of the Ministry of Interior. Both Mr. Hsueh and Mr. Chao, said Dr. Tsai, had distinguished themselves in Honan and Shansi as civil administrators, and in handing the Ministry of Interior would surely contribute to the welfare and benefit of the people in the settlement of various internal affairs.

Civil Administration Revival

General Tan Yen-kai said during the stage of military conquest, civil administration had been entirely entrusted to local authorities, but now that the period of political tutelage was being ushered in the civil administration of the country must be centralized. He dwelt on the excellent record of Messrs. Hsueh and Chao in their administration of Honan and Shansi, and expressed the confident hope that the new Minister and his assistant would be able to repeat their achievement for the welfare of the people of the entire country.

Mr. Hsueh and Mr. Chao, in reply, then declared their determination to reform the civil administration and pledged themselves to observe and carry out the policies of the late leader (Dr. Sun) under the direction and guidance of the Central party authorities.

Industry and Commerce

Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Industry and Commerce, announces today the following appointments to his Ministry:

Mr. Kao Ping-feng—Chief Secretary in charge of general affairs.
Mr. Huang Tsu-pei—Director of the Labour Bureau.
Mr. Hsu Hsien-hsiang—Chief Engineer in charge of industrial affairs.
Mr. Shou Chin-wei—Director of the Commerce Bureau.

It is understood that the above appointments are only provisional and experimental in nature and will not be confirmed until the officials have proved themselves competent.—Kuo Min.

A Peking telegram says that an agreement has been reached in connection with the Sino-Polish Treaty, which will be signed shortly.

The Kiangsi Bureau of Reconstruction has decided to instal wireless telephones throughout the province, says the Chu Tsin news agency.

Marshal Chang Chung-chang of Shantung has said to his friends that this time he will go to the war front to fight to the last, taking a coffin with him to show his determination.

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LEADING ARTICLES

The North-China Herald

Published every Saturday evening.
PREPAID SUBSCRIPTION
(INCLUDING DELIVERY):
Shanghai .. .. .. Tls. 12 per annum
Other parts of China „ 13 „

All communications should be addressed to the Secretary, NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS & HERALD LD., to whom all remittances should be made payable.

NANKING-AMERICAN SETTLEMENT

Apr. 2.

So far as what are euphemistically known as "incidents" are uncomfortable and unpopular things, better, if possible, out of the way, the settlement concluded between Mr. MacMurray and the Nationalist Government has something to say for itself. But we do not suppose the American community in China will be particularly pleased with what has been agreed. Sympathy must be felt for Mr. MacMurray in having to enter the negotiations with his hands tied. It is a fairly open secret that Washington had intimated plainly that the prospects of the Presidential election must not be clouded by any unsolved question of foreign affairs, least of all in China. In the circumstances Mr. MacMurray has done better than might have been expected in getting the expression of the United States' regret for the barrage round Socony Hill—which, however diplomatically wrapped up, remains beyond concealment—and of its readiness to proceed to treaty revision incorporated in documents separate from the note which contains the Nationalists' regret for the outrage itself, promise of reparations and so forth. But the plain fact cannot be burked, that neither the barrage nor treaty revision should have been mentioned in any connexion with an episode which has left a very ugly stain on China's prestige. In the upshot the extremists in Nanking are enabled to claim that they have scored a diplomatic triumph and gained face for China where it was feared that she must lose it.

But the extremists are not the only faction in Nanking nor, although they have at present scored as, in the circumstances, they could hardly help doing, is their predominance necessarily final. This may be borne in mind when we ask overselves how far the agreement reached between Nanking and the United States will prejudice other negotiations yet incomplete. There is no lack of men in Nanking, nor are they wholly without influence, who are fully alive to the true bearing of what was done on March 24, 1927, and who see that although the perpetrators have been disowned and banned, they were nevertheless wearing China's uniform. And we believe that these men will see to it that the disgrace of that day is atoned for in the only possible way. It is certain that the British Government cannot express regret for the barrage. The sincerity of Great Britain's desire to act with friendship towards the Chinese rests upon evidence far too convincing to be disturbed by remaining firm on that point. Indeed to give way would merely be to incur the contempt of all Chinese, where in their heart of hearts they know they have no case, and that would be a very bad foundation for the new era of frank and friendly dealing. So far as treaty revision goes, that has been promised so publicly and formally that, while there is no need for repetition, there would be no harm in giving further assurances, if and when the Nationalist Government has made amends. But regret for a well justified and purely defensive action, by which alone the refugees on Socony Hill were saved from the Communist fiends, is another matter which cannot be discussed.

THE MADDING WORLD

Apr. 2.

There was food for thought in the article we published on Friday last recounting the impressions of a Chinese lady student during her first days in England. It seemed to her that everyone rushed about in a mad hurry. Whether it was boarding a bus, catching a train on the Underground, or merely going from one lecture room to another in the college grounds, the people seemed to run, rather than walk, towards their objective. After three years in England Miss Chen has got into the way of hurrying, too, but she cannot make the pace that her fellow students keep up. To us, in Shanghai, this seems a very realistic description of the impression a Chinese lady would get from our habitual gait when walking. If one gets caught in a Chinese crowd on any of our busy streets the difference in speed between Chinese and foreign pedestrianism appears very marked. The people are moving, certainly, but moving so slowly that walking is a continual irritation." Moreover, it never dawns on the mind of a Chinese, sauntering along as though he had not only all the time there is but a slice of eternity as well, to make way for anyone else. It is not that he objects to moving out of the way of the impetuous foreigner; he does not move out of the way for man, woman or child. He does not see why he should; if the other fellow wants to gallop along at that mad pace, well, let him, but why should he be hustled on that account? And why should he?

There was once a missionary, in an inland city, who spent most of his time sitting on a stool studying the bewildering ideographs of the Chinese language. At five o'clock he dropped his books and went out for exercise. The best place to get the air was on the raised rampart inside the city wall. Anyone seeing this young man, let loose from school, and taking the air, in the cool of the evening, would think he was training for the international walking match. The natives of the city got into the habit of taking their stand at various points of vantage to see the whirlwind go past. The pedestrian was quite inoffensive; he spoke to no one, but, with his eyes on the far-away goal, rushed on his way. The Chinese marvelled what he did it for. There was no apparent reason why one should madly encircle the city wall once or twice each day. They concluded that he must be possessed by an evil spirit and that he was weaving a spell around them that boded no good. The elders of the city called on the more experienced colleague of the too exuberant youth and requested that he might be restrained from bringing ruin on an innocent population. It was years before that man realized that the Chinese are as much, and as reasonably, irritated by our rush as we are by their dawdling ways.

This is the age of speed. All records in the air and on the sea have been broken in recent days. We have travelled far since George Stephenson was asked what would happen to "a coo" if it were on the railway when his twenty-mile-an-hour train thundered by. Now we have our eyes fixed on the three hundred mile mark. Three hundred miles in an hour! Five miles, about as far as the eye can see on a flat surface, in one minute! And it will be reached, too, within no very distant time. Then there will be other worlds to conquer. Men will soar up into the empyrean where there are no currents of dense air to impede locomotion and where the pull of gravitation is sensibly diminished. There speeds will be attained that will make our present records seem like the slow pacing of a tortoise and Puck's girdle round the earth in forty minutes appear a feasible achievement. Will men be happier then when distance has been by so much annihilated? As well might we ask are we happier now than our forefathers who drove their cumbrous oxwaggons over the unmade roads of Saxon England. The truth is that happiness does not enter into the question. The submarine does not dive to the bottom of the sea nor the aeroplane scale the heavens in the search for happiness. It was said by one of the apostles:—"Necessity is laid upon me that I preach the gospel." Bonds, imprisonment and death awaited him but necessity was laid upon him. The beetle tunnels underground, laboriously moistens and kneads the cake of dry dung in which it is to lay the eggs of the brood it will never see. Why? Because necessity is laid upon it. It cannot reason nor tell itself why it does these things; the life-urge has it in its grasp and it proceeds with the inexorable task and, when that is finished, crawls to the surface and curls itself up to die. The airman flies the Atlantic, the scientist stoops over the crucible in which bubbles the poison-gas, the miner burrows under the earth, and the sailor dares the gale with but a half-inch plank between him and a watery grave. They are each as free and and as bound as the beetle. *Anangaie*, destiny, necessity is laid upon us and we are galley slaves bound to the oar until the great liberator lays his cold hand upon us and another takes our place.

"WORDS, WORDS, WORDS"

Apr. 3.

On the 19th of this month the closing section of the Oxford English Dictionary is to be issued to the public. It is just seventy years since the idea of it was launched by the Philological Society and forty-four years since the first volume was published. It has absorbed the labours of five successive editors, a large staff and hundreds of voluntary workers in all parts of the United Kingdom. And it will have cost £300,000 to produce. Strictly speaking, it should be called the New English Dictionary, that being the name designed for it by the Philological Society in 1858. But it has since become so wholly associated with the Oxford University Press that its more familiar name is amply justified. Curiously enough, however, neither Murray nor his successor Bradley, the two greatest editors of the Dictionary, was an Oxford man. It contains a record of 414,825 words—how many of us could even give the meanings of the odd fourteen thousand?—half a million definitions and 1,827,306 illustrative quotations. The treatment of the oldest words covers twelve centuries. For further curious detail, it may be added that the letter S yields most words, namely, 57,428; and the letters X, Y and Z together provide 4,746.

How little the men who first went to work on the Dictionary foresaw what it would mean, how little even those could yet foresee who had passed the middle of it and believed they could fix a date for the end, will be realized from two interesting anecdotes. Coleridge was the first editor under the Philological Society and, we read, confidently expected to publish his first number "in about two years." He had a set of pigeonholes made to contain the rough material for the work in which there was space for 60,000 writing slips. The section allotted to a single minor letter of the alphabet subsequently employed as many. Coleridge died in 1861 and Furnivall worked on, collecting material. But not much was heard of the Dictionary until the appointment of Dr. J. A. H. Murray as editor in 1879. By 1884 the first section was actually published and Dr. Murray hoped he would have the whole Dictionary completed in another twelve years. And then he stumbled over one apparently insignificant little word of three letters—the verb "set." We read that

"The division of the meanings of the verb 'set' and the attempt to put them in satisfactory order, occupied one of them over 40 hours. It disclosed 51 senses of the simple verb, and 83 of phrases like 'set out,' 'set off.' Dr. Murray's comment was that the language did not seem to contain a more perplexing word than 'set,' which occupied more than two columns of Webster and would probably fill three large quarto pages in the Dictionary. The incident illustrates the scale on which the work has been carried through and by what apparently insignificant words its swift completion was liable to be hindered. The word 'set' does in fact occupy a column more than 18 pages of the Dictionary and extends to 154 main divisions, the last of which exhausts the alphabet and repeats the letters down to 'rr.'

As the dictionary progressed, wars, inventions and discoveries continually enlarged the scope of the work. Material for one section, "Pa", sent by a volunteer contributor, was accidentally lost in the post and eventually traced to north Ireland, where it was found that most of the manuscript had been used to light kitchen fires. Even since the last proofs were passed for printing and binding, the Dictionary has got behind the times: broadcasting and aviation, we believe, and even the cinema have either introduced new words or new significances to old words—such as "close up," "register," "fuselage," "tail-spin," "listen in," and many more familiar to us now but utterly unknown a few years ago. A supplement is to be issued to cover these omissions. So the editors are not quite done with their labours yet.

The expense of such a work will put it out of range for most private purchasers, but it is to be hoped that all clubs will make a point of buying it. How far it will succeed in imposing its decisions over ordinary usage, is a possibly open question. The other day a correspondent took us up rather sharply for writing "connection" and "reflection" (at the end of his letter, by the way, he himself perpetrated an entirely indefensible "and which") instead of "connexion" and "reflexion." Of course the latter are the correct spellings by derivation, as the Oxford Dictionary shows: but the incorrect are too firmly rooted in common use to be dislodged. Some years ago one of His Majesty's judges—wild horses shall not drag his name from us—was particularly furious with us for writing "judgement." It was useless to retort on him with the Oxford Dictionary, which upholds that spelling, or with what is known as a newspaper's style, adopted for the sake of uniformity where practice varies—as, for example, in respect of dates, names of streets and italics. He contended that, in the technical, legal sense of the word, "judgment" was correct and not "judgement," and that, in any case, when he wrote "judgment" in one of his own decisions, his spelling ought to be respected. We have no idea what his authority was for the former assertion and should not dream of suggesting that imagination was the source of his arguments. But even newspapers grow tired of controversy and after several years of it we made him a Christmas or birthday present (we forget which) of the word, since when the "e" has gone out of these columns, though in defiance of our better judgement. But there is something in knowing what one ought to do, even if one doesn't do it; and we hope the Oxford Dictionary will be available in Shanghai for all. At least it should prompt some interesting letters to our correspondence page.

HOPE DEFERRED

Apr. 4.

We regret to have to return to the just grievances of the still unpaid officers of the China Merchants fleet, but we are sure our readers will forgive us, for the sake of these most ill-used men. Their case was fully exposed in our columns on February 15 last. There are about 170 deck officers and engineers, British, Norwegian and Russian, whose pay is in arrears, for the most part, five months. One ship's company refused to sail until they got their pay up to the end of November. Just before China New Year a solemn promise was given that, on the mortgaging of some land in Pootung, everybody would be paid up to date; but what they got was not quite enough to pay the October salaries. On February 1 the control of the Company was taken out of the hands of the old Board by the Nationalist Government; and a good deal was then published about the wastefulness of the previous management and the reorganization now to be expected. It might have been thought that, on such an occasion and with such professions of reform, a responsible and self-respecting Government would have seen to it, first of all, that those men who had been faithfully and efficiently running the China Merchants ships for five months without pay should at once receive their dues. But nothing of the kind. Indeed, one officer has been summarily dismissed in circumstances which appear to have awakened some suspicion. Apart from the officers on the coast, there are, we understand, five pensioners at Home who have not received a penny since last July; and there is another officer, invalided out of the service and entitled under the rules of the Company to a lump sum representing a given number of months' pay, who can get nothing. His case, owing to sickness, is particularly deserving of consideration.

It cannot be said that this paper has been wanting in sympathy or patience with the Nationalist Government, since the latter cut adrift from Communism and professed its anxiety to re-establish the old friendly relations with other Powers—an anxiety which we are sure many of its members sincerely wish to realize. But there is a well-known saying that hope deferred maketh the heart sick. During the past two or three months we have heard not a few professions; but, for too many of them, we are still awaiting the fulfilment. In this respect any reasonable man

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would readily make a distinction. There are things which Nanking would, no doubt, like to do, but which are as yet beyond its power, either from lack of money or owing to the general loosing of all authority consequent on the frightful upheaval of last year. But there are other things which it can do, which it has said it will do, but which remain undone. Prominent among these are the cases of the Church Missionary Society Hospital at Hangchow and the English Methodist College at Ningpo. In each instance repeated orders have been sent from Nanking for the restoration of the property to their rightful owners. At Hangchow at least, the local authorities have professed their readiness to do as they were bid and a date was even set for the return of the hospital. But, like the college at Ningpo, it has not been returned. In respect of the China Merchants fleet, the ships are undoubtedly earning good money. Why, as so often suggested, should it not at least be arranged that each ship should pay her officers and crew out of her monthly earnings, as she undoubtedly could do? Rumours are heard that there is one official in the Company's affairs so powerful that even his superiors, Nanking's own appointees, cannot withstand him. We give this for what it may be worth, but unfortunately no one can say that it is inherently improbable. At Hangchow and Ningpo there appears no doubt that the local authorities are afraid of the men who still remain unlawfully in possession of the hospital and college. And yet Nanking does nothing to uphold authority and enforce its own orders. It does not look well.

Further rumour is to the effect that there is a deliberate movement to put all foreign officers out of the China Merchants fleet and replace them by Chinese. No legitimate objection can be taken to that, provided the dismissed men are fairly treated, as were the former foreign officers of the Japanese shipping lines when a similar change was made. It might, however, be worth the China Merchants while to reflect whether they have enough or any men of the necessary qualifications to take the present officers' place and how much the change is likely to cost in increased insurance and decreased patronage. This, however, is beside the point of principle at stake. Gross injustice is being done, in the case of the China Merchants officers, of the C. M. S. Hospital at Hangchow and the E. M. College at Ningpo; and it is very difficult to imagine that it is not within the power of Nanking to redress these wrongs. At the present time the Nationalist Government is being keenly watched abroad. It has no lack of well-wishers and every due allowance is made for its difficulties. But it cannot be surprised if it loses prestige and meets with adverse criticism, when it does nothing to set right whatever is palpably within its capacity to amend.

CHINESE ON THE COUNCIL

Apr. 4.

Both the Municipal Council and the Chinese Ratepayers Association are to be congratulated upon the successful conclusion of the discussions, announced to-day, whereby three Chinese will take their seats as Councillors and six more as members of the Council's subcommittees. Some months have passed since there was seen to be a good prospect of this result being reached. But in such cases a decision cannot be hurried. At the eleventh hour there were signs of new difficulties being raised, or rather, of old ones being revived. But with good will on both sides these obstacles have been surmounted. Undoubtedly much credit is due to the influence of the Chinese Advisory Committee on the Budget, whose members thereby gained an insight into Council work, requirements and scrupulousness in expenditure, which were possibly surprising to, and must certainly have enlightened, them on many essential points. And this indeed indicates not the least of the advantages which Chinese representation on the Council may be expected to bring.

As regards the desiderata raised by the Chinese Ratepayers Association's letter to the Chairman, the demand for representation according to the rates paid would, we believe, prove to have scarcely the foundation which its authors imagine, if put to the test of actual analysis of the rates paid by foreigners and Chinese. Further, in the matter of appointing Chinese to high executive positions, this will doubtless come in time as men can be trained up to fill such posts. Heads of departments to-day look back on at least twenty years apiece of arduous preparation for the expert work they do and as yet there is no class of Chinese who can offer such qualifications, indispensable as they are. This, however, will come. Not the least important purpose in the present change is that it should serve to train Chinese for a wider share in municipal administration as time goes on and thus to gratify their ambitions in the only way in which that can be done with safety for the vast fabric in which their own interests are bound up with the foreigners'. Meanwhile the arrangement now reached should serve to eliminate an old grievance and to increase the effectiveness of the Council's work by reinforcing it with valuable advice and assistance from the Chinese community.

"VERBOTEN!"

THE Peking Government is reported by the vernacular papers to be negotiating for a loan of $10,000,000 for war funds. The Austrian share of the Boxer indemnity (?) will be used as security.

DEMOS AND THE DAILY DOPE

Apr. 5.

The voluntary retirement of Colonel Lindbergh from the limelight, as the American newspapers put it, affords another proof of this singular young man's good sense. For the limelight is an ugly light, sharp, hard, artificial. Few great men in history have required the artificialities of the limelight; often, the importance of their personalities, the greatness of their contributions to mankind became known after their deaths. The seeming necessity for bringing everything up to a large headline, the desire to display big news on the front page, the accentuation of interesting trifles, has often brought to the surface the pettiest personalities whose services to their own countries and to all men have been so trivial as to be forgotten on the morrow of the puff. Colonel Lindbergh is, of course, not such a person. He has accomplished a big and a brave work. And his essential bigness is evident in his desire to be let alone, in his unwillingness to be deified by the reportorial searcher after headlines, which, after all, are not, in themselves, the news.

It is the headline and the limelight, which, so often, distort the events of the day and which give rise to antipathies which ordinarily would not exist. The aftermath of the War has perhaps been little less than a struggle between commerce, diplomacy and headlines, commerce and diplomacy seeking peace and friendship, while the headlines everlastingly boomed antagonism, magnified tiny incidents until they became, in the minds of the generality, mighty matters of state. There must be incidents and they can be passed over as inevitable as long as all men are not endowed with sagelike wisdom, but, in democracies, they cannot be passed over or even easily settled as long as headlines take a detail and make it the whole thing. So with men, mediocrity rises supreme because it is often grotesque and curious and makes good copy. For instance, Big Bill Thompson of Chicago senses this and has made himself an international personality by talking sheer nonsense which he undoubtedly knows to be nonsense and which he talks because he knows that it will get him into headlines. There are even creatures who earn their living inventing schemes for getting their unfortunate pay-masters into the limelight. Press agents and publicity directors, they call themselves. Liars and thieves of time and space would be much better terms.

It is characteristic of the time that the accentuation of the headline should have grown popular, particularly with a public that does not allow itself time to eat or think or converse in peace and poise. In fact, some newspapers have become entirely headlines. They contain no news, but merely photographs and type. They do not even pretend to be newspapers, but call themselves pills, which, they say, were invented for that intellectual element who are known by the title of gum-chewers, that is, idiotic creatures who possess the bovine characteristic of chewing their cud because they cannot prevent their jaws from moving. The gum-chewers like the pills, which is natural. But what is not such a comfortable thought is that now, in the principal countries, the gum-chewers have more votes than those who possess intellects, because there are more of them in the world. Shall we then come down to a gum-chewers' civilization? Shall all the columns of newspapers be prepared by prevaricating press agents and publicity directors? In such circumstances the function of the press ceases to be public and becomes mere business—the business of piling up huge profits at any cost. And there again the whole tendency is quite clear, for instead of newspapers being the property of strong, forceful individuals, who seek to serve the public and fight for principles, they have come into the hands of corporations and combines and trusts, impersonal things existing only for dividends at any cost.

One does not wish to deplore everything that happens in one's own age, or to suggest that things were better in other days. It is not so much a matter of better or worse, as it is that democracy is placing in power the least intelligent creature in any state and is forcing all agencies which appeal to the public for support to mould themselves after the intellectual characteristics of that lowest common denominator. Those possessing knowledge and intellect, in every country, are fighting for better things, but the success of such a vacuity as Big Bill Thompson in Chicago proves as discouraging as that of some of the men elected to the House of Commons. The trend towards democracy cannot be stemmed in large countries without fear of revolution, but in the smaller states of Europe, a solution has been found in political dictatorship which takes politics out of the hands of those who neither by education nor experience should be permitted to handle affairs of state any more than they could handle a large business enterprise. The insistence upon experts will become not only increasingly needful but absolutely essential to continued national existence.

A DAY'S EXAMINING

Apr. 6.

"Quod corrumperet juventutem"—"because, as Socrates' accusers alleged, he had corrupted the youth of Athens." Whether this is an example of hendiadys, zeugma or aposiopesis, or what any of those words mean, we forget. It is just one of those tags which schoolmasters delight to label with impossible names and spread as snares along youth's primrose path, that now comes drifting back into the mind, result, perhaps, of a day spent in the company of divers girls and boys as their examiner. The translation, however, is right enough: we are sure about that; as we are also equally sure of the utter absurdity of the charge. Socrates never corrupted youth, whether in Athens or any other town. He couldn't. It is much more likely that they corrupted him. After that day with the exams., the real explanation now dawns upon us. His own passion for asking questions, through long association with the inexhaustibly curious mind of youth, had become so intensified, ramified and aggravated, that at last the Athenians rose in revolt. They had enough questioning in their own homes; for a grown-up and a stranger to go about pestering them with riddles was too much of a good thing. So Socrates had to drink the hemlock, which sent him into a sleep too deep for further conundrums. Merely to have cut off his head, in days when the gods of Olympus were perpetually interfering in human affairs with untimely miracles, would not necessarily have stopped the wagging of his tongue.

It is safe to say that no examiner has ever set a paper in which the ingenuity of candidates cannot find an obscurity. This is not surprising, when we consider the immense fortunes which lawyers build up out of the dubious meanings of apparently simple words; and of course the buoyant imagination of adolescence is far keener in spotting ambiguities. The younger the child, the more searching the inquisition. But we should not like to say what their elders may be thinking. If they ask fewer questions, it is probably because bitter experience has already taught them that all examiners are mad. The further ingenuity of the small boy in getting into trouble is, of course, a commonplace. But a truism only becomes truth to us by actual experience. One of the smaller male candidates spent his time between papers, in collecting soot off the railings of a verandah. As it is most unlikely that any small boy had

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ever been turned loose in this particular building before, there was a great deal of soot. A tap was handy and he could be washed, but there was no towel. However, one of the examiners had a good large handkerchief, and he sent out for some more after the second paper. On reflexion, it would have been just as easy to send for a towel, or to put the verandah out of bounds. But on such occasions one's presence of mind is apt to fail. One thing was obvious: boys and girls alike, young and old, dark and fair, mouse-like or truculent, all regarded their examiners as a huge joke. They were perfectly good and courteous, they behaved admirably and the work of the exams. went through without a hitch. But they entirely declined to take us seriously. In former days there used to preside at the opening paper a professional schoolmaster who diffused an awful atmosphere of archididascolon solemnity, which clothed the rest of us all through the day with a prestige not our own. But in his absence we stood naked for what we were, mere amateurs, and the day simply became a picnic for the candidates.

One hopes they enjoyed themselves as one examiner at least most surely did. It is rather nice as one grows old and cold and dry to refresh oneself at the welling springs of youth. It involves some hard work, because the attitude of the young on these occasions says so plainly, "I know you will get some funny old sort of amusement out of this yourself, so it's only fair you should do your best to amuse me in return." Somewhere between the different stages of life there is a great gulf fixed. Few of us can recall how we thought and acted and what really interested us on the bright side of, say, seventeen. That is why not one writer in a hundred can turn out a school story that is even passably in tune with realities. But one can avoid the grosser errors by the simple expedient of keeping one's mouth shut. In a recent monthly magazine some gloomy philosopher describes the new Dark Ages which he foresees for Europe, arguing from no firmer premise apparently, than that youth has invaded the sanctuaries of eld and is snapping its fingers under the venerable noses of the past. But this is nothing new. One of Homer's young men, in a memorable line, points out how much wiser his generation are than their predecessors. And the letters of an Assyrian schoolboy to his father have been dug up, cuneiform on pottery slabs, and dating from hundreds of years B. C., which might have been written from Eton to Kensington Square the day before yesterday. Much truer to life is the observation made, in a recent book, by a north of England parson, himself for years the friend of boys and girls in all classes. For ages, he says, we tried the Early Victorian method of repression on young people with consequent failure: then some one had the bright idea of asking them for service instead, and the result was the superb Scout and Girl Guide movements. For a case in point, and to get back to our exams., about midday it occurred to the examiner to ask one of the older boys to shepherd the young ones a bit between papers. Thenceforward all was well, no more emergency handkerchiefs called for, no more sooty paws.

THE Chinese papers say that the China Merchants S. N. Co. has repaid $710,000 of a loan made by the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation for $1,500,000. Arrangements are being made to repay the remainder, as well as $1,000,000 borrowed from the American Oriental Bank.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

The Boat Race

Supporters of Cambridge, while they may have expected victory, were perhaps astonished at the ease with which it was gained. From earlier accounts of the training, the latest of which, of course, is three weeks old, it seemed as if the Oxford crew were a very capable lot and as if the race would have been a near thing. The comment on Oxford's rowing, quoted in Reuter's telegram, suggests that they were over-trained, by no means an uncommon fault. Considerable changes were made in the Cambridge crew even up to six weeks ago and these in two ways may possibly have given them the advantage. It is curious to see how first one University and then the other seems for a time to forget how to row and goes down year after year. From 1861 to 1869 Oxford won every year and again scored nine successive victories in 1890 to 1898. From 1870 to 1879, Cambridge won six of the seven races, that of 1877 being a dead heat. Now since and including 1920 Cambridge has won eight times, Oxford only being successful once in 1923. The position has become extremely interesting as Oxford has won 40 times and Cambridge 39 since the first race rowed at Henley in 1829. It was not until 1839 that the race became an annual event, as it has since been with the exception of 1833-34 and of course the years of the War.

The Ideal Newspaper

The writer is regularly regaled at breakfast by a friend's criticisms of this paper, and again at dinner by another, who served the "Old Lady of the Bund" when she was much younger and who is prone to deplore what he deems her decadence. One cannot please everybody. Not long ago the "American Mercury" quoted the instructions issued by one of the most enterprising news-editors to his staff, and among them are these:

We have a natural tendency to place emphasis on matters which are ponderous, dull and uninteresting. We must resist this tendency.

We must consider that the composite newspaper reader does not care a hang about tax rates, budgets, insurance, disarmament, naval appropriations, public utilities policies, municipal improvements, or scores of other subjects which may appear to be important.

Newspaper readers are most interested in stories which contain the elements most dominant in the primitive emotions of themselves—namely:

(1) Self-preservation.
(2) Love, or Reproduction.
(3) Ambition.

Let us minimise stories which do not carry the major-interest elements. Let us disregard, or cover perfunctorily, subjects which are merely important, but not interesting.

Not only is this an accurate estimate of the composite newspaper reader, but its subtle irony is both pertinent and timely. The enterprising news-editor might have gone a step further and pointed out that, once the proposed news values had become standard, his life would still be made miserable because of marked divergence in degree of the "primitive emotions" of readers themselves. Tendencies, if not emotions, are at least prompted by them; and the most primitive urge of the newspaper reader is to find fault, no matter what is served him. He has his counterpart in the "back seat driver" of a motor car. Advice appears to be the one commodity that has not been screwed down to the floor and the screwdriver mislaid.

Children and the Cinema

Having, not without reason, commented on the quality of the music provided by local cinemas, a correspondent now asks if the pictures commonly purveyed are suitable for children. They are not: and for the simple reason that the immature mind must perforce react unfavourably to premature acquaintance with certain phases of life. "Can it be," he asks, "that the children of this city are mentally so far advanced (I will not say spoilt) that the same cinema fare with which the adults are fed is considered to be a digestible diet for them?" If by "mentally advanced" he means precocious, the answer is yes; but probably no more so than the average child elsewhere. Thirdly, he asks whether the local censors are not derelict in permitting "the indiscriminate admission of children of any age to such films." Most emphatically not. Their function is to see that nothing is exhibited that may disturb public peace or transgress public morality, which last is a decidedly variable commodity. It is not the censor's, but the parent's, duty to decree whether children shall enter a cinema or not. Admitting, on the one hand, the impossibility of keeping children from contact with much about which they formerly know little or nothing, on the other, this bespeaks doubled parental vigilance over the very young, a responsibility with which many parents are quite willing to burden others. If it is deemed inadvisable for children to attend a certain picture or to read a certain book, then let the parent see to it that they do neither. To waive this responsibility in favour of public censorship is not to solve the vexed question.

ORDERS have been issued by the War Council in Nanking for the arrest of certain persons who are known to be posing as Nationalist officers and inciting the people against Nanking.

Mr. Hsueh Tu-pi, Minister of Interior, has made the following appointments:—Mr. Hsu Shih-tsun to be Chief Secretary of the Ministry; Mr. Hu Yu-wei, Junior Vice-Minister in charge of civil affairs; Mr. Ma Toh, Junior Vice-Minister in charge of lands; Mr. Fan Chang-li, Junior Vice-Minister in charge of police affairs, and Mr. Chen Fang-tz, Junior-Vice Minister in charge of health affairs.

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At 1 p.m.—Musical programme.
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Forthcoming Programmes:

SUNDAY, April 8.—Church Services.
11 a.m. Holy Trinity Cathedral
6 p.m. Union Church.
9 p.m. Gospel Mission.

MONDAY, April 9.—Majestic Hotel Orchestra, interspersed with other musical numbers, 9 p.m.

TUESDAY, April 10.—Majestic Hotel Orchestra, interspersed with other musical numbers, 9 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, April 11.—Concert arranged by Mr. R. C. Young, 9 p.m.

THURSDAY, April 12.—Majestic Hotel Orchestra, interspersed with other musical numbers, 9 p.m.

FRIDAY, April 13.—Specially selected musical programme with explanatory notes, 9 p.m.

SATURDAY, April 14.—Majestic Hotel Orchestra interspersed with other musical numbers, 9 p.m.

SUNDAY, April 15.—Church Services.
10.30 a.m. Community Church
6 p.m. Holy Trinity Cathedral
9 p.m. Gospel Mission.

MONDAY, April 16.—Concert by Mrs. Badeley's concert party, at Studio, 9 p.m.

TUESDAY, April 17.—Majestic Hotel Orchestra, interspersed with other musical numbers, 9 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, April 18.—Majestic Hotel Orchestra, interspersed with other musical numbers, 9 p.m.

THURSDAY, April 19.—Scotch Concert, 9 p.m.

FRIDAY, April 20.—Specially selected musical programme with explanatory notes, 9 p.m.

SATURDAY, April 21.—Majestic Hotel Orchestra, interspersed with other musical numbers, 9 p.m.

SUNDAY, April 22.—Church Services.
11 a.m. Union Church
6 p.m. Holy Trinity Cathedral
9 p.m. Gospel Mission.

MONDAY, April 23.—Majestic Hotel Orchestra, interspersed with other musical numbers, 9 p.m.

TUESDAY, April 24.—Majestic Hotel Orchestra, interspersed with other musical numbers, 9 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, April 25.—American Concert, 9 p.m.

THURSDAY, April 26.—Majestic Hotel Orchestra, interspersed with other musical numbers, 9 p.m.

FRIDAY, April 27.—Specially selected musical programme with explanatory notes, 9 p.m.

SATURDAY, April 28.—Majestic Hotel Orchestra, interspersed with other musical numbers, 9 p.m.

SUNDAY, April 29.—Church Services.
10.30 a.m. Community Church
6 p.m. Union Church
9 p.m. Gospel Mission.

MONDAY, April 30.—Gilbert and Sullivan Concert, 9 p.m.

THE Peking Government learns that, since the severance of relations with Soviet Russia, a year ago, 3,400 Chinese have been deported from that country. The Waichiaopu has instructed the Chargé d'Affaires in Moscow to lodge a protest.

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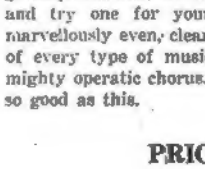

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NEWS FROM THE OUTPORTS

A JOURNEY THROUGH CHEKIANG

Anti-Foreign Spirit Notable by Its Absence but Revolutionary Principles Still Strong in all Classes

From Our Own Correspondent

Lanche, Ché., March 26.

After completing a rather extensive journey through the province of Chêkiang, one cannot but be impressed with certain changes and contrasts which, within a year, are many and notable. For one thing, the anti-foreign and anti-Christian tide has ebbed a good deal from its high water mark of March 1927. Business people and country folk are alike in the warm welcome extended to the foreign "guests" and look upon their presence as a good omen for the long desired peace and security. The official class too, are not behind in giving emphatic assurance that they are under orders, from the Central Government, to guarantee protection to all foreigners and ensure their safety.

Considering the present great crisis of the nation, the issues of which are still in doubt, it is remarkable that a foreigner can travel so far and wide unaided, unhindered and unmolested. True, the aspiring and restless youth, more often greets "the man from the West" with an oblique glance and it is not difficult to interpret the frowning scowl. These youths are the live wires of the Revolution and through their agitation an indelible mark has been left for the national cause in town, village and lonely hamlet.

The Revolution Unchecked

It certainly cannot be said—as the whirlwind passeth, so the Revolutionary Movement is no more. A new phrase, recently posted, reads,—"The spirit of the movement can never die; the principles of the movement are everlasting." It is a cause with an undying spirit and there is no need to lash the young manhood of the land into enthusiasm for a motive power commands them, and they fully believe the battle cry,—"The Three Principles will save the country: the Party operates the Three Principles." Echoes of Dr. Sun's teaching reach the churches and one Chinese preacher, with more perspiration than inspiration, based his discourse on "Universal love" "Equality" 'Liberty" much to the bewilderment of the flock.

Unions, of every description, have been set up in city and village, and a favourite festoon exhorts the people to—"Assert the authority of the Party." In some districts, it is noticeable that, for some reason, the sun has gone down over the leaders of the local party and the lamp of the Union has gone out. The sign boards are still up but the doors are closed. It is evident the "Peoples' Party" has been encountering a class of adherents who love strife and seeketh only rebellion and for these, and other croakers of the political puddle, some new slogans have been coined such as,—"Take notice: Liberty of action is for the Party and not for the individual member." On account of certain dangers known to the Central government, all Unions, for the present, have to cease from aggressive operation. It is a question whether some will ever function again.

Wenchow Brightens Up

On reaching the old-time seaport of Wenchow, after a lapse of many years, it was interesting to find what great strides have been made in commercial activities. This port is well served by sea and river craft and there is an atmosphere of hurry and bustle in the effort to keep well abreast of the times. A Japanese steamer was moored alongside specially chartered for a cargo of charcoal. Regular daily launch service links up the important town of Juinn, a thriving distributing centre which also maintains a direct steamer service with Shanghai. In connection with the work of the China Inland Mission, a new chapel was recently opened —a beautiful structure, raised entirely under native supervision. The block of buildings makes a fine equipment for the work which is rapidly developing in this area.

After crossing the Juian River, a short canal journey brings one to the little town of Pingyang. It is a most picturesque walled city, nestling amidst the hills, and it is here the peculiar festival is held each year ■ "The blue man of the well." Fine specimens of the banyan tree are to be seen throughout this region. The branches of this tree drop shoots to the ground which take root and form new stocks till they cover scores of feet in circumference. This tree, with its beautiful shade, is idolized and worshipped for long life and is often named "The deathless tree." Pingyang County is famous for its output in rice and, like other parts of the prefecture, orange orchards abound.

Mystery of Governor Hsia

About ■ miles up the Wenchow River, the town of Chingdien is reached. This centre ■ famous for the soap-stone productions. Less than a year ago, a very solemn procession wended its way, with a doleful lamentation, in this direction. In the midst, were borne along the remains of Hsia Chao, a former governor of Hangchow. He was the unfortunate man who made the *coup* against Sun Chuan-fang. It failed, and he lost his life—his riches as well. It was surprising to hear many of the natives of the place declare that only an empty coffin was brought home. Evidently, mystery still shrouds the latter end of Governor Hsia.

Many of China's most renowned scholars hail from the mountains and schools for the study of the classics were founded by them. One of these schools, now dilapidated, may be seen on the borders of Chingdien and Chuchow. It is situated in natural hollow of the hills called the Cave of the Stone Gate. This particular school was the creation of the Liu family in the *Ming* Dynasty. In this hall of learning students repeated the classics to the sound of the cascade which, falling over the lip of the rock several hundred feet, spreads out like a chrysanthemun spray. It ■ a delightful spot for a quiet retreat.

A Sleepy Hollow Awakened

Chuchow, from an economic point of view, is one of the poorest prefectures in the province. Of late years, however, some enterprising residents have introduced new life to this sleepy hollow by erecting a match factory, in all its departments. It is fitted up with some of the latest machinery, work by mechanics from Ningpo. The electric light for the city is also controlled from this centre. Employment is given to several hundred of people, men, women and children and payment is by piece work. Some of the little tots earn but seven cents a day while the energy of the stronger men is rewarded with as much as 50 cents for the day's routine. It is said the promotion of this enterprise was aided by the residue of certain famine funds and in the counting house of the factory a scroll sets out the phrase—"Bringing benevolence and peace to the poor."

A fine piece of famine relief work has been accomplished in the town of Tsinuin where a suspension bridge, in two spans, crosses the swift flowing river. The old stone bridge of seven arches was a perpetual drain upon the resources of the people. The last time it was renewed, the cost amounted to over $20,000 and the whole structure was washed away in a few hours. The International Relief Committee came to the aid and this new bridge is named—"The International Goodwill Bridge." Tsinüin is reached from Chuchow by crossing the mountains over the Peach Blossom Pass. It is a town with only three gates, the western portion being bounded by the mountains.

The officials are coming to close grips with the opium menace. The smuggling which goes on in this commodity is enormous. A new bureau has been created, by the Central Government, for the suppression of the drug and those addicted are being rounded up and compelled to register. Anyone found secretly indulging are to be mulcted by a minimum fine of $1,000. Inspectors are busy in their investigations throughout the whole of this part of the province. Registered smokers are allowed to purchase in quantities on a gradually reducing scale and it is anticipated the evil will be cleaned up in the space of five years.

Much talk and speculation is now going the round of officialdom in view of the new type of country mayor to ■ inaugurated in the near future. Examinations have recently been held at which, it is said, over 600 sat, to compete for the 70 odd vacancies for the province of Chêkiang. Successful candidates are to be sent to Japan for the space of three months in order to learn and inwardly digest the methods of that country. Ten dollars a day are being allowed for sundry expenses during the stay in the land of the rising sun.

Foreign Articles Liked

It is amazing to find the great number of foreign articles now in use, even by the country people, far off the beaten track. Wristwatches, spectacles, hats, overshoes, raincoats, thermos flasks and all descriptions of patent medecines and food. In spite of the many wall-posters denouncing the British, American Tobacco Company, it would seem this company ■ on the eve of a great revival in trade, judging from the renewal of their very attractive signs and advertisements. Electric light and all kinds of machinery are now to be found in the least expected quarters. The old time quiet of many a rural town is now broken by the throbbing of the exhaust of a milling plant or the sound of the hooter from some factory in the making.

Soldiers March Through

Long before reaching the Chientang valley, viâ the towns of Yungkang, Kinhwa and Lanche, rumours were abroad that great masses of soldiers were to pass through from the south. To say the least, the people were in a tremour of excitement. But now they have passed and fears have not been realized. The travelled stained men have had a long fatiguing march from Kwangtung. They certainly gave the impression that they were out to suffer hardship. Many of them were most miserably clad and not a few were sick.

They were well officered and business people had very few complaints ■ make. One soldier, a native of Shantung, was caught, having snatched a woman's ring. He was immediately handcuffed and marched off to his doom. For the best part of two weeks, the town of Lanche just swarmed like ants. Temples, schools and houses were requisitioned and the streets were freshly festooned to welcome the braves. One streamer announced, "Don't be alarmed: this is your army on the way north to fight the running dog of the imperialists—Chang Tso-lin."

Foreign Buildings Occupied

There is a growing dislike, by the men in the ranks, to have their billet in a temple or barn. "We have to eat bitterness in battle, therefore it is our right to share the comforts of your home, as we pass along", they retort. To get possession of churches, schools and foreigners' houses, there was quite a spirited competition. And these were the last to be vacated. Proclamations, even from the highest sources, are practically useless and avail nothing. It is a pitiable sight to see a home despoiled and deflorion. However, the officers were more apologetic on this occasion and much of the "beat down" spirit of the men had lost some of the venom of a year ago. On one of the mission houses, someone has chalked up,—"This is the old nest of the imperialists". Some of the officers were very communicative and it is surprising how well informed they are in recent events. Many questions were asked about the British Minister's visit to Canton and Shanghai. One of them volunteered the statement that "Down with the imperialists" was now no longer on their programme. He seemed anxious and concerned about the Northern expedition but of final conquest he did not breathe even the suspicion of a doubt.

Anxiety for Future

Throughout the whole country—aside, the people are being keyed up to a pitch of apprehension regarding the events of the immediate future. Taxation is increasing: prices are soaring and trade is slack. Three coppers more a pound for salt is now demanded, but the people are shouldering the burden with a glad heart. They seem to be willing for any sacrifice so long as security is guaranteed from the sinister dangers of the past year when so many learned to appreciate the proverb,—"He that keepeth his mouth keepeth his life."

MANCHURIAN PLOTS REVEALED

Another Side to the Emigration from Korea

Mukden, Mar. 31.

New plots against the existing order in Manchuria have been revealed. A secret society with a background of religious superstitions has been recently discovered in Chuhohsien, in Kirin, and its leader, Chu-shih, has been executed. The members of this society are said to have been chiefly recruited from among the immigrants from China proper.

Among the Korean element, too, associations formed for the purpose of creating disturbances at the instigation of Korean communists in Shanghai, have been discovered. Two school-teachers in Mulin, in Eastern Kirin, have been arrested by the Chinese as propagandists of this movement.—Reuter.

ENORMOUS INFLUX INTO MANCHURIA

6,000 Immigrants a Day Passing Through Changchun

Changchun, Apr. 1.

The stream of immigrants being brought to Manchuria both by steamer and by rail is assuming unprecedented proportions. The number of immigrants passing through Changchun every day on the way to their destinations in Kirin and Heilungkiang is estimated at somewhere between 6,000 and 8,000. The Chinese gentry of Harbin at a recent meeting decided to contribute each five days' income towards a relief fund for the destitute.—Reuter.

NEW MANCHURIAN PORT SCHEME

Newchwang to be Outlet for Goods on Chinese Railways

Mukden, Mar. 30.

Notwithstanding its natural drawbacks, Newchwang has been decided on as the outlet for the produce transported by the Chinese-owned railways in Manchuria, viz., the Saupingkai-Taonan, Taonan-Angangchi-Tsitsihar, Tahushan-Paiyintala, and Mukden-Hailungcheng lines. Large areas of land are to be acquired by the Government at Wutaitze and near the West Fort, and the necessary harbour installations and warehouses are to be started early in April. A new industrial town for prospective bean mills and other industrial plants has been laid out. Much of the produce formerly flowing to the South Manchuria Railway by the Saupingkai-Taonan line has already been diverted to the Tahushan-Paiyintala line.

The excavation work at the Laoyehling tunnel on the Kirin-Tunhua line has recently been completed after 1½ year's work.

Spring has made its entrance earlier than usual this year. The ice on the Yalu River began to break up to March 20, a week earlier than last year. The Liao River, too, has thrown off its cover of ice and the port of Newchwang was again opened to shipping on March 22.—Reuter.

THE SINO-JAPANESE CLASH IN AMOY

Not Serious But Great Excitement Caused

Amoy, Mar. 30.

The situation remains unchanged but is tense.

Last night a clash occurred between Chinese students and Japanese outside the Japanese Club in Kulangsu, the result of which, however, was not serious. Chinese organizations are very excited and are demanding the arrest of the Japanese concerned.

Procession in Kulangsu

Mar. 31.

Anti-Japanese meetings were held in Kulangsu last night following a small procession which posted pamphlets and distributed handbills and shouted "Hand back the settlement of Kulangsu" and various anti-Japanese and "anti-Imperialist" slogans, but nothing untoward occurred.

A Japanese cruiser remains in port. There are also four American destroyers and six submarines and a tender here.

Amoy is quiet and martial law continues to be enforced.

Student activity in Kulangsu has not subsided, but it is reported that the Japanese have reached an agreement with the Chinese authorities for enforcing the calling off of the boycott and suppressing further depredations by the unions.

Situation Quieter

Apr. 1.

The situation ■ much quieter.

The Kulangsu Municipal Council received a request from the local authorities at Amoy asking that special martial law be proclaimed in Kulangsu. The Council has published this letter for the information of the public, in proclamation form.

The student agitation has died down.

The boycott against Japanese continues, but the authorities have prohibited pickets preventing Japanese from unloading their own ships.

A Canton "Red" was arrested here yesterday.

The Japanese cruiser remains in port. The American destroyer division is leaving, but the French flagship arrived to-day and will stay for two days.

Government's Request

April 3.

They Amoy Government has sent a letter to the local Kuomintang headquarters requesting that all organizations should be instructed to abstain from interfering in the dispute between Japanese and Chinese, leaving to their respective Governments the matter of a settlement.

The situation is quiet, but the anti-Japanese boycott continues.—Reuter.

MANCHURIAN MONEY MUDDLE

C. E. R. Funds to be Divided: Where Will They Go?

Harbin, Mar. 31.

At the recent meeting of the Chinese Eastern Railway Board of Directors, on the initiative of the Chinese directors, it was decided to share equally between the Chinese and Russian partners the available net profits of the Railway, amounting to $28,000,000. While some circles assert that $10,000,000 out of the funds thus secured by the Chinese authorities will be appropriated by the Peking Government as a contribution to their war chest, others maintain that the money is to be used largely for creating a specia reserve for the redemption of fengpiao notes.

It is also rumoured that Civil-Governor Liu, who returned to Mukden from Peking on March 19, brought back with him the sum of $3,000,000 to be alloted to the same purpose, together with some of the proceeds from the sales of the large stocks of agricultural produce in the possession of the provincial Government.

These reports probably account for the sudden recovery of the fengpiao from 27 to 21 for one silver dollar.—Reuter.

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MUNICIPAL MATTERS AT HANKOW

Satisfactory Signs of Growing Spirit of Co-operation: The Coming Ratepayers' Meeting and Financial Outlook

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hankow, Mar. 29.

There has been quite a little activity in municipal matters in the ex-British Concession at Hankow during the last week or so. First of all the expected happened, and the Director issued a notification under the Regulations that, as no Chinese had been nominated for membership of the Council, the nominations of the three British members were void and the old council would remain in office. Under the same regulations the power to fill vacancies as they arise is vested in the Director, but it is understood that the Director will show a generous regard for the wishes of those most interested in these matters and that the incoming Council will be composed of gentlemen acceptable to the ratepayers. The spirit of mutual cooperation is evidently increasing steadily.

The annual meeting is fixed for to-morrow, the 30th, but the accounts, balance sheet and budget were only circulated last evening. The Director, in giving notice of the business to be brought before the meeting, states that before the usual resolutions are proposed Mr. C. E. Peacock will move, and Mr. E. O. Drake will second, a resolution postponing the meeting for one week in order to allow of sufficient time for study of the accounts and budget. It is probable that the resolution will be carried.

The schedule of rates and taxes proposed to be levied during 1928 shows little difference from that of previous years, allowing for the necessary adjustments now that the whole area is placed on an equal footing.

Interest on Debentures

Probably the most canvassed question is whether the interest on the debentures will be paid soon. There are now three debenture issues outstanding, the 1914 issue of Tls. 50,000 at 6 per cent., the 1922 issue of Tls. 160,400 at 7 per cent., and the 1926 issue of Tls. 220,000 at 7 per cent. There are mortgage charges registered in respect of these debentures in H.B.M. Consular Land Register against the land held by the Council. This land was assessed in 1923 as being worth Tls. 508,000 and has not been assessed again in the intervening years. When one remembers the present position of the Concession, it is doubtful whether the land still has such a value. Some indications of the slump are furnished in these accounts. In 1925 the fees received for approving plans amounted to Tls. 1,103 and in 1927 to Tls. 31; while building permits yielded Tls. 604 in 1926 as against Tls. 156 in 1927. Or looking at the question from the standpoint of property the taxes on pawnshops in 1925 yielded Tls. 10,800 and in 1927 only Tls. 4,670; while no income from this source is included in the 1928 Budget and the Director offers the following explanation:—

"The pawnshops are entered at 'Nil.' The Police Department reported on their closing down during the latter half of last year and it is not anticipated that they will reopen...In point of fact it is learned that these pawnshops are being opened in the French and Japanese Concessions."

Trustees for Holders

Apart from the land, there is a sinking fund for the redemption of the 1925 debentures. This fund amounts to Tls. 4,000 and is invested in Shanghai municipal debentures. The auditors draw attention to the fact that this investment "stands in the name of the Bureau, not having been transferred to trustees for the debenture holders. No trustees have yet been appointed." But at the annual meeting the director will propose that a debenture Redemption Fund be created and that the senior consul, the chairman of the International Committee of Chambers of Commerce and the manager of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation shall be the joint trustees of this Fund. This is a move in the right direction and will be recognized as a hopeful sign by the debenture holders.

The balance sheet shows that there are still cheques amounting to Tls. 13,372 for the half year ending in June not yet cashed and that Tls. 14,884 was due in December for interest. These two sums are provided for in the general income and expenditure account, but the cheques have not yet been received by the holders. The Administration has Tls. 31,862 in the bank or on hand, but over Tls. 17,000 of this is in the Central Bank, and there are large sums due for materials purchased and water supplied by the Waterworks Co. so that a good deal of energy will have to be put into gathering in monies still due on the year for rents, rates and water if the debenture holders are to see their interest in the near future. It is to be hoped that the Director has some pleasant surprise up his sleeve which will make the 1928 meeting memorable in the annals of Hankow.

What of Those Handcarts?

There are many small details which call for notice by the ratepayers, though perhaps not of much interest to a wider public. For instance, the tax on handcarts is $36 per annum and the amount received in 1927 is Tls. 102. Those who use the streets wonder how there can be so many handcarts busy blocking the traffic when so few have been licensed. In 1925 these nuisances yielded Tls. 2,891 in revenue.

A comparison of the budget for 1927 with the accounts as now presented shows that the one great alteration on the expenditure side is the provision of Tls. 34,000 for road construction and the absence of any expenditure, and the expenditure of Tls. 21,000 on public works as compared with an estimate of Tls. 28,500. The main items where expenditure has exceeded the estimates are: Police, Tls. 8,000; Administration, Tls. 7,000; Fire Brigade, Tls. 2,000; and Interest, Tls.2,000. It speaks well for the Police Force that special defence measures have only involved an expenditure of Tls. 700 during a year marked by so many alarms.

Heavy Charges in Prospect

The Budget for 1928 has no new features on the income side, save the disappearance of the pawnshop taxes as already mentioned. The estimated income is thus Tls. 268,794 instead of Tls. 275,473. But the expenditure side makes one rub one's eyes and wonder what is going to happen. The Police will need Tls. 3,000 more. The Administration will need Tls. 12,500 extra, of which the Director will receive Tls. 6,500 as salary. The Fire Brigade expenditure is doubled, from Tls. 4,300 to Tls. 9,000; and the Sinking Fund is increased by Tls. 6,500.

There will be a very large saving on one item, as the new Council will have no further liability towards the former foreign employees, an item which involved the expenditure of Tls. 32,800 during 1927. Adding this saving to a cut of Tls. 7,000 on depreciation, the budget shows an excess of income over expenditure of Tls. 38,000. But this is of course purely fictitious for the budget does not contain any provision for road construction, though the road programme calls for a minimum expenditure of Tls. 26,000 and a maximum expenditure of Tls. 74,000 if the roads are to be put in proper condition. All this is candidly stated by the Director and Council, and a note is added that the budget also takes no cognizance of the liability to the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation in respect of the ex-B.M.C. Account of Tls. 31,872.20." So it is clear that the ratepayers are not yet out of the wood, and the outcome of the meeting is awaited with interest

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ACCORDING to the vernacular papers, Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang has sent an agent to Shanghai to purchase a large quantity of wireless equipment. He is said to be contemplating the establishment of stations at Kaifeng, Chengchow Sianfu, Pingliang, Ninghsia, and Lanchow.

MOSCOW'S HATRED OF GEN. CHIANG

Vilified and Abused Since He Turned Against Reds

FROM OUR PEKING CORRESPONDENT

Ever since General Chiang Kai-shek broke away from Borodin's Hankow Government, more than a year ago and declared himself independent of his Red tutors, the Soviet newspapers in Russia and Siberia have ridiculed him, caricatured and seriously denounced him with an untiring vehemence that would have become monotonous long since to any but Bolshevist readers. Since the eviction of the Red consulates from Nationalist territory, General Chiang's press notices have been if anything bitterer than before. There is not much variety in these denunciations, for he is always the mercenary implement of the British Imperialists and the Chinese bourgeoisie, paid by these two groups to suppress the proletarian revolution in China.

Chiang's Son in Moscow

One often hear Chinese who know something of Russia speculating upon what must be the position of General Chiang's son who is still a student in Moscow, sent there when his father's relations with the Reds were intimate and amicable. It is generally assumed, of course, that the youth's position is virtually that of a prisoner and that he would not be permitted to return to China while General Chiang continued to play a rôle in Chinese public affairs. According to Chinese recently arrived from Moscow who took the trouble to look into young Chiang's position, he is not in the ordinary sense a prisoner, but within limits is allowed full freedom of movement. The Government of the U. S. S. R. has consistently refused to give him a permit to leave the country, but it does not seem unlikely that he will soon be allowed to go since his father holds what the Shantung bandits would describe as certain valuable "tickets" in China which Moscow is very anxious to redeem.

CARICATURE OF CHIANG KAI-SHEK ACCOMPANYING A DENUNCIATORY ARTICLE IN THE "SOVIET SIBIR" OF DECEMBER 31, 1927.

Valuable Hostages

It will be remembered that some months ago (I think it was in October, 1927) the French police arrested a small group of highly placed Soviet "workers" upon their arrival in Shanghai from the south and turned them over at once to the Chinese authorities. Among these persons was the notorious German Jew Zilbert, who boasts many *aliases*, whom the Reds have always credited with the success of the demonstrations in Shanghai in the spring of 1925 that led to the May 30 affair. These distinguished worthies were not held at Lunghua but were, for greater security, taken to Soochow and locked up there; and there they still remain in spite of many direct and indirect Red appeals. General Galen *alias* Blucher, the German cavalry officer who, through a superior sense of common decency, constituted himself a foil to Borodin so many situations at Hankow last year, wrote personally to General Chiang before he left China asking for the release of Zilbert and company, but to no purpose. It would be rash to assume that there has been any bargaining about the release of the five Communists at Soochow but it is now felt in Moscow that the "workers" will not be recovered until General Chiang's son has been permitted to return to China.

SECRET WORKERS IN MANCHURIA

Sensational Arrests at Dairen: Search for Southern Spies

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Mukden, Mar. 26.

Some sensation has been caused in Dairen through the arrest of several Chinese residents for alleged propaganda activities, although so far it is not said for whom. Their names have been suppressed, but they are all said to be fairly well-to-do. The homes of a dozen Chinese residents were searched under the supervision of Public Procurators Mitani and Ikeuchi and stacks of documentary evidence were found. A Chinese resident at Port Arthur was likewise arrested. All the prisoners were examined in secret by the two Public Procurators. The public is all agog to know what it is all about. It is generally presumed that these Chinese have been engaged in Bolshevik activities, but the authorities so far maintain strict secrecy.

In the meantime the Chinese authorities at Mukden are busily engaged in detecting Southern agents. Several suspicious Southerners have been arrested recently and they are now under investigation. It is claimed that they brought here a good deal of propaganda literature. There is no doubt but that there are many "enemy" agents operating in South and North Manchuria. Then there are also those working for and paid by the Soviets. In Harbin there has been a resumption of Red activities of late but the Chinese authorities claim they are fully capable of tackling the situation.

TEACHERS AND STUDENTS KIDNAPPED

Bandits in Shangtung: Magistrate After Them

Tsingtao, March 31.

Bandits are extremly active at a place known as Mochiayuanchwang about 40 li to the north of Weihsien. Recently several teachers and students of the above town have been kidnapped by the bandits and are held for ransom. The city magistrate of Weihsien has taken personal command of a body of soldiers to cope with the situation.—Kuo Wen.

ACCIDENT IN YANGTZE GORGES

A. P. C. Vessel Chin Kwang on the Rocks

News has reached Shanghai of an accident to the Asiatic Petroleum Co.'s motor vessel Chin Kwang, which, in some manner yet uncertain, struck rocks about 33 miles above Ichang on March 25. A hole was torn in her side, but she was successfully beached, temporary repairs done, and the vessel refloated in water-light condition.

It is, however, probable that she will have to come to Shanghai for the permanent repairing. By latest news she had not yet arrived back at Ichang.

ACCORDING to the Chinese papers, the Peking Government is sending a representative to France to negotiate regarding the Russo-Asiatic Bank and the Banque Industrielle de Chine and their affairs in China. It is said that the delegate will suggest the re-opening of these two institutions.

OUR MUKDEN LETTER

Scheme to Harness Yalu for Electrical Development

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

Mukden, Mar. 28.

The accounts of the South Manchuria Railway Co. for the fiscal year 1927 are expected to exceed all expectations, according to preliminary calculations made at Dairen. The traffic receipts will exceed the estimate made last year by Y. 9,000,000, being Y. 114,000,000 in all. In industrial receipts, the Fushun coal export trade has turned out comparatively prosperous, whereas the enterprises of the Anzan Iron & Steel Works have helped appreciably to swell the company's funds.

The items under the heading of expenditure have not increased very much, with the exception of retirement allowances, which, on this occasion, amount to Y. 7,000,000. This is due to the fact that, in the fiscal year under review, a large number of old servants of the company were due for retirement. It is a noteworthy commentary on the state of things in this country that the most profitable and the best-managed railway is the one entirely owned and operated by Japanese, with the Chinese Eastern Railway a close rival in the matter of traffic receipts, the management of the latter being largely in Soviet hands, although the Chinese are supposed to be joint-owners.

Harnessing the Yalu

If present plans materialize, the harnessing of the Yalu for hydro-electric purposes will soon be an accomplished fact. Mr. M. Fukuzawa, of the Toho Electric Co, Japan, is to confer with Mr. J. Yamamoto, President of the South Manchuria Railway Company, on the subject. It is said that the power thus harnessed could not only be used for electricity and movtive purposes, but would assist appreciably in the manufacture of nitrogen fertilizers. This schema appears to have appealed to American capitalists, and Mr. Anderson, of Messrs. Dillon, Read & Co., the underwriters of the American loan floated by Daido & Co., of which Mr. Fukuzawa is likewise President, is reported to have telegraphed to Mr. Fukuzawa, proposing the investment of American capital.

According to Mr. Fukuzawa's plan, 500,000 watts of power might be derived at a cost of Y. 250 per kilowatt. Mr. Fukuzawa, who is also President of the Chosen Electric Power Co., has applied to the Chosen Government for a franchise. The proposed power houses are:—Koryo Power House No. 1 with 36,250 kilowatt capacity, Koryo Power House No. 2. with 18,120 kilowatt capacity, Rinter Power House with 13,600 kilowatts, Sunsho Power House No. 1 with 13,600 kilowatts, Sunsho Power House No. 2 with 16,470 kilowatts, all costing Y. 32,200,000.

Produce Dealers' Troubles

Official interference with produce transactions at Harbin have seriously obstructed the operations of produce dealers there. The mills have been very hardly hit and during the past fortnight about 20 out of the 43 mills have closed up altogether. Although the Harbin dollar keeps falling, the authorities insist upon those handling produce adding to their expenses by obtaining certificates against transactions. The demand from abroad has slackened and, to make matters worse, the millers have had to increase the weight of a beancake to 20 kin instead of the usual 20 kin, in order to provide for shrinkage as a result of this past season's beans being largely soaked.

In the meanwhile, 40 produce dealers and forwarding agents at Shanchengtzu Station, on the Mukden-Hailungkiang line, have practically closed their business since the 19th inst., from resentment over the outrageous activities of the men in the service of the Tungfang produce firm, which is financed by Gen. Chang Tso-hsiang, of Kirin. In consequence of all this, there has been a big accumulation of goods at Shanchengtzu, to the annoyance of traders and the railway people.

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STORIES FROM HIGH ALTITUDES

Two Lamas who Raced for a Mountain: Virtue Triumphs Over Youth and Craft: Early Reward for Charity

From Our Own Correspondent

Tachienlu, West, China, Feb. 8.

Druse spent his life very much like the man recorded in Scripture who passed his days among the tombs. Early in life he had determined to forsake the pleasures of even a monastic life and sought peace for his mind and quietness for his soul among the wild and barren mountains bordering the northwest of China and Tibet. In history he is known as Rig-ba Druse of Amdo. His only shelter was a cave among the rocks and his only food the wild fruit of the trees. While still a lama in the lamasery, he had devoted his days and nights to a diligent and careful study of Lamaism, and, when the call came to seek a more secluded life, his mind was well stored with religious knowledge. When not seeking his daily food, his time was occupied in profound meditation and protracted contemplation. By this means and a deep propensity for "breathing," Druse hoped to reach that state where the next breath would take him to Dehwajen, the lama's land of rest and bliss.

While thus engaged, Druse one day heard the voice of Balden Lhamo. She was calling him to leave his hermit haunt and go in search of the sacred mountain of the Bonbos, that is, the Black Mountain of the Black Religion. Obedient to the voice of Balden, Druse left his home in Amdo and travelled the long journey to the south of Lhasa. Arriving at the place indicated by the goddess, he made inquiries for the sacred mountain, but no one could give him any information, and, in some distress, he wandered about for months in fruitless search. In some places he saw the marks of footprints, handprints and headprints, and in the rocks he saw the prints of animals and wild beasts. He inquired in the neighbourhood the significance of these mysterious marks, but no one could inform him. All he could get was:—"They are the marks of the old man." "What old man?" "Oh, the old man," was all he could get. Some legend in the district ascribed the footprints to some old man who had visited the country, no one knew how long ago.

A Sacred Road

Balden Lhamo came again to Druse's rescue and clearly indicated the famous mountain which the great teacher had visited in the long ago. The goddess also communicated to Druse, whose name also means "the son of thunder," that he had to build a road for pilgrims round the black mountain. Long years of arduous toil at last saw the sacred road round the holy mountain finished, and all that remained was for Druse to take possession of the country in the name of the Black Religion. This he was preparing to do when one day the district was visited by a lama belonging to the Gnrju sect. He claimed also to have heard the voice of Balden, and the goddess had commanded him to come and take possession of the sacred mountain. Druse had spent all his life as a hermit living among the lonely hills and valleys and was therefore not accustomed to discussing the serious question of land ownership. He was a man of peace and devoted to deep meditation.

Garmaba was claiming the country for the orthodox religion and Druse was holding it for the heterodox religion. Gar-ma-ba was a very wealthy lama and had a large following; Druse was very poor and entirely alone. Garmaba was a cunning priest; Druse was a simple lama. One was prepared to yield while the other was inclined to fight. Fortunately, Garmaba had some sporting blood in him and suggested a contest for the mountain. Druse, knowing that he had justice and goodness on his side, was willing to accept the challenge. "Suppose," said Garmaba, "we make a race of it for the top of the pass, the first to reach it becoming the owner of the country?" Druse was now an old man, but he made no objection to the proposal.

A Sporting Proposition

On a given day they set off, Druse, according to his religion, keeping to the right, and Garmaba, according to his religion, keeping to the left. Hard steady plodding soon brought the old man to the highest point where the road crosses the mountain, and there the old lama viewed the road down the other side and nothing could be seen of the young priest. Continuing down the other side, Druse arrived at the point where they had started and found his young friend there awaiting him. No explanations were offered and no questions were asked. It appears that, after the young priest had parted from the old lama, he mounted a strong horse which was waiting for him. This he was prepared to ride a given distance and then make a great dash for the top.

He had not proceeded very far up the mountain when he saw right across his path a lion and a tiger sporting in the morning sun. That they were having a good time he had little doubt, and that they were prepared to play there the whole morning was very evident. He waited in dismay. First the lion rolled the tiger to one side of the road and then the tiger rolled the lion back again. A sudden dash by was too risky, for the horse might stumble and the lion or the tiger would probably devour him. While thus occupied, some of his servants pointed to the top of the pass and there they saw the banner of victory waving in the morning breeze. Garmaba was too ashamed to wait any longer. The gods were with the old lama, of that he had little doubt. What had delayed him, he imagined was a secret known only to himself, but druse was an incarnation and the story of the wild animals was revealed to him.

A Return Match

"The mountain is yours," said Garmaba when they met, "but, to make sure of it, let us have another test." "As you please," replied the old lama. "We will meet here again," continued the young priest; "you will bring a load of rupees and I will bring a load, and the first on the top of the pass with the load of rupees, will have first claim to the mountain and country." Garmaba imagined he had set an impossible task before the old hermit, knowing that the old black lama was as poor as a church mouse. The young priest was in no hurry and told the old lama to think about it.

Druse went back to his rooms that night a sad and lonely old man. The owner of the house saw the black hermit's distress and, being of the same persuasion, inquired the cause. Slowly the old lama told his story. "It shall never be," shouted the friendly farmer; "not one load but ten loads of silver are at your disposal. Accept the challenge and I will provide you with a load of rupees. Not only so, but I will circularise the country round, and to-morrow when you start, three thousand of my neighbours will accompany you up the holy mountain." The old man slept the sleep of those who live for truth and righteousness. Early next morning found both men at the previous rendezvous. The young priest was there with his load of silver and all his followers. The old man also had his load of rupees.

As the old hermit and his animal travelled along he passed many black pilgrims, and, being a good man and believing that bestowing one's goods to feed the poor was the first commandment in his heterodox religion, he gave to each pilgrim, as he passed, one rupee from the heavy load. In the course of the morning and before he reached the mountain pass he had disbursed his load of three thousand rupees. Again finding himself the first on the top, he erected his standard, built his sacred piles of stones and awaited the arrival of the Garmaba. As the young priest failed to put in an appearance, the old man started down the other side of the mountain. On a very steep incline he met the party. Evidently the caravan had reached a dead halt. The animal carrying the silver was dead beat. The lamas accompanying the young priest were sitting around, apparently dead tired, and there was every evidence that a desperate struggle had been made. When the priest's horse gave out, the load was put on to one of the draba's animals. Very soon this was played out and the lamas and drabas carried the load of silver between them, but so steep and so stiff was the climb that the whole caravan had to sit down in dispair.

The Second Success

Garmaba now realised that to reach the top of the pass was impossible. While thus resting, they saw the banner of victory waving from the pass and the incense smoke rising from the mountain-top. Druse had reached the pass before them, and while they sat, bewildered what to do, the old black lama came slowly down the road. The story of his success was easily told. "When we parted," he said; "I immediately commenced to bestow my rupees on the poor pilgrims I passed on the way up the steep mountain, and before I reached the top my heavy load of silver was in the hands of the black pilgrims. They gave me their blessing and they gave me their help. My load of silver has been carried to the top, but not by me. I have made 3,000 people happy, so God is pleased with me. Now, who does this mountain and country belong to?"

The young priest had nothing to say. Lamaism boasts in its good deeds; surely the old lama had done something of which no religion need be ashamed. What benefit was there to humanity in tiring a poor animal carrying a heavy load of silver to the top of a high mountain? Truly this old lama had shown his love and kindness in thus bestowing all he had to help the poor pilgrims on their weary journey up the sacred mountain. The country was his. So reasoned and so said the young Garju priest. The heterodox had gained the day and the orthodox was forced to submit. The old lama now suggested that, as he had on two occasions demonstrated his right to the holy mountain, originally created by a ray of light from the bosom of Denba, some seal should be set to the final ownership of the country. Druse then suggested that, as they were both incarnations, they should write something with their fingers on the rock. This was agreed to and the following sentence was written:—"This holy mountain belongs to the Bonbos, and I here attach my seal—Gar-ma-ba. This holy mountain belongs to the Bonbos and not to the Bondeh, and I here attach my seal—Rigba Druse." This writing may be seen at the present day by those who visit Gongbo Bonrih.

Black Religion's Rendez-vous

This great mountain is now the popular rendez-vous of the followers of the Black Religion, the original and one time orthodox system in the land of the lamas. When UrJen Behma introduced the present system, the old Black Religion was considered unorthodox, and has remained so to the present day. The yellow and red sects are strongly episcopate and anything and everything not under their jurisdiction is relegated to the jumble described as heterodox.

As Lhasa has now become the centre of the yellow, so Bonrih is the centre of the black. Around this sacred mountain thousands of black pilgrims tread their weary way, and as they go the repeat the mystic formula, "Om-ma-dre-mu-ye-sa-leh-du." This mysterious sentence is the mystic prayer of the Black Religion. "Om" is ascribed to the Allgood; "ma" is the mother of mankind; "dre" to the saviour from hell; "mu" to the saviour from the ghosts; "ye" to the saviour from the brutes; "sa" to the saviour from the four sorrows of existence; "leh" to the saviour of the demigods; and "du" to the saviour of the gods. While the yellows all over the land of the lamas circumambulate from left to right, always keeping the holy object on their right, and repeating the mystic sentence "Om-ma-ni-pad-me-hum," the blacks travel from right to left, always keeping the religious pile on the left, and repeating the mysterious prayer, "Om-ma-dre-mu-ye-sa-leh-du."

Mr. Morton of the Chinese Maritime Customs was conveyed down from Canton to Hongkong on March 22 by the str. Fatshan and removed to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from fever.

THE NORTH CHINA U. M. MISSION

Satisfactory Recovery From the Past Year's Troubles

From Our Own Correspondent

Tongshan, Mar. 23.

The annual district meetings of the United Methodist Mission, North China, were held in the Tung-Ma-Lu Church, Tientsin, March 9 to 12, under the chairmanship of the Rev. F. B. Turner. Forty Chinese and nine foreign delegates were present, representing the five circuits—Tientsin, Laoling, Wuting, Tongshan, and Yungping—of which the district is composed. Also for several days previous to these meetings and for several days after, meetings of the Executive Committee (comprised of foreign members only) and of various mixed committees were held.

At these meetings the whole work of the Mission for the previous twelve months was passed under review. As was to be expected, after such a year of political disturbance, it was not possible to record advance in every direction. Nevertheless, the report taken as a whole gave ground for feelings of profound thankfulness that the work had been maintained so well. As regards the two Shantung circuits, it had been necessary in April, 1926, for the missionaries resident at Chu-chia-tsai to retire to Tientsin. The Revs. D. H. Smith and H. T. Cook, and Dr. Haddon returned in the early autumn, but the ladies (Miss Turner, Mrs. Smith, and Miss Milburn) were still in Tientsin at the time of the meetings. Accordingly, throughout the year, the girls school in Chu-chia-tsai had been closed. The total church membership reported was 4,494, a decrease of 145 on the year.

The report showed, however, many more encouraging features. Amongst these was the successful year's working of the Laoling Hospital, now under the direction of Dr. Haddon, whose appointment by the Home Board as a permanent member of the Mission staff was announced. This news was received with acclamation. The recently-appointed Education Committee, which is in charge of the elementary schools of the district, presented a very detailed and varied report, which showed that these schools had made definite advances during the year. There were now 40 primary schools, with 1,021 pupils in attendance, an increase of 3 schools and 181 pupils over last year's figures. The new curriculum, recently issued by this committee, corresponding with the Government system and co-ordinated with that of the Middle School in Tongshan, has been widely accepted. Concern was felt, however, that the linking up of the system, as shown by the passing of pupils from the lower schools to the higher, was very inadequate to the needs of the mission. This problem was the subject of a long and intensely interesting discussion, many reasons being given for this state of affairs and several plans such as the development of more schools of an intermediate (H.P.) grade were suggested for bridging the gulf.

Other problems were the shortage of candidates for the ministry, the need of giving better equipment and recognition to local (or lay) preachers, and the carrying out of the plans of the Home Committee for more extensive evangelism. It was encouraging to see the larger share now taken by Chinese delegates in the discussion of these and other questions. Mr. H. S. Radfern, Principal of the Tongshan Methodist College, gave a very encouraging report of the continued growth of the institution during the year. There were now 162 students and ten teachers. Half the teachers were University graduates and all were earnest Christians. Of a total expenditure for the upkeep of the school during the year of £1,100, the sum of £945, or 86 per cent., was locally raised.

A Touching Incident

Whilst the meeting was taking farewell of the Rev. W. Eddon and Miss Turner, who are expecting to return Home on furlough this spring, a most touching incident occurred. The Shantung Christians presented to Miss Turner a Wan-Min-I (Gown of a Myriad People). This is a decorative garment sometimes bestowed upon departing magistrates as a signal token of popular affection. The rendering of such a gift to Miss Turner, was a high honour, to which very few foreign women have attained, and a most loving recognition of her 25 years of devotion and unselfish service.

Another most significant and touching incident was the announce by Mrs. Yu of a generous gift to the girls school attached to the Tientsin City Church, of which she is honourary Principal. Mrs. Yu is the daughter of the late Rev. Chang Chih-shan, who was a much-revered pastor of the Tientsin Church. His widow recently died, leaving to the daughter the old man's savings. Mrs. Yu, however, declared not to receive this money, but to give it to the school as an endowment fund in memory of her father. She communicated this decision to the meeting in a charming and modest little speech. She said that she made this gift, feeling that it would please her father, who was in Heaven, to see his savings being used for promoting the Christian education of girls, an object which was always very near to his heart. The amount of the legacy was not yet definitely known, but she undertook to make it up to $1,000 if it was under that amount.

The meetings closed on an optimistic note, it being decided that conditions were sufficiently improved to permit of the return of the ladies to Shantung, though it was considered that it would not be advisable to re-open the Chu-chia Girls School until the autumn.

INDIANS ON TRIAL IN AMOY

Charges Against 16 Men: Preliminary Hearing

Amoy, Mar. 30.

The preliminary trial began today in the British Consular Court of some Indians who have been arrested in connexion with a fracas between Indians on March 26, when one Indian and one Chinese onlooker were wounded and two other Indians injured, while several others received contusions owing to blows from *lathis* (sticks).

One of the accused is charged with attempted murder, five with being concerned in the attempt and ten others with participating in the fight.

All the accused are watchmen except two, who belong to the police. One of the latter is accused of a serious crime, which was the probable cause of the quarrel.—Reuter.

THE NANKING CITY GATES

To Be Renamed: Victory and the Three Principles

The Chinese papers say that the Nationalist Government is considering the question of renaming the different city gates of Nanking. Even the one named after Chu Hung-wu, the first Emperor of the Mings, will be changed, it is said.

The proposed renaming is as follows:—

Old Name	New Name
Shen Chah Men	Hai Hsuan Men (Victory Gate)
Yu Feng Men	Chung Shan Men (After the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen)
Chu Pao Men	Chung Cheng (After Gen. Chiang Kai-shek)
Chao Yang Men	Tong Shan Men (Because its leads to the Tongshan Hot Springs)
Hsi Ling Men	Shih Chuang Men (Thibet Gate)
Tai Ping Men	Ta Yu Men (Gate of Freedom)
Ken Chuan Men	San Min Men (After the Three People's Principles)
Hung Wu Men	Kuang Wo Men (Republican Gate)

A telegram from Canton to the "Shunpao" says that the troops sent to Haifung (Kuangtung) to suppress the Communists have dissolved several extremist organizations, arrested three Russians and seized a number of bombs and a large amount of Bolshevik literature.

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CANTON-HONGKONG COMMUNICATIONS

Proposals to Develop Aviation and Wireless, with Extensions

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hongkong, Mar. 26.

Communication between here and Canton by wireless telegraphy and commercial aviation is under serious consideration of the officials of the two ports. Mr. Chu Chao-hsin, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in Canton, stated in the course of a speech at Fuiching Baptist Academy that modern means of communication between the two centres was a matter of absolute necessity and that, with the development of commercial flying and wireless communication, they should be utilized for the benefit of Canton as well as Hongkong. He said that co-operation with the British did not serve the cause of imperialism, as this was for mutual benefit. "Down with imperialism" is a term which the ex-Minister to Great Britain now disapproves, because people repeat that phrase too often without realizing its significance.

Gen. Chang Hui-chang, Director of the Aviation Bureau, was in Hongkong last week to confer with local officials on the subject of commercial aviation. Prior to the departure of Marshal Li Chi-sen for Nanking, Mr. R. Vaughan Fowler, adjutant of Kai Tack Aerodrome, had some conversation with him on the same subject. The people in both ports are enthusiastic about this venture. If the project prospers, it is proposed to operate as a beginning three De Havilland 61 machines, which will carry from six to eight passengers and 1,700 lb. of freight and mails, and there will be a daily service between Hongkong and Canton. These machines, it is understood, will be fitted with Jupiter engines of 405 horse-power and have a speed of 140 miles per hour.

Enthusiasm of Merchants

Mr. R. Vaughan Fowler explained that he had found Canton officials and the leading merchants very enthusiastic on this subject and they had intimated their readiness to put up one-half of the capital to create a company, provided Hongkong would supply the other half. The merchants, he said, were particularly interested in commercial flying as a business venture of tremendous possibilities and were ready to take to the air the moment the proposed service was inaugurated.

The scheme is not confined to Canton and Hongkong, for an extension is to be started by a private British company, running a sort of taxi service to other ports along the China Coast. The amount of capital has not yet been determined. It will have its headquarters in Hongkong and its base in the harbour. It is expected that with this service passengers, mails, and perishable freight will be carried to Shanghai in eight hours and to Singapore in twelve hours. Of course, Canton will not be omitted, and the service to that city will be made under an hour. Extension in other directions will be made whenever circumstances permit. If the plans go through without delay, it is expected to begin this service in the coming autumn, but that depends entirely on public support. Three pilots and the machines are to be brought from Great Britain, the machines being the latest design, based on the outcome of years of experience in commercial flying.

Extension of Wireless

With regard to wireless communication, Mr. M. J. Breen, Postmaster-General, and Mr. L. H. King, Director of Wireless in Hongkong, said that radio transmission would include tele-photography. On their recent visit to Canton, they found the military wireless installation in remarkably good and efficient condition, but, when used for commercial purposes, it could be improved. The telephoto system is of special benefit for messages sent in Chinese language, as the characters will be transmitted in the same shape and form as they are received. There is no need to decipher them as in ordinary telegrams.

It is understood that Hongkong will provide every facility for the development of wireless communication between the Colony and the City of Rams, and it is believed that definite steps may be revealed in the near future. Mr. Chu Chao-hsin is very keen on this development.

Steamer Subscriptions to Unions Stopped

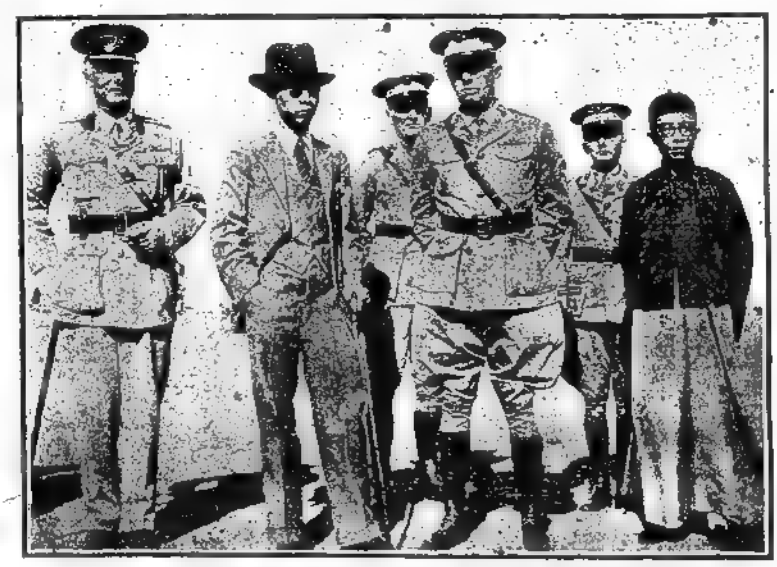
Canton, Mar. 24.

Hongkong-Canton steamers are now not required by the labour unions to subscribe to their expenses and, consequently, the freight tariff has been reduced by 10 or 20 per cent. in many cases.

It may be mentioned that Canton-Hongkong steamers may now pass the Bocca Tigris Forts before 6 a.m. and after 6 p.m. without further restriction and that the Health Authorities of the Canton Port pass these steamers without delay.

During February some 106 coastal and foreign steamers entered Canton, not counting the daily Canton-Hongkong steamers or those of the Canton-Macao, or Canton-Wuchow services, which are being counted more of less as local boats. Foreign and coastal vessels entering through Namshektao during February included 10 Chinese, 37 British, 14 Japanese, 4 Norwegian and 2 French, or 67 in all; and those entering through Whampoa were 16 Chinese, 4 British, 8 Portuguese, 4 Japanese, 3 Norwegian, and 2 French.—Reuter.

A VISIT TO YOUNG EMPEROR



Reading from Left to Right, front row:—GEN. WARDROP; THE CHING EMPEROR, PU YI; COL. MILLARD, U.S. CHIEF OF STAFF; MR. HSO, A COUSIN OF THE EMPEROR.

BRIGANDS IN FORCE NEAR KIUKIANG

Railway Town Looted and Burned: District Terrorized

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Kiukiang, Mar. 27.

In connection with the looting and burning of Huangloumen and the railway station, on February 1, by a gang of nearly 500 armed bandits, the arrest of seven was recently effected. On March 13, there came a delegation representing merchants and farmers bodies from Shaho (30 li from Kiukiang) to report the inhuman action of depredation by a large number of bandits who haunted the place. According to their report, the bandits are living in the mountainous regions near Chiencheng and Tehan, and come out frequently to plunder the villages near Huangloumen and Shaho.

A compendium of brigandage follows:—February 1, Huangloumen: Looting, burning, massacring. February 2, Shaho: Robbing a timber merchant of $1,700, carrying away a boy of 12 for ransom of $8,000, and sending another letter to Chung Ching-ho, a shopkeeper, demanding $2,000 to be paid immediately to Shihtonshan (Stone Mountain) and if he failed to meet the demand they would come and burn the place. Also several cases of "holding up," not very serious.

TARIFF AUTONOMY IN KIANGSI

Imposts on Anything and Everything: Unlimited "Squeeze"

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

Kiukiang, Mar. 3.

While in Peking and Nanking they talk of tariff autonomy, in Kiangsi it is an accomplished fact. There are duties and taxes on anything and everything. A volume would probably be required to describe all the taxes on native produce. On foreign exports the writer has no information but, so far as can be ascertained, the following taxes have to be paid on imports in addition to the duties fixed by treaty and collected through the Maritime Customs:—

On arrival at Kiukiang.—(1) 2½ per cent. ad valorem surtax; (2) 40 per cent. of (1) Dyke Tax; (3) 3 per cent. of (1) and (2) Stamp Tax plus 3 cents per document; (4) 5 per cent. of (1) and (2) Local Commercial Tax; (5) 20 per cent. of (1), (2) and (4) Municipal Tax.

On shipment to the interior.—(1) 1½ per cent. ad valorem Transit Surtax; (2) 40 per cent. of (1) Dyke Tax; (3) 3 per cent. (1) and (2) Stamp Tax plus 3 cents per document; (4) 3 per cent. of Transit Pass Stamp Tax; (5) 5 per cent. of (1) and (2) Local Commercial Tax; (6) 20 per cent. (1), (2) and (5) Municipal Tax; (7) 12½ per cent. ad valorem Interior Commercial Tax; (8) 20 per cent. of (7) Municipal Tax; (9) 3 per cent. of (7) and (8) Stamp Tax.

Multitude of Officials

It may well be imagined that importers have had to increase their staffs very largely to deal with the intricate calculations involved in arriving at the amount of tax to be paid on each package imported, and there is plenty of room for dispute with the tax officials. Numerous new tax bureaux have been established to supervise the collection of the new taxes. There is a 2½ per cent. Surtax Bureau, a Wine and Tobacco Tax Bureau, a Kerosene Tax Bureau, an Interior Commercial Tax Bureau, and several others, all needing large indoor and outdoor staffs to check smuggling. With all, the likin stations are going full blast, taking their cue from the Provincial Finance Bureau, which is responsible for several of the new taxes, and holding up cargo on any pretext and extracting therefrom further taxes.

To support the outside staff in their search of passengers and baggage landing from steamers, a Chinese armed guard is provided to meet all steamers and takes post on the foreshore, ready to assist the tax inspectors if they meet with any resistance. It is unnecessary to remark that the system gives plenty of scope to the Chinese predilection for "squeeze."

No Regulations

It would not be so bad if merchants could only find out what taxes they really had to pay. With a few exceptions, there are no regulations covering the collection of most of the taxes enumerated above. Merchants are merely told verbally they have to pay and there is an end of it, if they wish to move their cargo. The verbal instructions, as might be expected, change frequently and it is not surprising to find that different merchants pay at different rates.

In any country other than China, taxation on these lines would bring trade to a standstill, but the Chinese have much experience of it and are past-masters at evasion and compromise, so the trade flows on, though sluggishly.

ROBBERY AND FIRE AT KIUKIANG

Misdeeds of Soldiers and Communists: Troop Movements

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Kiukiang, Mar. 26.

On the evening of the 24th instant, at between 7 and 8 o'clock, a gang of about a half-dozen armed robbers, some in plain clothes and some in grey uniforms, rushed into a house in Tsanghong, a lane leading to the main street and where large portion of mission property is located and many rich Chinese reside. At the point of pistols, the house was thoroughly ransacked and things amounting in value to several hundred dollars were taken away. So far, no trace of the offenders has been discovered.

Fire broke out on the evening of the 20th instant, at 8 o'clock, and destroyed two native money-shops, whose damage amounts to a little over $100,000. The cause of the fire was somewhat obscure, but some put it down to Communist incendiarism.

The 22nd, 23rd, and 24th brigades of the 8th Division of the 3rd Army, which arrived here from Nanchang a few weeks ago, left successively in the last few days for downstream, to join the anti-Northern expedition. The 7th Division of the 3rd army comes pouring into this place these days. Several steamers belonging to the China Merchants S. N. Co. are seen in the port, ready to transport these troops downriver.

HONGKONG extended a hearty welcome to part of the United States Asiatic Fleet which arrived from Manila at eight o'clock on the morning of March 23 when the flagship Pittsburg, with Admiral Mark L. Bristol, Commander-in-Chief on board, entered the port, accompanied by the U. S. S. Paul Jones, flagship of the Destroyer Squadron, and the U. S. S. Beaver, with a division of six submarines. Captain Blakely commands the Paul Jones, with Commander R. S. Culp as officer in charge of the submarines. Mrs. Bristol, wife of the Commander-in-Chief, also arrived in Hongkong by passenger liner.

KASHING BREATHES MORE FREELY

Soldiers Not Stopping: Slogans That Come Home to Roost

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Kashing, Chê, Mar. 28.

Thanks to our Civil Magistrate, the Railway Management, the Command at Hangchow and everybody else in authority from Kuangtung to Shantung, the soldiers as billeted for Kashing, passed on without stopping to occupy the places preempted. Community feeling at the approach of the army was very much like that of the small boy, already over-fed on cold mince-pie, warm mince-pie and hot mince-pie, When pressed to take some more, he said politely, "no, thank you, I do not want what I have got. He had inside information, causing anxiety.

Counter-Propaganda

It may or may not have occurred to those who formulated the placards, posters, and slogans of the past years, that they were sowing the wind, with prospects of whirlwind crops or of playing with boomerangs that might recoil from the aimed-at-adversaries, returning too close to home bases. As a specimen of pungent doggerel, not written or printed perhaps, but passing from mouth to mouth in a section overdosed with communistic ideas comes the following:—

"Kuh-min? Kuh zah nyin.
Ta' so-p'iao? Puh chin men,
Ka-ha? Ken hih nyin,
Ng-ta? Tu yiu ben"

These words may be numbled as a senseless jingle, as a crude sort of joke, or hissed to bite like acid into the ordinary conception of country, currency, home and happiness. Such is the genius of the Chinese language. The words may be translated to mean:—

Revolution? Flays, slays (people or) man,
Bank-notes? Not enter (one's) door,
The Wife? She follows some other man,
The Son? Taken to be a step-son"

The words may be intoned to give a quite different impression.

Anti-opium Society

A representative of the National Christian Council, Rev. K. T. Chung, was in Kashing a few days ago. The District Magistrate encouraged the formation of a society to combat the evils of opium.

A GOOD CHARACTER FOR ANHUI

Pleasant Journey from Shanghai: Promising Conditions

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Pochow, An., Mar. 23.

In company with friends returning to Nanhsuchow and Hsuchowfu, we left Shanghai on March 9, on the morning train. A traveller's agency office bought our tickets and looked after our baggage in Shanghai, and twice in Nanking, taking that bothersome task off our hands. The train service was good and there was very little delay. We had food served on both trains. As the Customs officer in Nanking passed our baggage, free of inspection, he smilingly welcomed us, remarking:—"You missed out the past year."

On Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays there are expresses from Pukow to Hsuchow and no soldiers or unpaying guests are allowed on them, so they are not crowded, he made the trip to Huschowfu in about 10 hours. On the Lung-Hai there are two expresses a week, both, ways, and a daily mail train. We took the latter and found it comfortable and on time. Another party came by Hankow and caught the once-a-week Monday express to Chengchow. They found that service very satisfactory.

The welcome we have received from the populace, and what officials we have met, has been most gratifying. The wheat crop is looking fine, as also some poppy-fields. Animals for cultivation are scarce, as also men.

CHINESE press telegrams from Tientsin record the fact that the authorities there have forbidden the export of silver.

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OUR TOKYO LETTER

Another Direct Appeal: Indifferently Lighted Coastline: New American Club: Instrument to Forecast Earthquakes

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Tokyo, Mar. 21.

Driven desperate by a long-protracted strike, a Japanese man, about 30 years of age, yesterday sought to make a direct appeal to the Emperor, thereby effectively focussing the attention of the nation on this strike as nothing else could have done. The man, Horikoshi by name, made his attempt on the wide plaza in front of the Tokyo Central Station as the Emperor and Empress were motoring to take a train for Hayama, a sea-side resort outside Tokyo. As the Imperial automobile rounded the bend to the station approach, he divested himself of his wooden clogs, stepped forth from amongst the assembled throngs and knelt, preparatory to presenting his petition. He was not able to do this as several policemen swooped down on him and marched him off to the nearest police station. The car passed on, their Majesties being unaware that any such incident had occurred.

When examined at the police station, Horikoshi was found to have in his pocket an appeal to the Throne on behalf of the strikers in the Noda Shoyu Sauce brewery Co., who, he said, were facing starvation because of the indifference of the authorities. The appeal commenced with a message of sympathy for the death of the Emperor's little daughter, and, after criticizing the industrial policy of the Government, begged the Emperor's sympathy on behalf of the strikers and their families.

This is the second time a direct appeal has been made to the Emperor this year. Last year, there were two other cases of direct appeal. One had the effect of concentrating attention on alleged favouritism in the Army, and a popular demand that such be abolished. The Noda strike, although quite a small one, enjoys the distinction of being the longest drawn-out in Japan, and the direct appeal of Horikoshi is regarded as the prelude to the end of the dispute.

Recent Ship-Wrecks

The loss of two Japanese ships, with all hands aboard, in the storms that swept the country last week, has tended to focus public opinion on the fact that accidents to ships are much too frequent off the coast of Japan, especially off Misaki peninsula, where many a fine ship, both foreign and Japanese, has come to grief. These accidents are partly due to geographical reasons, to submerged rocks and to atmospheric phenomena, but it is also admitted that the very meagre protection available for ships is a great factor, too. One of the most glaring faults is the lack of lighthouses along the coast of Japan. This country has only 300 lighthouses all told, although its coast line is three times as long as that of Great Britain and almost as lengthy as that of the United States. This works out at one lighthouse per 35 nautical miles, which shipping men declare to be one of the most potent reasons for the frequent disasters. As a matter of fact, the total number of lighthouses in Japan is fewer than in China.

Then, there is the matter of wireless equipment on ships. The year before last, a law was passed whereby it was made compulsory for all ships of 500 tons and above to carry wireless apparatus, but, very often, the apparatus is useless, owing to the lack of radio stations along the coast. Lastly, there are too many carelessly-built steamers and old vessels being employed.

American Club for Tokyo

Plans have been completed for the establishment of an American Club in Tokyo, the proposal having been accorded enthusiastic support by foreigners in Japan's capital. While the majority of the general committee are American citizens, membership is open to all nationals. The club will start in a modest fashion, special emphasis being laid on a central location, good cuisine, capable attendants, and genial surroundings. To defray the initial expenses, subscriptions are being solicited from the foreign community and this is being responded to with a prompt and heartening generosity. Non-interest-bearing, non-redeemable debentures are to be issued to all subscribers.

Police Red Tape

Red tape all but sent a passenger back to Shanghai, this being Mr. J. D. McClatchie, who arrived in Japan from England, via Shanghai, to join the staff of the Kobe branch of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation. When his boat touched at Kobe, it was found that Mr. McClatchie did not have a visa and the police of that city gave him the choice of staying at the Police Station or at the Oriental Hotel on a guarantee from the Bank until he could go back to Shanghai. Mr. McClatchie chose the latter alternative, and made preparations to go to Shanghai on the str. President Lincoln. In the meantime, the British consular authorities got into communication with the Home Office and, when the President Lincoln, with Mr. McClatchie on board, reached Moji, officials there were notified to allow him to land and proceed to Kobe.

A Film Star's Visit

The well-known German film star, Emil Jannings, will visit Japan and China towards the end of this year, according to Mr. Hans Uhlmann, a dramatist from the State Theatre in Berlin, who has arrived in Japan from Cape Town on a tour around the world. The German film star's visit to the Orient will be primarily to see his brother in Tientsin.

Mr. Uhlmann will spend a couple of months in Japan, studying the national drama of this country before proceeding to China. The plays of Shakespeare, John Galsworthy, and Bernard Shaw, he said, are the most popular in Germany to-day, largely because of the lack of talented native playwrights. Although the Germans, as a people, do not hold with communism or with extreme socialism, he said, yet a strange post-war tendency is that they like plays into which are inter-woven communistic ideas or social problems.

Quake-Predicter Invented

Professor Ishimoto, of the Tokyo Imperial University, claims that he has perfected a device whereby even a very slight earthquake can be predicted at least two weeks before its occurrence. The device is to be installed in Wakayama, said to be the most quakeshaken district in Japan, and its effectiveness or otherwise tried. The instrument Professor Ishimoto says, does not cost more than Y.600 and will be placed in a pit six feet wide and twelve feet deep. The seismometer is so devised as to record even the minutest change in the inclination of the earth's crust, which phenomenon always precedes an earth tremor.

RIOT IN NORTHERN JAPAN

Police Defeated by Numerically Superior Farmers

Tokyo, Apr. 1.

More than 100 arrests have been effected following a clash yesterday between 300 tenant-farmers and 30 police in Momou-gun, in Miyagi prefecture, Northern Japan.

The clash was the outcome of a dispute regarding the payment of rent with a leading land-owner. The police attempted to frustrate an attack on the land-owner's house. A conflict ensued, the farmers fighting with spades, scythes and other agricultural implements while the police used their swords. There were many casualties. The police were overcome finally by the numerical superiority of the farmers, who stripped them of their swords, caps and badges, and returned to their headquarters singing radical songs and carrying Red Flags and banners with radical inscriptions.—Reuter.

SCANDALOUS CASE IN PEKING

Unjust Dismissal of Customs College Professor

FROM ROBERT GILBERT

Peking, Apr. 4.

Much indignation has been aroused in all circles here by the dismissal of Professor William Price from the Customs College after 15 years' service, on one month's notice, without compensation, other than a complimentary expression of regret. Professor Price for the previous 15 years had been head of the Thomas Hanbury School in Shanghai and thus has a big following of loyal Chinese pupils, who have passed through his hands in the last 30 years.

The alleged reason for his dismissal is conformity with Marshal Chang Tso-lin's economy programme. But since the school is maintained by a Customs grant, the reduction of expenses saves the Government nothing. The real reason is that under the Feng Yu-hsiang *régime* here the student body and Chinese faculty were saturated with radicalism, with which Professor Price was not sympathetic. The Chinese head of the College last autumn was dismissed under suspicion of correspondence with Marshal Feng, but has now been reinstated by Liang Shih-yi, because he is related to the latter by marriage. The return of the old President of the College was marked by student rejoicings and publication of a most anti-foreign number of the school journal, after which the dismissal of Professor Price was announced.

This scandal revives the unforgotten dismissal of Professor Brandt from the Government Russian Language School after 22 years of service, in November, 1924, when Dr. C. T. Wang appointed Hsu Chien head of the school to please Karakhan, the Bolshevik Ambassador. The present dismissal of Professor Price is put in the same category by the whole foreign community and by scores of influential Chinese; so that Liang Shih-yi is much embarrassed by charges of supporting Feng Yu-hsiang's agent in what promises to be a *cause célèbre*.

JAPANESE FLEET IN HONGKONG

Official Entertainment Programme Announced

Hongkong, Apr. 3.

The official programme in connection with the forthcoming visit of the Japanese naval squadron has been issued.

The entertainments include receptions at Government House and by the Japanese community, dinners by the British Commander-in-Chief and General Officer Commanding, the Chamber of Commerce and the Japanese Consul-General and a luncheon by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce.

The warrant officers and men will be taken on excursions in the New Territories. They will also attend a race meeting, and theatricals have been arranged for their entertainment.

The officers will be made honorary members of the Jockey Club, the Hongkong Club, the Hongkong and the Kowloon Golf Clubs and the Portuguese Sporting Club.—Reuter.

JAPANESE SEAPLANE'S RETURN FLIGHT

Shanghai, Mar. 30.

The Japanese seaplane, J-BAAE, belonging to the Japan Aerial Transportation Co., of Kobe, which arrived in Shanghai on Wednesday afternoon, was towed to Woosung from Black Point by a Japanese steam-launch at 6 o'clock this morning and left for Tomie, on Goto Island, at 8 a.m. The seaplane safely arrived at Tomie at 2.25 p.m., according to a telegram received by a representative of the company who is in Shanghai.—Toho.

MARSHAL Feng Yu-hsiang has ordered his subordinates to raise $100,000 for the relief of the flood and famine sufferers of Tsaochow.

LIGHTER WRECKED IN TIENTSIN

Coolies Drowned in Scramble to Steal Cargo of Flour

Tientsin, Apr. 3.

The Japanese str. Yeijin Maru (721 tons) yesterday afternoon collided with and made a hole in a Taku Tug & Lighter Company's lighter, which was laden with flour.

The lighter was beached on the shore of the former Russian Concession on the Hai Ho, where it was looted by coolies. In the scramble for the lighter's cargo a number of the thieves were drowned.

Chinese police were interested spectators of the whole incident but took no action on the protest that they have no jurisdiction on the River.—Reuter.

SEAPLANE ACCIDENT IN HONGKONG

Explosion During Practice Flight: Three Casualties

Hongkong, April 3.

While a seaplane was returning to H. M. S. Hermes in the harbour to-day after a practice flight its engine exploded, and Flying-Officer A. W. B. Hale, of 440 Flight, was killed.

His body has been recovered, but the bodies of Flight-Lieutenant Graham and Telegraphist Jackson, who were flying with Flying-Officer Hale, are missing.

Later.

The bodies of Flight-Lieutenant Graham and Telegraphist Jackson have been recovered.—Reuter.

BETTER CONDITION IN YUNNAN

Government Gaining Control: Travel Becoming Safer

Yunnanfu, Mar. 25.

The affairs of the province are progressing satisfactorily, and a great improvement has taken place since last writing.

Talifu was captured by the Government troops on the 18th. The road between Talifu and Likiang is reported safe, and yesterday Dr. Rock and the American ex-Consul, Mr. Hagen, left with a strong escort for Likiang.

Mr. Chamberlain, the new American Consul, will arrive shortly to take over Mr. Hagen's duties.

Tang-san (cousin of the late Governor), who has been a thorn in the side of the Government in the west, is reported as being about to proceed to Japan. He is now at Yungchang, which is south-west of Talifu, and General Chang-chung is pursuing him. The only way he can leave the province is through Burmah. It remains to be seen whether he will be able to effect his escape.

The road to Tongchuan and Chaotung is reported safe for travelling, and the two places named are reported safe for foreign residence, but in spite of this, two native converts who were sent from the capital on this same road were attacked and beaten at Yang-lin, which is only a little over li from the capital.

Apart from this route, all east of Teng-yueh is reported as still in the danger zone.

According to an unconfirmed rumour, the local government is to be re-organised on April 1, and amongst the alterations are the following:—

The Bureau of Industry and the Bureau of Communications are to be amalgamated, and will be called the Department of Construction, with Mr. Chang Pang-han at the head. Mr. Chang Pang-han is at present, the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The Department of Foreign Affairs is to be taken over by the present Mayor-Mr. Tsang Hwei-han.

The Tao-yin of Mengtze has been offered the post of head of the Department of Finance.

It is also reported that the three posts of Tao-yin of Teng-yueh, Puerh, and Meng-tze are to be abolished.

The capital is quiet.—Reuter.

TOWNS CAPTURED BY COMMUNISTS

Successes Reported in Kiangsi and Chekiang

Hangchow, April 3.

The Chekiang Provincial Government has received telegram stating that Yushan in Kiangsi and Changshan in Chekiang were captured by Communists on April 1.—Toho.

TOKYO TO BANGKOK FLIGHT

Proposed Exploit by French Aviators in Japan

Tokyo, Apr. 4.

The French round-the-world flyers, Lieut. Dieudonné Costes and Lieut.-Com. Joseph Le Brix, now in Japan, at first proposed to fly from Tokyo to Hanoi, French Indo-China, a distance of 4,000 kilometres without a break in 26 hours, but they have changed their plan owing to lack of suitable landing place in Hanoi.

They now propose to make a non-stop flight between Tachikawa in Tokyo Prefecture and Bangkok, a distance of 4,800 kilometres, in 30 hours, leaving Tachikawa on April 6.—Toho.

CHOLERA ON JAPANESE SHIP

Tokyo, Apr. 4.

According to a despatch from Singapore dated yesterday, 18 cases of cholera have occurred on board the O. S. K. str. Hawaii Maru, which arrived there yesterday. Of the 18 cases, seven have died and the rest are under medical treatment. There are 580 emigrants on board the steamer.—Toho.

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SHANGHAI—HONGKONG

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SHANGHAI NEWS

CHINESE REPRESENTED ON COUNCIL

Long-Drawn Controversy Satisfactorily Settled: Three Chinese Councillors and Six Members

The following official announcement regarding Chinese Representation on the Municipal Council was issued by the Council on Tuesday afternoon:—

As the outcome of discussion with representative members of the Chinese community, which commenced nearly six months ago, arrangements have now been concluded whereby effect can be given to the principle of Chinese Representation on the Council.

It will be recalled that a resolution affirming the desirability of participation by Chinese residents in the government of the International Settlement was passed at the annual meeting of ratepayers two years ago; and it is further a matter of record that, in pursuance thereof, the proposed addition of three Chinese members to the Council was officially accepted both by the Chinese Government in Peking and by the local Chinese authorities in Shanghai.

For certain reasons the Chinese community have not hitherto appointed their three Chinese representatives and the Council, to its regret, has consequently been deprived in the meantime of the advice and assistance of Chinese colleagues.

With the appointment of three Chinese Councillors, which it is hoped may be made effective at once, and the selection of six Chinese ratepayers to serve on its various Advisory Committees, the Council feels that a great step forward has been taken towards the settlement of a long outstanding question, and looks with confidence to future good results, which, with the genuine co-operation of all concerned, cannot fail to ensue.

The Letters Exchanged

Copies of letters exchanged between the Council and the Chinese Ratepayers' Association follow:—

(*Translation.*)

Shanghai, Mar. 26, 1928.

S. FESSENDEN, Esq.,
Chairman,
Municipal Council.

DEAR SIR,—With a view to effecting the removal of various causes of misunderstanding and friction in the near future as well as the immediate present, and with a view to manifesting a sincere desire for co-operation, Mr. Yu Ya-ching, our Chairman, and Mr. Li Ming, Chairman of our Budget Committee, pursuant to the policy of equality of treatment ■ the basic principle for the solution of outstanding problems, take the liberty of addressing you on behalf of our Association and of placing before you certain suggestions for your sympathetic consideration:—

Seats for Chinese Councillors

The Association still considers the number of seats for Chinese on the Council should be determined by the amount of taxes paid into the Municipal Treasury. But as an indication of the sincere desire for co-operation on the part of this Association under present circumstances, a *modus vivendi* based on discussions that have taken place between the Association and the Council should be adopted in the form of adding six seats on the Council's Committees to the original offer of three seats on the Council itself, making a total of nine seats in all. This arrangement should be carried out at once.

The Association regards this arrangement as an *interim* arrangement only, and considers that an increase of six in the number of seats on the Council itself should be effected in the shortest possible time. In the meantime it is understood that the functions and treatment of the six Chinese Committee Members will be in all respects similar to those of other members of the said Committees.

Chinese in the Secretariat and other Departments

The Association considers that in order to assist in the administration of the various departments of the Council there should be at least a Chinese senior executive respectively in the Secretariat, Police Department and other Departments in the Service. Chinese should also be liberally placed in other responsible positions in order that the spirit and principle of co-operation may be given due effect and in order that all misunderstandings may be removed and prevented.

Chinese and Chinese Education

The Association considers that the Chinese Education Committee should be composed principally of Chinese Members and that, in principle, the appropriation for Chinese education should be fixed on a basis of 20 per cent. of the total municipal revenue. But in order not to render the present budget unworkable, the Association suggest that the appropriations to be made should consist of the original allotment plus the amount that will cover the minimum requirements for the extension of education among the Chinese residents. This Association will be glad to assist in the appointment of suitable Chinese as members of the Chinese Education Committee. With a view to meeting the educational requirements of Chinese pupils and to facilitating the future administration of the educational institutions, from the next term onward the Association considers that Chinese should be appointed to various responsible executive positions in the four municipal public schools for Chinese.

In placing these suggestions before you we have been actuated by the motive of sincere desire for the advent of close Sino-foreign co-operation in all municipal enterprises, and we hope that in the interest of the residents ■ this Settlement and in the interest of the development of Sino-foreign trade relations you will see your way to do the necessary for the expeditious fulfilment of the wishes of this Association ■ embodied in this letter, bearing in mind that we are engaged in a movement in which we voice the sentiments of the Chinese ratepayers in particular and the Chinese community in general.

Yours faithfully,

YU YA-CHING, Chairman
S. S. FUNG, Vice-Chairman
C. C. CHAO,
K. H. LIN,
C. C. WOO.
LI MING, Chairman of the Budget Committee.
Members Executive Committee Chinese Ratepayers' Assoc.

Council Chamber,
Shanghai, Mar. 26, 1928.

YU YA-CHING, Esq.,
Chairman,
Chinese Ratepayers Assoc.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of this date in connection with the questions of Chinese representation on the Council, the employment of Chinese in senior positions in the Municipal Service and the education of Chinese in the Settlement.

The Council notes with satisfaction your views as to the desirability of filling the three existing vacancies for Chinese Councillors at once, and hereby confirms our arrangement for the selection of six Chinese gentlemen, in addition to the three Councillors, as members of the various Council's Committees. As already stated in conversation with yourself, the functions and treatment of the Chinese Committee members would be similar to those of the other members of the said Committees.

As regards the view expressed in the third paragraph of your letter, the Council quite appreciates the point that, with the full co-operation of the Chinese, the proposed arrangement will, in the ordinary course of events, lead to an increase in the number of Chinese members of the Council.

As regards the other points mentioned in your letter, I have the honour to state that the Council has already given preliminary consideration both to the appointment of Chinese to senior positions in its service and to the question of increased educational facilities for the Chinese; but consideration of these subjects *in extenso* is being held in abeyance until such time as the authorized Chinese members of the Council take their seats.

I have the honour, etc.,

S. FESSENDEN,
Chairman.

CHINESE RATEPAYERS' MEETING

Decision to Accept Council's Invitation

The invitation of the Shanghai Municipal Council to the Chinese Ratepayers' Association to elect three members to the Council and six members to the permanent committees was accepte on Tuesday afternoon at a meeting held in the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, North Honan Road, and the elections will take place at the Chamber on Tuesday next at two o'clock in the afternoon.

Mr. Yu Ya-ching presided, and there were 35 present.

In the course of an address, Mr. Yu Ya-ching said:—"According to our regulations, this meeting should have been held three months ago but, owing to the question of Chinese representation on the Council, which question must be decided at this meeting, it has been delayed. This meeting ■ of Chinese residents of the International Settlement and therefore a heart to heart talk is necessary. Foreigners look upon our Association seriously and all can imagine the importance of this meeting.

Old History Reviewed

"Long ago, when the Settlement was occupied by a small population, the Council did what it pleased regarding Chinese interests. Not only the Chinese failed to see the importance of this, but our officials failed to realize its significance. The Council not only failed to make known its policy regarding the huge Chinese population which grew but it failed to employ Chinese in responsible positions, thus creating misunderstandings between the governed and the governing body. The result was that the Chinese were very indignant. Thus, there was the incident of 1897 when the Ningpo residents opposed the removal of the Sze Ming Bank. To enforce their opposition, they declared a strike. The French police fired and killed 15 of them. In 1905, a Chinese woman was falsely accused as an abductor and arrested by the Municipal Police in Chinese territory. The Chinese were disgusted and the Mixed Court was attacked. Later in the same year, a Russian marine killed a Chinese with an axe. This caused still greater indignation. All these cases were due to the fact that our territory was gradually being surrendered by the Chinese authorities to the Council.

"In June, 1918, a general strike took place in Shanghai as a mark of sympathy for the Peking students who were fighting against proposed Japanese loans to the then Government and there was further trouble resulting in more indignation. In 1919, in opposing proposed increased municipal taxation, the Chinese came to the conclusion that, unless they had representation on the Council, all their efforts of the past would be fruitless. The slogans of "The people's rights" and "No taxation without representation" were drawn up. The Amalgamated Street Union was most zealous in fighting for Chinese representation.

Why the Council Agreed

"In 1925, the shooting of Chinese by the Japanese, the proposed municipal by-laws relating to the press and wharfage dues and the road extension programme of the Council led to further indignation and disgust. Actuated by patriotism, students lectured in the streets, as a result of which many of them were killed by the Police on May 30, 1925. A general strike was declared as a protest. This continued for 27 days and resulted in huge losses for the Chinese merchants.

"Realizing that the Chinese were aware of the fact that their sovereign rights were being jeopardized and with a view to pacifying the Chines people, the Council agreed to the appointment of three Chinese Councillors. With this the Chinese were dissatisfied. In 1927, the Council tried again to collect their proposed 2½ per cent. increased tax by force. Over 40 shops were compelled to suspend business, but the Chinese remained firm. The Council knows well that force will fail as it has failed in the past. As a compromise, the increased taxation was paid under protest.

"The Council then agreed to admit three Chinese Councillors immediately (apart from six Chinese members on the permanent committees). The question of Chinese education was also brought up, as well as the question of appointing Chinese to responsible positions. Although Chinese will have some share in the administration, we feel that our efforts will have been futile if the Chinese do not secure executive power. Therefore, apart from the question of Chinese representation, we must fight to secure responsible positions, positions of trust, for Chinese on the staff of the Council. All this depends upon you, gentlemen."

The secretary of the meeting then read the correspondence which had been exchanged with the Council and it was unanimously decided to accept this.

The Decision to Accept

Following this, a motion was unanimously carried that the Chinese Ratepayers' Association should accept the invitation of the Shanghai Municipal Council to elect three Councillors and six members of the permanent committees. One of the members present expressed the hope that this number would soon be increased.

Considerable discussion arose in connection with a reply to the Council's last letter and Messrs. M. D. Wong, Tsao Tz-kung, Li Tau-yu and S. U. Zau were appointed to frame a reply, which was done accordingly. Further discussion later arose and it was decided first to submit the latter to the Nationalist Foreign Office for approval before sending it to the Council.

The proposed election rules were the subject of further comment but, after a number of alterations, the original draft was passed. Important sections of this document are as follows:—

That representatives of the Chinese Ratepayers' Association (i.e., Chinese members of the Council and the permanent committees of the Council) shall be elected by this Association;

That those elected Councillors or members of the permanent committees shall have lived in the International Settlement for at least five years, and shall be ratepayers;

That those elected Councillors or members of the permanent committees shall be elected by at least one half of the necessary quorum;

That those elected Councillors or members of the permanent committees shall obtain a majority of votes; and

That Councillors or members of the permanent committees may be recalled upon a signed request of at least one-fifth of the members of the Association.

Elections Next Tuesday

These regulations having been carried, it was unanimously decided to hold the elections on Tuesday next at the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce.

Addresses were delivered by Mr. Y. L. Tong, the Nationalist Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Chien Sung-sz, representative of the Mayor of Greater Shanghai. The latter conveyed Gen. Chang Ting-fan's greetings and congratulations to the meeting and dwelt on its importance. Gen. Chang, he said, hoped that the meeting would go thoroughly into the question of Chinese representation and elect only those well qualified to serve.

Mr. Tong said that the meeting was dealing with a matter which demanded very serious consideration, in view of its especial importance to the Chinese community. It was fraught with possibilities. Gen. Huang Hu, the Foreign Minister, he said, had been unable to attend the meeting but he had asked Mr. Tong to represent him. Gen. Huang, said Mr. Tong, treated the matter as one of the utmost importance. During his tenure of office as Mayor of Greater Shanghai, he had realized the significance of electing Chinese to the Council. However, it was not a matter which concerned a few but it concerned the whole Chinese community and all Chinese citizens should give the Association and the Councillors their full support. They had to be prepared for the future and all should assume their responsibilities and do their very utmost to help. The Councillors elected and the members of the permanent committees should not think that the position was one which would give them a lot of prestige. They must work for the interests of the Chinese residents of the Settlement. They must be prepared to make sacrifices and know how to deal with the foreigners. They must not be mere figureheads. "We believe," said Mr. Tong, "that you will elect the proper men and that they will use their positions for the benefit of the Chinese people. We are confident of your success."

THE WHARFAGE DUES QUESTION

Move By Nationalists Towards New Method of Collection

Acting upon instructions from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Quo Tai-chi, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Kiangsu, has addressed a communication to the Senior Consul and the French Consul-General, protesting against the unfair distribution of the revenue from the Wharfage Dues between the Chinese and the Settlement authorities and requesting that, in future, collection of dues should be made by the authorities of the locality where cargoes are actually loaded and unloaded.

In his communication, Mr. Quo points out that originally all wharfage dues were collected by the Taoyin of Shanghai, an annual contribution of Tls. 10,000 being given to both the International Settlement and the French Concession. Later, at the suggestion of the German Consul-General, through the request of the two Municipal Councils, the Commissioner of Customs, on behalf of the Taoyin, entered into a provisional agreement with the two Municipal Councils for one year whereby the Commissioner of Customs was to collect all Wharfage Dues and to distribute the total revenue in the following manner: All Wharfage Dues collected from importation of foreign merchandise as well as exportation of native products should be turned over to the two Municipal Councils entirely, while those collected from transhipment of goods should be shared by the Taoyin's Yamen and the two Municipal Councils. At the period of the above-mentioned provisional arrangement, practically all cargoes were loaded and unloaded in the Settlement and, as a result, the principal portion of the revenue was turned over to the Settlement authorities.

In recent years, it ■ pointed out, Pootung has been rapidly becoming a centre for docks and warehouses with the result that the amount of Wharfage Dues collected from Pootung almost exceeds that collected from the two Settlements. However, notwithstanding this fact out of the total yearly revenue from the Wharfage Dues of Tls. 600,000 the two Municipal Councils have been receiving the major portion, only about Tls. 60,000 being paid over to the Chinese authorities.

Concluding, the communication states that inasmuch as the existing arrangement as regards the distribution of the revenue was intended for only one year and that following the expiration of the provisional agreement, the Commissioner of Customs continued to collect the dues and distribute them without authorization from the Chinese authorities, it is only fair that the existing arrangement be modified to meet the changed situation of to-day. Moreover, in view of the fact that Wharfage Dues form a principal source of income of the Chinese Customs and is also a source of revenue of the Special Municipality, in justice to all concerned, they should henceforth be collected by the authorities of the locality where cargoes are actually loaded and unloaded in order that the Special Municipality may receive an equitable share of the revenues, which will be applied to carrying out its construction programme for the improvement of the Chinese districts.—Kuo Min.

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THE BANK OF CHINA

Examination of the Note-Issue Reserve of the Bank in Accordance with New Regulations

An examination of the note-issue reserve of the Bank of China took place on April 1, in accordance with regulations approved of by the Ministry of Finance of the Nationalist Government. The following gentlemen were present:—

Mr. John Chen, Comptroller of Currency,

Messrs. Lin Kong-hou and S. U. Zau, members of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce Committee,

Messrs. Woo Wai-zu and Ralph Sun Yuen-fong members of the Shanghai Bankers Association Committee,

Messrs. Zia Tao-foo and Yen Chun-an, members of the Native Bankers Association Committee,

Messrs. Chang Tah-too and Hsia Kwei-chu, nominated by banks and native banks who are agencies of Bank of China, Shanghai notes,

Messrs. Li Ming and Hsu Kee-ching, representating directors and supervisors of the bank and

Mr. Wang Tze-kong, Chartered Accountant.

The following is the report:—

Report of Reserve Against Note-Issue Ending March 31, 1928.

Note Issue Account

Notes issued through Branches and Sub-Branches in Kiangsu and and Chekiang Provinces	$19,961,470.80	
Notes issued by Shanghai Office ...	46,576,764.70	$66,538,234.70

Reserve Against The Above

Cash Reserve (60%)

Cash in hand	$11,502,263.14	
Cash in Transit	2,829,760.81	
At Banks abroad	11,784,500.65	
At Branches and Sub-Branches in Kiangsu and Chekiang Provinces	3,123,407.80	
Native Orders receivable	983,000.00	$30,222,341.00

Security Reserve (40%)

Reserve against issue by Branches and Sub-Branches in Kiangsu and Chekiang Provinces.		
Bonds at market value	$ 7,973,184.00	
Reserve against issue of Shanghai Office		
Bonds at market value	$10,168,000.89	
Property	4,575,520.55	
Loans and Acceptances	3,255,489.46	$26,316,293.70
Total Reserve in Cash and Security		$66,538,234.70

1. This Committee shall be formed by the undermentioned members in honorary capacity with the power to supervise the Note-Issue Reserve of the Bank of China, Shanghai and with the responsibility to examine the reserve funds and account on behalf of the public.

Two members to be nominated among from the members of the Shanghai Bankers' Association Committee.

Two members to nominated among from the members of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce Committee.

Two members to be nominated among from the members of the Native Bankers' Association Committee.

Two members ■ be nominated among from banks (working on modern banking system) and native banks (working on old banking system) who are agencies of the Bank of China, Shanghai notes.

Three members to be nominated among from Directors and Supervisors of the Bank of China.

2. Bank of China notes shall consist of three kinds: (a) those issued by itself (b) those issued through branches and (c) those issued through banks (working on modern banking system) and native banks (working on old banking system).

A cash reserve of ■ per cent. and a security reserve of 40 per cent. shall be fully maintained. The security reserve of 40 per cent. of note-issues under (c) shall be same as before and an examination shall be taken at the formation of this Committee and its result published to the public.

Reserves for subsequent issues under (c) shall be governed by original procedure.

Reserves for subsequent issues under (a) and (b) shall consist of 60 per cent. in cash and 40 per cent. in security.

3. Cash Reserve shall consist of dollars, bullion, sycee, native orders, foreign monies in vault and deposits abroad with documents kept in vault. To finance the market the Bank of China may appropriate 10 per cent. of Cash Reserve to grant loans and overdrafts. Short-term loans to be made out of Cash Reserve of note-issues under (c) shall be governed by original procedure.

4. Security Reserve shall consist of stock and bonds, title deeds of land and buildings, import and export bills, commercial papers or other good securities. Stock and bonds shall be taken at market value of bonds and treasury bills having daily market at the Stock Exchange and readily realisable at any time. Title Deeds of land and buildings shall be taken at estimated value. Import and export bills shall be taken at the amount expressed. Commercial papers shall be made out by banks, native banks and prime firms (against certain security). Loans and overdrafts shall be granted on good securities approved of the Bank of China. Security Reserve on note-issues under (c) shall be governed by original procedure.

5. The above-mentioned reserves shall be open to the examination and kept in separate vault from the general reserve. Cash, bullion, foreign monies, bonds, title deeds, native orders, commercial papers, safe custody receipts for reserve and all documents, shall be subject to examination any time by the Committee and a quarterly examination shall be taken at the Bank by over six representatives and the result published.

6. This Committee may employ one Chartered Accountant to assist in examination of cash and accounts at the request of the representatives, his remuneration to be paid by the Bank of China.

7. The number of members nominated by the different organizations under Art. 1 may be increased or decreased at the motion of the Bank of China and upon the resolution of the Committee.

8. In the event of any extraordinary occurrence in the financial circle, means of remedy may be taken out at the motion of the Bank of China and upon the resolution of the Committee whenever the Bank think necessary.

9. The Regulations may be revised at the motion of the Bank of China and upon the resolution of the Committee.

Gen. Chang Ting-fan, Mayor of Greater Shanghai, has appointed a commission to go into the question of the Shanghai Municipal Council's road extensions in Chinese territory, says the "Shunpao."

The "Sinwanpao" says that a gang of about a dozen men, of whom five were armed with pistols, held up the railway station staff at Huangtu, near Nanking, on Sunday morning, and got away with about $30.

We regret to have to announce the death, which took place on Saturday, of Mr. Cheng Jui-pu, father of Mr. Cheng Yao-nan, the well-known Chinese advertising consultant.

Mr. Hsueh Tu-pi, former Mayor of Peking, was sworn into office as Minister of Interior in the Nationalist Government in Nanking last Friday. At the same time, the Vice-Minister, Mr. Chao Pei-chien, took over office.

UNFORTUNATE HONGKEW INCIDENT

Coolie Killed as Result of Fracas with Japanese

An unfortunate incident took place last Friday night in the Hongkew district, when one of two Japanese Marines, or possibly both, is alleged to have stabbed a ricsha coolie, who later died from the effects of his wounds. There was an altercation over the amount to be paid for the ride. Inspr. J. W. Prince hurried to the scene and upon the arrival of the Japanese patrol the Marines were arrested by them.

At the Public Mortuary on Saturday, Judge Koh and Deputy Whitamore presiding, Det.-Inspr. Prince said that when he began his investigations he found one of the Japanese in a restaurant sitting on a blood-stained stool. He was drinking beer. The other apparently was trying to sleep in the corner. The latter had a blood-stained bandage on one hand and some fresh blood on the flesh. One of the Chinese servants in the restaurant told Mr. Prince that he saw a Marine washing a blood-stained dagger under a faucet, while another had seen one of them hiding a dagger. This weapon Mr. Prince found behind some rice boxes.

The hearing was adjourned.

The comment of the three Japanese papers on Sunday is of a similar nature, they intimating that the coolie was killed in self defence, although "it must be considered that the Marines used excessive means to defend themselves." The Japanese are said ■ have left the Ikesu Restaurant, at the corner of Woosung Road and Yalu Road, engaged ricshas to convey them to the No. 2 Kinozuki Restaurant in Yuhang Road. The men are said to have paid the coolies six coppers each, and then to have given the coolies another 10 coppers, but the latter insisted on more.

Hearing the noise a crowd gathered, the papers add, which included several apprentices from a foundry. One blew a police whistle and is stated to have handed the ricsha coolie a chisel. The paper concludes, "The Marines were helpless unless certain measures of self defence were adopted....whilst threatening the coolie with the knife, the latter was stabbed."

Ricsha Coolies' Protest

The following protest was issued in connection with the affair by the Shanghai Ricsha Coolies' Association in a letter addressed to the District Kuomintang:—

"On the night of the 30th (of March) Japanese sailors engaged public ricsha number 7390 and, without provocation, assaulted and murdered a Chinese ricsha coolie. Nominally, a quarrel arose over the amount of fare paid. Upon hearing of this matter, the Association immediately called a meeting to discuss it, and it was decided to demand that the offenders should be brought to justice.

"Japanese in China have always used high-handed methods and now they have not even stopped at murder. They want to insult us and never lose an opportunity to do so. Their reason is that they are strong and we are weak, and that we do not possess strength enough to oppose them.

"This Association has been formed for the protection of ricsha coolies and labourers generally. Now one of our Chinese ricsha coolies has been ruthlessly murdered, it devolves upon us to do something to protect his interests.

"We, therefore, have to ask you to lodge the following demands:—

"1. That the offender should be severely punished;

"2. That indemnity should be paid;

"3. That the Japanese authorities shall give a definite assurance that there shall be no similar occurrences in future; and

"4. That the Japanese authorities should publicly apologise and so uphold China's honour."

Demand for Million Dollars

At an urgent meeting of the Shanghai Ricsha Coolies Union, held on Monday night, a report was made on the matter and the Chinese authorities were alleged to be taking too lenient a view with the result that no definite steps had been taken. It was resolved: (1) to request the District Kuomintang to send a petition to the Waichiaopu demanding that a strong protest should be lodged; (2) to appoint a delegate to interview the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs and to appeal to him to take steps in demanding punishment of the offenders; and (3) to appoint a lawyer to take the matter up.

The National Amalgamated Labour Unions have addressed the following telegram to the Nanking Government:—

"The Japanese imperialists have encroached on Chinese territory. They have murdered a Chinese citizen. They have secretly been supporting the northern militarists. They have been prolonging China's internal warfare. All over China they have not hesitated to injure and murder our people. They do not hesitate to show us up before the world. Take for instance the May 30th Incident and the incidents at Hankow, Chungking, Ichang, etc. In not a single place have the Japanese failed to commit outrages on the Chinese. Most recently they have made illegal arrests in Chinese territory in Amoy. Now they have murdered one of our ricsha coolies. They are inhuman, they treat us as animals.

"You are hereby asked to demand:—(1) the withdrawal of all Japanese gunboats from places in China, as well as all Japanese military and land forces; (2) the abolition of all unequal treaties with Japan; (3) the punishment of the offenders in accordance with Chinese law; (4) a public apology from the Japanese Consul-General and a guarantee that there shall be no recurrence of such affairs; and (5) indemnity in the sum of $1,000,000.

"You are asked to protest against such actions to maintain our national dignity and you may rest assured that behind you are 2,800,000 workers who will fight the Japanese to the bitter end."

DR. WU LIEN-TEH IN SHANGHAI

Medical Conferences in India and Siam: Many Notable Visits and Results: Medical Knowledge in India

Among the passengers who arrived on Monday in Shanghai from the P. & O. S. Morea was Dr. Wu Lien-teh, Director of the Manchurian Plague Prevention Service. Interviewed by our representative, Dr. Wu, who was looking well and rather sun-burnt, said that his trip to India and Siam had been a most instructive one, from which he expected to receive much benefit for his future work in this country. His mission to India occupied three stages: first the Far Eastern Association of Tropical Medicine (December 1927), second the Advisory Council of the League of Nations Health Bureau at Delhi, and third the Health Interchange comprising 18 doctors sent from 12 territories in the Far East (January 1 to February ■ 1928).

Regarding the Medical Conference, which was held in Calcutta early in December, Dr. Wu stated that it was a grand success, over 1300 physicians and surgeons registering their names. The Governor of Bengal (Sir Stanley Jackson) opened the proceedings and was ably supported by leading British and Indian representatives of the medical profession all over India. The best papers read were undoubtedly those upon malaria, cholera and plague, although the sections dealing with midwifery, pharmacology and public health were fully attended.

Indian Medical Advance

Medical science had certainly made great advances in India, and Dr. Wu said he was agreeably surprised to encounter as many as twelve F. R. C. S. Eng. (Fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons, England) and ten M. R. C. P. Lond. (Members of the Royal College of Physicians, London) among his Indian colleagues. He found at least 13 leading Universities in India, each with a flourishing medical department and frequently staffed with Indian professors, who had qualified ■ Great Britain.

One of the biggest and most up-to-date hospitals ■ India—the Seth Gorgandas in Bombay—was founded by a Hindu philanthropist, and ■ was entirely staffed by India doctors and nurses, who seemed to be as efficient as any he had seen in Europe. Since the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms of 1919, capable Indians had found their way more and more into high government and municipal appointments, and there was scarcely any difference in the salaries of British and Indian officials occupying similar posts. He was delighted to see the closed cooperation among these people. In public health, particularly, a very large number of Indian doctors with D. P. H. (diploma of public health) qualifications are finding the work much to their liking. For cholera, plague, malaria, dysentery, typhoid, leprosy and other tropical affections are still widely prevalent in that vast continent and have to be dealt with in a radical and yet sympathetic manner. The next Far Eastern Medical Conference will be held in 1930 in Peking if political conditions allow.

12,000 Miles by Rail

Proceeding to the Health Interchange, Dr. Wu said that this Indian tour was one of several which the League of Nations Health Section had organized to enable the leaders of government health organizations to meet together and study the methods, successes and difficulties of each other. In this particular tour, 18 doctors met in Delhi and traversed large tracts of India, visiting north as far as Darjeeling (gateway into Thibet) and Murree (on the way to Cashmir), south as far as Mandapan (opposite Ceylon), east as far as Mariani (in the tea plantations of Assam) and west as far as Bombay. There were representatives from America, China, Japan, Siam, Australia, Ceylon, Egypt, Indo-China, New Zealand, Philippines, Dutch East Indies, Singapore and Malay States. Altogether 12,000 miles of railway travel were covered. Here are some other statistics:

Hospitals visited	38
Waterworks visited	11
Medical colleges	11
Sewage farms	6
Vaccine Institutes	7
Jails	5
Health centres	7
Pasteur Institutes	6
Leper asylums	5

—besides mental hospitals, infectious disease hospitals, emigrant depots, coal mines, municipal markets, melas (religious fairs), etc. The actual tour covered seven weeks, the doctors practically lived in a special railway car provided for them, travelling being done mostly in the night and visiting during the daytime. There was no rest on Sundays, and the weather varied from the tropical heat of Madras to the wintry conditions of Darjeeling.

The youngest doctor was aged ■ years, and the oldest 59 (both Frenchmen), and one of the strangest ironies of fate was that the former was attacked by typhoid fever, while the latter remained from beginning to end the keenest and sturdiest of the group.

Snake-bite Work in Siam

Dr. Wu spoke on several occasions before audiences mainly comprising physicians and medical students at the Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine, Grant Medical College of Bombay, Medical Department of Lahore and Lucknow Universities, Rangoon Medical College and the Chulalongkorn University in Bangkok. He found both Rangoon and Bangkok extremely interesting, Burmah was unlike any other part of India, the people being more allied to the Chinese race, and Chinese merchants doing the bulk of the business. In fact, two out of the five high Ministers of the Provincial Government were actually men of Chinese descent. The same prosperity and activity among Chinese were noticed in Siam, where the Government, although having no diplomatic relations with China, treated both Chinese and Siamese on an equal footing.

One of the most interesting spots in Bangkok was the anti-venin department of the Pasteur Institute, presided over by Dr. Phya Damrong (a graduate of London), where the most poisonous snakes were kept, their venom regularly extracted and the preparations used for treating patients. The Siamese doctors have been making rapid progress, and two of their princes are in charge of health activities.

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AN AMUSING CASE OF KIDNAPPING

Abductors Overcome with Own Anæsthetic and Arrested

After using a bottle of ether to subdue their victim, two Korean kidnappers, whose information led to the arrest of their principal and another confederate, failed to re-cork the bottle tightly and they, themselves, succumbed to the effects of the anæsthetic. The victim released himself, informed the police, who organised a raid in the Central district on Monday night, and the first pair of kidnappers were taken into custody.

The kidnapping which took place on Saturday, whilst police were on patrol a few feet away, was not reported to the police, while a letter written by the victim to his own office, owing to postal delays, was not delivered until 12 hours after he had effected his own release.

On Saturday Mr. Pei-Tsu-ming, who is the managing director of the United Mercantile Agency, Ltd., 60 Kiangse Road, was visited by two Koreans, who invited him to their offices, situated in a further end of the same building. They had a business deal which they wished to discuss at length with Pei. Inside their office was a desk and several chairs and a screen which shut off part of the room.

He entered and they threatened him with an antique Mauser pistol and a long clasp dagger. To prevent further trouble they applied a gag and ether. When the victim awoke he was securely bound.

Upon recovering consciousness, he was forced to write a letter to his own office, demanding $100,000 ransom for his release.

Kindly Treatment

According to Pei-Tsu-Ming's account, nothing of great concern occurred throughout Sunday and Monday. His captors treated him well and gave him an ample supply of food and refreshment, with which they had provided themselves.

Hidden behind the screen was a narrow bed and a chair. Under the bed was the bottle of ether. On Monday night, the Koreans went to sleep on the bed and left their victim tied up, securely as they thought, on the floor. It has not been explained how the cork in the bottle became loosened. At any rate, Pei smelled the gas, and realising what would happen to his captors, managed to loosen his bonds to such an extent, that when he believed them to be asleep, he could free himself.

They did not stir as he rose and as he slipped quietly from the room, he silently closed and locked the door, leaving the bottle as it was. Arriving at Central Station a few minutes past eleven o'clock, he told his story, and a police party, armed with steel waistcoats and shields, hurried to the place in motor cars. Det.-Inspr. Hunter, supported by Det.-Sergts. Widdowson and Bebenin, had charge.

They opened the door, and one of their number silently turned on the light, and found the Koreans beyond resistance. In the bed they found the Mauser and dagger.

The Careful Police

The police handcuffed the gang and re-corked the bottle.

Upon being examined at Central station, the men told of a third who resided in the French Concession. With the assistance of the French Police he was arrested early on Tuesday morning. Still another was arrested later.

The three Koreans appeared on Tuesday before the Japanese Consular Court where Inspr. Hunter outlined the case, and the men having confessed, were remanded for judgment.

THE Kiangsu Water Police during the week-end seized a large quantity of "red pills" which are believed to contain opium and other drugs. An analysis is being made.

THE Chinese press says that a petition has been addressed to the managing director of the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway by the workers, in which they draw attention to the high cost of living and the difficulties they will be thrown into if their salaries are reduced for the benefit of the anti-northern campaign.

WEDDINGS

Robertson—Allen

The wedding was solemnized on Saturday afternoon of Det.-Inspr. H. D. M. Robertson, S.M.P., and Miss Mildred Allen, in the Union Church, the Rev. E. F. Borst-Smith officiating. The civil ceremony had taken place in H. M. Consulate-General during the morning.

Inspr. Robertson has been connected with the Shanghai Police Force for about 10 years and is now in charge of the Foreign Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department. His home is in Scotland. The bride, as well, has been in Shanghai for a number of years, but was at Home recently for some time, to return here last autumn. The engagement was announced shortly after Miss Allen's return to Shanghai. She is the daughter of the late Mr. Frederick Allen, and Mrs. Allen of Clapham, London.

At the ceremony on Saturday, Mr. J. W. Taplin acted as best man, while Miss Grace Hamilton and Miss Phyllis Stuart-Murray were very lovely as bridesmaids, dressed in powder blue georgette in old English style, trimmed with large pink roses, and picture hats to match. Mr. W. D. McGillivray gave the bride away.

The bride's dress was a beautiful crepe de chine gown, covered with georgette and trimmed with Parisien lace. She wore an orange blossom spray over the left shoulder. The veil was of Brussels net, embossed in the corners with silk and a wreath of orange blossom. Her going away costume was French blue, a Bangkok straw hat and stone marten necklet.

A large number of gifts were received by the happy couple, whilst that of the groom to his bride was a beautiful case containing a silver dressing table set. The bride presented the groom with a white gold wrist watch.

The ceremony at the Church was attended by many friends, who gathered later to felicitate the happy couple at the reception. In proposing the health of Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, Mr. W. G. Clarke, Director of Criminal Investigation, remarked that the Department had heard that a member of their staff was about to be kidnapped, but, upon being detailed ■ investigate, the senior detective at Central station, his investigations being concluded, reported that the matter was a rumour. Inspr. Robertson was instructed ■ make a report on the alleged bribery of the officer in charge of the Foreign Section. Both reports being in the negative, Mr. Clarke proposed that Mrs. Robertson should be accepted as a new addition to the C.I.D. and congratulated Inspr. Robertson as an intelligent officer and groom. Mr. Taplin replied on behalf of the bride and groom.

The wedding breakfast was held in the house of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Harper. Mr. and Mrs. Robertson will be "At Home" next week.

Meyer—Jurgens

The marriage took place at the German Consulate on Saturday morning, and was followed by a ceremony at the Holy Trinity Cathedral, of Miss Christina J. Jurgens, daughter of the late Captain J. Jurgens, and Mrs. Jurgens, and Mr. August F. Meyer, chief accountant of the Standard Oil Installation, Pootung, and son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Meyer, of Shanghai.

The Rev. A. C. Trivett officiated at the wedding, following which a reception was held at the Little Club, where about 150 friends of the pair were guests. At a Chinese dinner held in the Fortuna Restaurant, a large number of friends, including many Chinese, were present.

The bride wore a charming gown of white French taffeta trimmed with silver embroidery and carried a bouquet of Easter lilies. She was given away by the Rev. Lacy L. Little of the Southern Presbyterian Mission.

Her attendants as bridesmaids were the Misses Dorothy Diercks and Dorothy Jurgens, who were attired in pretty frocks of pink Chantilly lace and wore white hats with ribbons to match their gowns, silver shoes and pink stockings. They carried bouquets of pink roses. Flower girls were the Misses Gladys Robertson and Olga Lonborg. All dresses were designed and made by Mme. Garnett. Mr. Francis G. Green was best man.

Mr. and Mrs. Meyer will leave Shanghai on April 4 by the President Garfield for a honeymoon trip round the world. They expect to return to Shanghai to make their home in about six months.

Lang—Ross

The wedding took place on Saturday afternoon in the Union Church of Miss Jessie A. Ross, daughter of Captain D. D. Ross, and Mr. Gersham Lang, son of the late Archibald Lang. The Rev. E. F. Borst-Smith officiated.

The bride, who was given away by her father, looked charming in a period gown of silver lame and lace and with an embroidered tulle veil which formed a long train. Her shower bouquet was La France roses. She was attended by Miss Doris Head and Miss Doris Baines as bridesmaids, each of whom wore pretty frocks of mauve taffeta, trimmed with silver lace and matching picture hats. They carried bouquets of sweet peas, blending with their period frocks.

Mr. W. W. McKenzie acted as best man. Following the ceremony a reception was held at the Majestic Hotel, where Dr. J. Darroch proposed the health of the bride.

Mr. and Mrs. Lang will spend their honeymoon in Scotland and for her going away dress the bride will wear a three piece suit of beige silk morocaine and hat of Bangkok straw.

Ling—Tong

The wedding took place at 5 o'clock last Friday afternoon of Miss Annie Ying Tong, daughter of Mr. Tong Kai-cho, a well-known share-broker in Shanghai, to Mr. Chen-ping Ling, manager of the China Commercial Advertising Agency, Ltd. The Rev. George A. Fitch officiated at the ceremony, following which a reception and tea-dance took place at the Majestic Hotel, attended by about 300 guests.

The bride, who was given away by her father, received her education at the St. Mary's Hall and later at the Institution of the Holy Family. The bridegroom was educated in the States and holds degrees from Rochester and Columbia Universities. He is a member of Delta Upsilon, a national college fraternity, and of Phi Beta Kappa, an honorary society. For the past ten years ■ has been in the advertising business locally.

Miss Choy May-yn attended the bride as maid of honour, and the Misses Tong Sih-cheng and Wong Chi-cheng were bridesmaids. Miss Tau Lieh-hu hua was flower girl and Master Tau Kwei-pao was page. Mr. Alfred S. H. Lee, a close friend of the bridegroom acted as best man, and ushers were Messrs. T. N. Lee, D. Y. Lee, G. H. Yung, M. H. Poi, Russell B. S. Chen, Y. L. Yao, K. L. Yui, Y. John Yuen, H. Y. Yao and Mr. Lum Puo Hua, the latter being tennis champion of the Far Eastern Olympic meet, who is leaving, on April 13, to represent China in the Davis Cup competition in America.

Among the guests were His Excellency Hsu Shih-ying, ex-premier of China and Mr. Quo Tai-chi, commissioner of foreign affairs and many others, foreign and Chinese.

Junginger—Walter

The marriage took place at the German Consulate and was followed by a service at the German Church on Monday of Miss Celia Walter, daughter of Mrs. O. Walter, to Mr. Chris Junginger, son of Mr. and Mrs. L. Junginger.

Mr. Edwin Warnecken acted as best man and the bridesmaids were Miss Hilda Walter, sister of the bride, and Miss Phyllis Poskit, who wore very attractive frocks in bouffant style, made of the palest pink taffetas frilled. Headbands of silver ribbon and leaves completed the costumes.

The bride's gown was a beautiful creation of white charmeuse, the skirt very full and reaching to the ankles, and having the novel effect of an uneven line of cartridge-pleats round the hips. The dress had long sleeves and a square neck and with it was worn a lace veil and a wreath of orange blossoms.

The bride's mother wore a crepe de chine model in burgundy red, with a hat of velvet and straw to match.

After the church ceremony a reception was held at the bride's mother's home 633 Avenue Foch where a number of friends collected to congratulate Mr. and Mrs. Junginger.

The bride's going away costume was an ensemble of bois-de-rose crepe de chine with coat and hat of French grey.

Mr. and Mrs. Junginger will go straight to Hankow where they will make their home.

OBITUARY

Mr. C. E. Gadelius

The funeral service took place on Sunday at the Pahaienjao Cemetery Chapel of Mr. C. E. Gadelius, who died at the Country Hospital on March 28. The Rev. Eilert Morthensen officiated. The body has been embalmed and will be sent to Sweden for interment.

Mr. Gadelius, who was a Swede, came to the East 40 years ago and spent the earlier part of his time in Java, where he eventually became manager of one of the largest estates. In 1904, he with his brother, now in Tokyo, started the well-known firm of Gadelius & Co., the deceased being manager of the office at Singapore. On retiring from business, Mr. Gadelius had been mostly interested in collecting antiques and was an export on Chinese porcelain. He had lately been travelling extensively and made regular calls here, where his genial disposition and good fellowship won him a wide circle of friends. His nearest relations are two brothers and two sisters, to whom the deepest sympathies are extended.

Wreaths were sent by the following: Philip och Signe Von Platen; Nils och Josephine Ericson; Knut och Gabriella; Olga; Philip och Ebba Saederhielm; Hans och Elin Ericson; Bror; Mr. J. E. Melchior; Mr. Arne Sorensen; Dr. P. Wilhelm; Svenska Foereningen I Kina; T. Buelow Ravens; Wiking von Normann; Mr. Axel Jacobsen; Einar Edwards; Mr. Holde Stroemwall; Mr. and Mrs. F. Hoohnke; G. B. Sabelstrom; and others.

ANTI-COMMUNIST ENTENTE

Organization in Shanghai to Fight Communism

A new movement to fight the Communistic peril in China has recently been instituted by Captain A. E. N. Howard and affiliated with the International Entente Against the Third Internationale in Russia. The local branch is to be known as the Anti-Communist Entente of Shanghai and will have its headquarters at ■ Museum Road, First Floor.

At the present time 2,000 people in Shanghai have been circularised with literature about the movement and giving its purpose and methods.

In the latter connection the work which the Shanghai branch proposes to do is given as the following:-

1. To assure, through the Press of the world and by other means, the publication of the truth respecting Bolchevik activities in Shanghai, in China and in the Far East generally.

2. To collaborate with the Head Office of the Entente at Geneva and the other national centres in the domain of international anti-Bolshevik action, there being 22 countries of the world comprised as members in the International organization.

3. To obtain the assistance of Members of Parliament and other public persons, so that well-informed speakers with full knowledge of the facts, may take part in any debate in which the doings of the Third Internationale is concerned and especially in so far as they relate to China.

A minimum subscription of $10 constitutes membership in the local branch, and subscriptions should be sent to the Hon. Treasurers, Messrs. Cameron, Potter & Co., 20 Museum Road. A certificate of membership in the International organization is issued as well as receipt of subscription to the local one.

CHINESE CONSTABLE'S QUICK SHOOTING

Armed Robber Killed While Firing at the Police

A gallant Chinese constable, attached to Gordon Road police station, shot and killed one of three armed robbers on Saturday night, four bullets striking the gangster before he fell to the ground. This is not the first instance in which this constable has acquitted himself nobly, whilst being shot at.

The constable and his comrade were on patrol on Sinza Road when they saw three suspicious looking characters emerging from an alleyway. The police approached and ordered them to halt and to permit being searched. Without further ado, one of the gang drew a pistol from his sleeve, and fired at the police party, but in turn was surprised at this constable's quick reply. It appears that as the robber pulled the trigger, the officer fired. Four shots penetrated the robber's heart, whilst he was still erect. In all seven shots were fired.

The body of the gunman was removed to the Mortuary and fingerprints were taken yesterday morning, but he has not been identified.

BOLD ROBBERY IN CENTRAL

Vegetable Dealer Deprived of a Thousand Dollars

A very daring robbery took place on Sunday, in broad daylight and in the very heart of the Central District, as a result of which a lone robber is richer by $1,000. The affair occurred at 2.15 p.m. and it was not until more than three hours later that the victim of the outrage had the courage to report the matter to the police.

The facts of the matter are that Li Sz, a vegetable dealer who lives in Kwangsi Road, went into an exchange shop and native bank at 19B Kiangse Road to withdraw $1,000. This sum was paid to him in notes. Li was counting the money when a compatriot entered the shop and asked for a dollar's worth of small money. This was handed to him and he had gathered it up when suddenly Li felt something hard pointed at his ribs and heard a commanding whisper "Don't move or shout". The man then coolly gathered up the money and walked out of the place as though nothing had happened. As soon as he got outside, he ran as hard as he could and has since not been seen.

ANOTHER BIG RAID BY POLICE

Alleged Assassins Captured: Prospect of More

The arrest during the early hours of last Friday morning of 13 alleged murderers and assassins, by the police attached to Pootoo Road police station, is considered by the authorities to be another feather in the cap of the police. These are regarded as being of such importance in the unravelling of similar crimes.

The gang, who were taken into custody in the International Settlement and the French Concession, are alleged to have been concerned in the murder of loyal mill workers.

Mr. Aiers said last Friday night that the raids were carried out clandestinely. The alleged murderers had no intimation that the police were on their trail, and so swiftly and suddenly did the police operate throughout Thursday night that the entire number were taken into custody without their confederates becoming aware of what had taken place. In no small way are Det.-Sergt. Campbell, and his Chinese subordinates responsible for running the gang to earth.

Mr. Aiers superintended personally a series of raids which were conducted last Friday night.

RESIDENTS of Huchow have asked the Shanghai and Woosung Garrison Commissioner to send troops to their district to suppress Communists and bandits.

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IMPOSING JAPANESE FLEET HERE

Third Squadron's Arrival in Shanghai

Shanghai, Apr. 1.

The Third Squadron of the First Japanese Fleet, comprising three second-class cruisers, Abukuma (5,570 tons: 33 knots), Naka (5,595 tons; 33 knots) and Jintsu (5,595 tons: 33 knots), which left Shibushi Bary, Kagoshima Prefecture on March 29 under the command of Rear Admiral Naotaro Ominato, entered port at 8.30 oclock yesterday morning.

The Jintsu and the Naka lie at anchor at the O. S. K. Wharf, Yangtszepoo Road, and the Abukuma in the lower reaches of the Whangpoo River.

The Naka is commanded by Captain Isao Keuchi, the Jintsu by Captain Koroku Akiyama, and the Abukuma by Captain Teijiro Toyoda. Each vessel is manned by 450 officers and sailors. Rear-Admiral N. Ominato, the Commander-in-Chief of the Squadron, is on board the Nuka, the flagship.

On the squadron entering port, Mr. S. Yada, the local Japanese Consul-General, other Consular officials, Mr. Kawabata, chairman of the Administrative Committee of the Japanese Community, Mr. Monkichi Yonesato, chairman of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce, and representatives of various Japanese public bodies proceeded on steam-launches to the 'Naka, the flagship to pay respects to the Commander-in-Chief of the squadron.

To Go Up Yangtze

The Squadron is to remain in port until 11 a.m. on April 7, when they will proceed up the Yangtze, visiting Tungchow, Nanking and Wuhu. Owing to the shallowness of the river at this season of the year, the squadron will not proceed beyond Wuhu.

On their return voyage, they will proceed direct to their base without entering this port again.

Rear-Admiral Ugawa, the Commander-in-Chief of the First Japanese Overseas Squadron, stationed in this port, entertained Rear-Admiral Ominato and senior officers of the Third Squadron to a dinner last night.

The Commander-in-Chief of the visiting squadron is to call on the commanders of the various foreign squadrons in port this morning. He will also call on the Japanese Consul-General.

Mr. S. Yada, the Japanese Consul-General and Mr. Kato, the Japanese Vice-Commercial Attaché are to give lectures on Chinese affairs for the officers of the squadron, at the Japanese Club tomorrow, commencing at 1 p.m. In the evening the Japanese Consul-General will give a dinner at his official residence on Seymour Road in honour of the Japanese naval officers.

Homage to Dead

On Tuesday morning, half the crews of the squadron will pay homage to the dead in the naval cemetery on Paoshan Road, Chapei. The Japanese school children will be allowed to inspect the cruiser Jintsu the same day, between 1 and 4 p.m. In the same evening an elaborate dinner party ■ to be held at the Japanese Club under the auspices of Mr. Yada, Mr. Kawabata, Mr. Yonesato, in honour of the officers of the Squadron.

On Wednesday morning, remainder of the crews will pay homage to the dead at the Japanese naval cemetry. In the afternoon, the Japanese residents will be permitted to inspect the Abukuma.

An "at home" will be held on board the Naka on April 5, commencing at 1.30 till 4 o'clock, to which both foreign and Chinese as well as leading Japanese residents, will be invited.—Toho.

In response to an inquiry from the Chapei Chamber of Commerce with reference to the repayment of the loans made last year to the Commissioner of Gendarmerie (Gen. Yang Hu) by the Chapei Waterworks & Electricity Co., and the Commercial Press, the Nanking Military Council says that the money will have to remain owing for the time being as every cent available is wanted for the prosecution of the anti-northern campaign.

MR. TRIVETT DEAN OF HOLY TRINITY

Popular Clergyman's Interesting Life in Many Occupations

The news that the Rev. A. C. ■. Trivett has been appointed ■ fill the position of Dean of Holy Trinity Cathedral in Shanghai will certainly meet the approval of all who are interested in the Cathedral, for since his arrival in China now over seven years ago he has easily become one of the most popular members of the Church of England clergy out here.

Dean Trivett, who was born on the Blood Indian Reserve, Fort McLeod, Southern Alberta, Canada, where his father was C.M.S. missionary, passed the University matriculation at the age of 16, although he did not actually enter the Toronto University until a year later. His second year at the university he stayed away ■ earn enough to continue his studies and from that time he worked his own way through college. In term he acted as Assistant Librarian at the college, for two summers he was

Photo by Kobze.

THE NEW DEAN

with a survey party and for another two he worked as time-keeper on the building of the Transcontinental Railway then under construction across Canada. In 1912 he graduated from the University in Honour Philosophy and the following year took his M.A. in Honour Modern History.

Each year during his life at college Dean Trivett had taken a certain amount of theological study at Wycliffe College, which is affiliated with the University, being the Church of England theological school. Before, however, he had finished his studies the War broke out and he enlisted in the 2nd Canadian ■visional Mounted Troops. After training through the winter of 1914-15 he went to France in May. Before he sailed he was given a diploma, but he was not ordained. In May, 1916, however, he obtained special leave ■ England to be ordained for chaplaincy in the Canadian 2nd Division, but his papers did not arrive in time from Canada and he therefore returned to France to take up a combatant commission. Almost immediately after his return he was wounded, however, and invalided home. He was discharged from active service in October and then worked for some time as a recruiting sergeant before crossing again to England to take up work as Hon. Captain with the Canadian Y.M.C.A. over there. He was ordained deacon in 1916 and priest in 1917, but continued ■ work with the Y.M.C.A., in Canada this time, until 1919.

Then, in January, 1921, he arrived in China, to take up the position of chaplain of St. John's Church, Hankow, where he remained until, much to the regret of the Hankow congregation, he was transferred in May, 1924, to the Cathedral, where he has acted since as sub-Dean.

Both Dean Trivett and his wife left China last year for a well-earned holiday in Canada and only returned in February this year, a few days after the death of the late Dean Symons.

The Rev. Bishop H. J. Molony, D.D., will institute the Rev. Mr. Trivett as Dean of the Cathedral after the anthem has been sung at Mattins to-morrow.

The Rev. T. Darlington to Assist

The many regular attendants of the services at Holy Trinity Cathedral here and many others will be interested to learn that the Rev. T. Darlington has consented to assist temporarily at the Cathedral.

Mr. Darlington, who was educated at Manchester, specializing in engineering, first came to China, 22 years ago, when he and Mrs. Darlington went to Wanhsien, Szechuan. He has behind him considerable experience both at Home and abroad of special mission work and acted for many years as honorary chaplain to the Upper Yangtze Patrol.

He has repeatedly conducted negotiations between various factions of Chinese military and has more than once, at some personal risk to himself, helped his own and other nationals who have experienced difficulty with local Chinese authorities.

It will ■ remembered that in November of 1926, Mr. Darlington conducted a series ■ meetings at the Christian Free Church, while on his way back to Wanhsien. Since his arrival here in the spring, among other duties he has acted as Chaplain to the 12th. Royal Marine Bn. He is now also in charge of the Chinese Literature Dept. in the Missions Building and is the editor of a Chinese magazine.

CHINA PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

Results of Fifth Photographic Competition

The First National Photographic Exhibition, which was opened to the public at 64 Peking Road, from March 23 to 26 and then extended to the 27, had, during the exhibition, an average of a daily attendance of from 6,000 to 7,000 people; and the boy scouts from Chants Academy had a hard time in admitting the crowd. Sometimes they had temporarily to suspend admittance, until there was room in the premises. So far the exhibition made a success without a hitch, a■ it was closed at 6 o'clock on the evening of the 27.

The following exhibitors were awarded prizes:—

1.—Exhibition Prizes

1st prize to Mr. Sun Ngo (No. 141)—name engraved on silver cup; 2nd prize to Mr. Lin Tse-jen (No. 98)—name engraved on silver cup; 1st prize to foreigner Mr. M. Takeda with shield from Society.

2.—Competition Prizes

Average—1st prize, Reflex Camera from Mr. Kobza and two shields, to Chow Hui-nuh (102); 2nd prize, Silver Shield from Sin Wan Pao Pathe's Nora Enlarger and Society's Medal, to Chow Tih (112); 3rd prize, Silver Sheild from this Society, to Chow Teng (24); 4th prize, Handbook for Photographers, from Society ■ Chu Pao-heng (93); 5th prize, 550 Negative wallets from Society to Li Pei-hen (137).

Special Subjects.—2nd for Landscape, name engraved on cup from Chiyo Yoko, to Chen Shih-chien (No. 6); 2nd prize for Portrait, name engraved on cup from Yeh Chung-fang to Lin Tse-min (95); 1st prize for Still Objects, silver shield from Chow Shih-hung, to Lin Tse-min (96); 1st prize for Child portrait, camera from Schering Co. to Lin Shih-huai (125).

SINGULAR MOTOR ACCIDENT

Two Cars Capsized on Hungjao Road: Occupant's Escape

A motor accident which might have had more serious consequences took place at about 3.30 p.m. on Sunday on Hungjao Road, when for some inexplicable reason two motor cars turned turtle.

Two motor cars of the Sincere Garage were travelling west along Hungjao Road and when about 150 yards east of the corner of the Rubicon and Hungjao Road, it is believed that there was some manœuvring for position. When one car had passed the other, something occurred which has not yet been explained. The chauffeur believes that the steering pin became broken with the result that the car got into a rut on the road and then turned completely over. The car, a limousine fortunately, skidded for a distance on its top. The windows and fittings of the car were smashed.

The chauffeur of the other car, on noticing the accident ■ the leading car, immediately applied his brakes and somehow or other his car also turned over.

The occupants of the cars were Mr. Wong, the manager of the Sincere Garage, and a number of employees with their families, totalling in all thirteen persons. Fortunately none of the occupants of the cars received any serious injury beyond those sustained from broken glass and bruises from the violent shaking up. Mrs. Sun and daughter and Mrs. S. K. Wong were admitted to the Shanghai Sanitarium, and Mrs. T. Wong to the Country Hospital, for medical attention.

THE POSTAL EMPLOYEES UNION

Denial That There are Communists Among Them

Employees of the Chinese Post Office are reported by the vernacular press to have held a meeting ■ discuss the reports which have been current to the effect that there are in their midst a number of Communists who are stirring up trouble.

It will be recalled that, several days ago, the Minister of Communications requested the Garrison Commissioner to detail a number of plain-clothes men to duty at the Post Office to prevent trouble and to arrest agitators.

The Postal Employees Union, say in the Chinese press, that there are Communists in their Union and that trouble is impending. At the meeting, they decided to issue a manifesto with reference to the matter; to publish advertisements in the vernacular press denying the allegations preferred against them; to write to the Minister of Communications and the Garrison Commissioner asking for an investigation of the

THE RT. HON. LORD ADDINGTON, O.B.E., T.D.

Who left Shanghai on Saturday for good, with his sister, by the str. Fengtien. During his 4½ years here Lord Addington has taken an active interest in the work of local institutions, as is best told in the Holy Trinity Cathedral Leaflet for this month:—"At the end of this month we must say good-bye to one who for four years has been closely identified with every department of Cathedral activity, Lord Addington. He is perhaps most widely known to the community as the Hon. Treasurer of the Cathedral and a most regular and useful sidesman, but by the inside Cathedral circles these activites are counted a very small part of his work. To them he is known best as Chairman of the Cathedral Men's Club, Chairman of the Church of England Men's Society, and latterly the hard working and enthusiastic chairman of the committee in charge of our work for H.M. Forces. In addition to his work for the Cathedral he has found time to sit as a member of the Committee of the Royal Society of St. George and, on the Moral Welfare league and the Industrial Committee of the National Christian Council".

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charges and demanding an explanation; and to send a delegate ■ interview the Postal Commissioner to demand an explanation for making defamatory statements against them.

The Postal Commissioner was interviewed by the delegate but he denied asking that plain-clothes officers should be sent to prevent trouble: he said that he simply sent a report to the Minister of Communications, says the Chinese report.

Mr. Chiu Kao has been appointed Chief Judge of the Shanghai Military Court.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE

Its Many Activities: Charity, the Ball and Scholarships

Now that arrangements are in hand for the Society's annual ball, Englishmen are once more reminded of the activities of their National Society. The ball will be held at the Majestic Hotal on Monday, April 23.

The principal activities of the Society are in the nature of charitable relief to Englishmen in distress and it is hoped that the result of the ball will augment the funds available for this purpose.

With a view to encouraging students of English history, literature etc., the Society offers scholarships of $100 each for the successful girl and boy at the annual examinations which were held on Wednesday, by courtesy, at the Chartered Bank Building. Mr. O. M. Green and Mr. Reader Harris and Mrs. Kirk are the examiners and there will be keen competition between the 18 candidates who have already entered for these examinations.

Sport is not neglected, for arrangements are being made for the semi-annual golf match to be played between St. Andrew's Society and St. George's Society on April 29. It will be recalled that the cup for this event was presented by the late Mr. John Prentice. It ■ now in the possession of the Scottish and the English will have to look to their laurels if they are to wrest the trophy from their Northern friends.

Members of the Shanghai Society will be interested to know that branches of St. George's Society have recently been formed at Harbin and Tsingtao and Englishmen in these ports will have the opportunity of celebrating their National Day in the time-honoured manner. The Tsingtao branch is under the Presidency of Mr. H.F. King, the British Consul, with Mr. W.G. Hollyer as Secretary, while the Harbin branch is being organized by Mr. M. W. Wood of the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank.

It is pleasing to know that the Shanghai branch keeps in touch with members who have left Shanghai and only recently letters were received from Sir Havilland de Sausmarez and Sir Edward Pearce conveying greetings to the Society of which they were at one time President.

Mr. Trenchard Davis

The Shanghai Branch is unfortunately losing one of its most prominent members in the person of Mr. W.H. Trenchard Davis, who is shortly leaving for home. Few members, probably, realize what Mr. Trenchard Davis has done for the Society during his many years' residence in Shanghai. He was President in 1924 and since then he has done yeoman service to the Society by occupying the Chair and directing its affairs during the absence of other Presidents. It is, however, in the field of the Society's charity that Mr. Trenchard Davis will be most missed. At a meeting of the Committee held last week the President, Sir Peter Grain, made special reference to Mr. Davis' invaluable and untiring work. Nothing was too much trouble for him and his departure for home will leave a gap which it will be difficult if not impossible to fill.

All Englishmen in Shanghai should join their National Society. The only essential qualification is that they must be English. The entrance fee is only $3 and the annual subscription $2. Forms of application for membership may be obtained from the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. G.F. Dumbarton, c/o The Palatine Insurance Co., 12 The Bund, or from the Honorary Secretary.

A foreigner motoring to Woosung on Saturday same across a Chrysler, car, overturned, and with everything above the chassis stripped off, indicating that it must have skidded some distance after upsetting. The Chinese chauffeur was lying near by, dead. The foreigner reported the matter to the Woosung police, who admitted that they had been apprised of the accident, but the body and the car still were there when he returned some time later. He then notified the Chapei police, who also admitted that they had received a previous report.

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THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN ROUND-THE-WORLD LINER RESOLUTE

Luxuriously Appointed Vessel Due Arrives Here on Her Fifth Trip Round the Globe

The round-the-world liner Resolute, the luxuriously-appointed cruising steamer of the Hamburg-American Line, arrived at Woosung on Tuesday. She left for Chinwangtao at midnight the same day.

It is the fifth time that this vessel has circled the globe and her arrival is looked forward to with considerable interest.

Visiting 30 countries, 63 cities, in a period of 140 days, the liner will cover a distance of 37,849 miles from the time she left New York on January 6, until she returns there on May 26.

She is a 20,000 tons, triple screw oil-burner, is 620 feet long and 72 feet broad. She was especially constructed for cruising service, and her spaciousness and comfortable luxuriousness provide ideal facilities for a long voyage in the tropics.

Architecturally, and from the standpoint of decoration and furnishings, the public rooms are described as masterpieces, especially the beautiful winter garden ballroom, which, because of its attractiveness, spaciousness and cheerful atmosphere, is the center of the ship's social life. There dances, concerts, bridge tournaments, amateur theatricals; masquerade balls and other social functions, arranged at the discretion of Mrs. Lou Dedds, who has been hostess on two previous cruises, are held. The ladies' parlour and smoking room, provide quiet and pleasant rendezvous at all times for the travellers, and here they revel in ease and comfort in the liquid refreshments so temptingly prepared by the versatile barroom stewards, who have made careful studies of their profession and analyzed the situation, to such an extend that it takes little effort on their part to appease the thirst of the passengers which has gone unheeded in America for a good many years.

The gymnasium and swimming pool, as well as the specially designed sport deck, where deck golf, shuffleboard, boxing bouts, etc. can be held at the passengers' leisure, are much in demand by persons desiring recreation and exercise.

In the main dining room, where the ship's orchestra plays music at luncheon and dinner from a canopied balcony, the choicest cuisine is served. In addition to the delightful dishes of American and European concoction, menus including native dishes of countries visited along the route are provided.

The "Cruising Captain"

Once again Captain Fritz Kruse, known as the "Cruising Captain" of the Hamburg-American Line fleet, brings the liner into port, and the many friends he has made during his previous visits to this country.

It seems that this man, born in in Stettin, Germany, in 1874, was appropriately named. (His name, as generally used, sounds like "cruiser") After going to sea for many years on sailing vessels, he jointed the Hamburg-American Line and began service in the cruising field when he made two Orient trips on the str. Moltke in 1908 and 1909. When the str. Cleveland left in 1909 for the first "pleasure cruise around the world," an innovation in the steamship field, Fritz Kruse was executive officer. Then he made a cruise to the Orient on the Cleveland, followed by two more world cruises, and then another to the Orient. He is well-known in foreign ports and among seagoers, especially those pleasure-seekers who find a conducted cruise the most leisurely, comfortable way to see things different. These travelers have conferred on him the title "The Cruising Captain" and attribute his popularity to his many favourable characteristics: He is capable as a navigator, experienced as a cruise and travel expert, efficient as Master of his ship and crew, and genial as a host.

Passengers

Among the persons of prominence making the trip are: Hon. (Senator) S. G. Hencock of Ilion, New York: Miss Gertrude Kay, well-known artist who specializes in children pictures and who is doing considerable painting during her 4½ months' trip around the world; Judge and Mrs. John W. Lacey of Cheyenne, Wyoming; E. D. Nims, President of the South-west Bell Telephone Co., St. Louis, Mo.

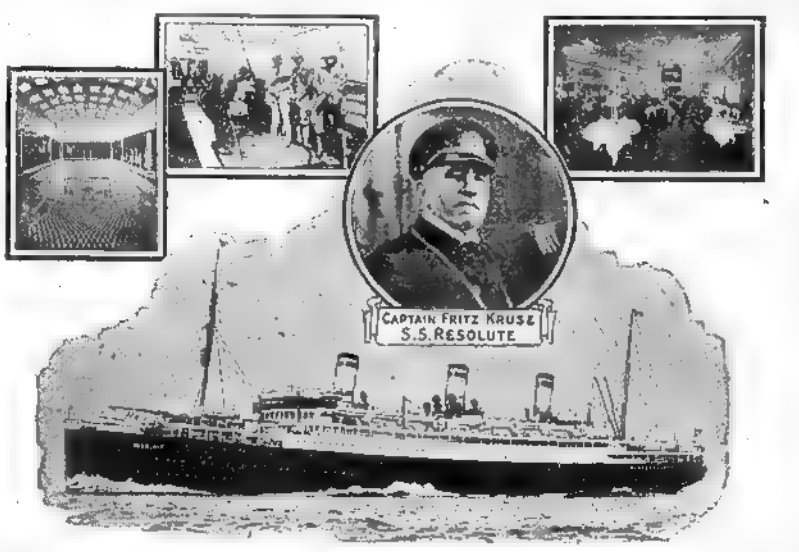
The liner sailed from New York at midnight on Friday, January 6 on her fifth cruise around the world.

The 380 passengers on board represent ten countries; United States, Canada, Ecuador, England, Germany, Holland, Poland, Switzerland, Austria, Belgium. Residents of twenty-six of the forty-eight States are on board—New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wyoming, Oregon, South Dakota, Minnesota, Missouri, Wisconsin, California, Nebraska, Kentucky and Texas.

Some of the passengers will return to their home towns by rail from the West Coast when the steamer arrives at San Francisco on May 9, and Los Angeles on May 11.

Sailing eastward from New York, the ship first visited Funchal, Madeira; then Gibraltar and Algeciras, Spain; Algiers, Algeria; Monte Carlo on the Riviera; Naples, Italy; Athens, Greece; Haifa, The Holy Land with excursions to Jerusalem and Bethlehem; Port Said, Egypt, with excursions to Cairo; through the Suez Canal; French Somaliland, East Africa; Bombay, with a seven-day excursion across India, visiting Agra and the Taj Mahal, Delhi, Fatehpur-Sikiri, Benares, Calcutta; Colombo Ceylon, with excursions to Kandy and Peradeniya; Rangoon, Burma; Padang, Sumatra; Batavia, Java, with a visit to Buitenzorg; Singapore, Straits Settlements, Pak Nam, Siam, with a visit to Bangkok; Tarnkan, Borneo; Zamboanga, Sulu; Manila, Philippine Islands; Hongkong, South China; Keelung, Formosa; and then to Shanghai. From this port she will proceed to Ching Wang Tao, with excursions to Tientsin, Peking and the Great Wall; Chemulpo, Korea; Mijayima, Japan, through the Inland Sea of Japan; Kobe, Yokohama, with excursions to points of interest; Honolulu and Hilo, Hawaii; San Francisco, Los Angeles, Balboa; through the Panama Canal; Colon; Havana, and New York.

The cruise director is Mr. G. Wedekind who is accompanied by 13 assistants. Dr. F. H. Marble is the lecturer and the ship also has an official photographer.



THE Chinese General Chamber of Commerce has asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Nanking to maintain a firm attitude in his negotiations with the Japanese authorities in connection with the Amoy trouble.

SHANGHAI GARRISON COMMAND

Gen. Hsiung Going to Front: 32nd Army Coming

It has been definitely arranged, says the Kuo Wen News Agency, between General Chiang Kai-shek and General Hsiung Shi-hui, local Garrison Commander, that the latter shall take part in the northern expedition on the Tientsin-Pukow line with all his troops moved to the front. General Hsiung has resigned his present post in Shanghai, although he was advised by General Chiang to retain the title of Garrison Commander. General Hsiung will immediately depart from Shanghai for the Tsinpu line. He has already instructed his staff to wind up all affairs in connection with the Garrison Commander's Headquarters at Lunghua.

The Garrison Commandry here will be replaced by the title of Commander of the Police Defensive Forces for Woosung and Shanghai. General Chien Ta-chung, Commander of the 32nd Revolutionary Army, is indicated for the new military post. A mandate announcing the appointment is expected to be issued by the Nationalist Government in a few days.

U.S. UNIVERSITY CLUB TIFFIN

American Minister the Guest of Honour

More than 150 members of the American University Club, of both sexes, gathered at tiffin last Friday in the Navy Y.M.C.A. to do honour to Mr. J. Van Antwerp MacMurray, U. S. Minister to China. Other guests of honour included Professor A. N. Holcombe, of Harvard University, and Professor J. W. Jenks, of New York University.

Mr. Quo Tai-chi, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, presided. Mr. MacMurray was late and Professor Jenks was on the high sea. So Mr. Quo, who prepared a speech of welcome to three distinguished guests, was perforce confined to welcome Professor Holcombe.

Upon Mr. MacMurray's arrival he gave a short address, wherein he thanked his hosts kindly for the honour they had done him, and regretted his being late for the function. Mr. E. S. Cunningham, U. S. Consul-General, could not attend.

In his address, Professor Holcombe referred to the two sciences, political and social. China had ample evidence of the activities of students of political science, but the speaker was convinced that there existed a great field for graduates from the other school.

Among the other guests all the speakers' table were:—Professor Wissener, from Canton, Captain Powell (Mr. MacMurray's aide) Mr. R. T. Bryan (President), and Dr. McCracken. Mr. George Fitch led the community singing, while Mr. Elam J. Anderson was at the piano.

THE Chinese papers say that $15,000,000 was sent to Nanking by special train on Thursday under a heavy guard.

JACQUES THIBAUD TO PLAY HERE

World-Famous French Violinist to Give Four Concerts

Jacques Thibaud, greatest of French violinists, and numbered among the world's foremost artists, will give a series of concerts here at the end of April and the beginning of May, in continuation of a world tour that began in September 1926 and has taken him through some 16 different countries including England and the United States.

He comes here under the direction of Mr. A. Strok, who, by the way, will be back in Shanghai within a day or two, after a hurried trip abroad and in which he has succeeded in booking a number of celebrated artists for appearance here.

Jacques Thibaud is outstanding among violinists for several reasons. Not the least of these is the touch of romance in his early career. Entering the Paris Conservatoire at the age of 13 after a number of years training by his father, he soon attracted the attention of the great Marsick whose pupil he became. But, unlike certain others, he did not pass from the conservatory into immediate public favour. He was discovered when playing in the Café Rouge, Paris, by the great orchestra conductor, Colonne, who invited Thibaud to join his orchestra as second violin.

Shortly afterwards, he became *concert master* of the orchestra, and was soloist on numerous of occasion. Paris soon acclaimed him particularly after hearing him in Lalo's "Symphonie Espanole," which, by the way, he will play here at one of his concerts.

His native French temperament, above all, marks him from the noted artists whom we have heard thus far, impressing itself upon his playing to a distinctive degree. It is in no disparagement of those whom we have heard here hitherto, that we say that this distinctiveness will be more than welcome.

PILOTAGE QUESTION IN SHANGHAI

Nanking, Apr. 2.

In accordance with a petition of the National River and Harbour Pilots Association, the Customs Administration Department of the Ministry of Finance has sent an order to Mr. F. W. Maze, Commissioner of Customs at Shanghai, informing him that Chinese pilots should be eligible for admission into the Shanghai Pilotage Association (which is now entirely composed of foreigners, in spite of the fact that many Chinese pilots in Shanghai are qualified and competent for the work).

The order points out that the existing regulations governing pilotage in the harbour of Shanghai have long since become obsolete, and instructs the Commissioner of Customs to recommend modifications of the regulations to the Ministry of Finance for approval and adoption. —Kuo Min.

ENGINES TO ORDER FOR T. P. R.

Old Claims for Material Still Unpaid

The managing director of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway (southern section) is at present in Shanghai and is negotinting for the purchase of several locomotives.

All who have witnessed the deplorable state of the railways after rolling stock has been at the mercy of military factions, will agree that the re-conditioning of China's railways is of foremost importance. It is, therefore, gratifying to note that the Nationalist Government is apparently endeavouring to carry out its declared constructive policy and, in spite of the demands of war, have money to spend in this direction.

It appears that about a month ago, the Tientsin-Pukow Railway (southern section) invited tenders from Messrs. Andersen, Meyer & Co. and Messrs. Mitsui & Co. for the supply of six locomotives but, in spite of the fact that British and German suppliers have a prior claim under the loan agreement, these latter were not invited to tender. We understand that Messrs. Mitsui & Co., who are agents for the American Locomotive Co., have previously supplied locomotives to China of a type which meet the requirements of the Tientsin-Pukow Line and, therefore, this firm is obviously in a better position to tender than other potential suppliers.

Outstanding Debts to Pay

A perusal of the loan agreement entered into between the Imperial Government of China and British and German interests in 1908, makes it abundantly clear that these latter are entitled to preferential treatment in the matter of the supply of railway materials during the currency of the loan and, it may be mentioned, large sums are still owing to British firms for deliveries previously made, notably the "blue trains" and an electric light installation at Pukow. The "blue trains" were supplied some years ago at a cost of G.$5,000,000 and at least 75 per cent. of the purchase price has never been paid, although some of the trains are still running on the Tientsin-Pukow line (northern section).

We understand that the terms of payment offered by the railway authorities for the purchase of the six locomotives above referred to, are entirely satisfactory to those who submitted tenders, and as the authorities have cash to invest in railway material, it would seem that they might fulfil the obligations incurred in the agreement and give German and British interests an opportunity to compete, as the latter would no doubt do if approached in accordance with the terms of the loan agreement.

CENTRAL DISTRICT SHOOTING

Exchange of Shots Between Police and Fugitive

Another shooting affair occurred in the Central District shortly after half past six on Sunday evening.

It appears that a Chinese police sergeant was on patrol duty in Canton Road, when he noticed three men whose movements appeared to him to be rather suspicious. He approached them and called upon them to stop and submit to search. Instead of doing so, the three ran along to Honan Road and turned southwards. The sergeant blew his whistle and, when the three men reached the junction of Honan Road and Avenue Edward VII, they separated. A Chinese constable on duty at that spot attempted to intercept them, but one of the gang drew a pistol and fired two shots at the policeman, fortunately missing him. The constable returned fire with two shots, neither of which took effect.

The miscreant then ran across Avenue Edward VII into the French Concession, the constable following. When they reached Rue du Consulat, the man had crossed the street and the constable was about to run across, when an oncoming tramcar got between him and his man. By the time the tram had passed, the fugitive had escaped.

No arrests were made.

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MEETINGS

ORIENTAL COTTON S. & W. CO., LTD.

In view of the criticisms of the Oriental Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd., which have been made public recently, a large number of shareholders (representing altogether a holding of 82,108 shares), evidently anticipating a discussion, attended the eleventh annual general meeting, last Friday, in the office of the general managers, Messrs. Arnhold & Co., Ltd., 6 Kiukiang Road. However, after a detailed explanation by the Chairman of the difficulties through which the company had been passing, only three shareholders made a modest request for further information and the proceedings were over in less than a half-hour.

Mr. H. E. Arnhold (Chairman) presided, supported by Commander F. R. Davey, Messrs. E. T. Byrne and E. E. Ellis (directors), Mr. A. C. Holborow (legal adviser), and Mr. J. H. Griesing (secretary). The notice convening the meeting and the auditor's report were read.

The Chairman said:—

I much regret not being able to place before you a better report, but the year under review was a most difficult one. In addition to civil war, which almost seems to be a chronic disease in this unfortunate country, and to become more acute from year to year, trade generally was confronted with a number of difficulties unknown in previous years. Practically all means of communication have from time to time been interrupted, and, in order to raise funds for military operations, all sorts of illegal taxes have been imposed, without previous notice having been given, so that the unfortunate Chinese merchants have all through the year been unable to calculate the cost of their purchases at any given point in the Interior.

The Communist Party established a reign of terror, resulting in absolute chaos in many provinces. It also dominated the labour situation and endeavoured all through the year to instigate strikes. By means of intimidation, our work-people were compelled on two occasions to strike, with the result that our mill was closed for 2½ months. As a result of these adverse conditions, the textile trade generally was so depressed that we were unable to find a ready market for our products and therefore had to go on half-time for the last five months of the year; this largely increased the overhead per bale of finished product. The entire stoppage of the mill for 2½ months, and the fact that we were compelled to work half-time for five months, have been the main cause for the unsatisfactory results.

Labour Troubles

It has been impossible to effect certain changes which were considered advisable with regard to labour at the mill, owing to the labour situation, as every attempt to make these changes has been met with threats of a strike. Had the issue been forced, we should have merely played into the hands of the labour agitators. With the recent improvement in labour conditions generally, it is hoped that it will be possible to proceed with these changes.

As an indication of the difficulties which we have been confronted with in this respect, we would point out that one of our foremen was assassinated and another shot, although fortunately not badly wounded, and one of our Russian watchmen was murdered. The labour contractor in the spinning mill has repeatedly requested to be relieved of his duties and has all through the past year been compelled to go about under armed protection.

Most mills in this country worked last year at a loss, and I understand that the few mills which have shown satisfactory results, were able to do so only or largely because they took a view of the cotton market. Competition amongst local mills is now so great that, without taking a view of either the cotton or the yarn market, it is almost impossible for any mill to work profitably. This state of affairs has caused your directors considerable anxiety and is having their constant consideration, in order to try and devise means which will ensure a more satisfactory working of our mill.

The waste and blanket plants have proved to be the most profitable departments of the mill, and you will see that, during the course of the year, Tls. 48,834.76 has been expended in developing this side of the mill's activities. Further extension of same is having the serious consideration of you directors, and will no doubt be undertaken when the economic conditions are more settled. Interest, Tls. 72,-948.83. The high interest charges are to a large extent attributable to the fact that the mill was closed for 2½ months. This resulted in the mill carrying a larger stock both of cotton and yarn than would have been the case had normal conditions prevailed.

The outlook generally has been somewhat better since the expulsion of the Bolsheviks, but the political situation is still so confused that, although we are at the moment doing better, it is impossible to be optimistic, as the future is dependent on the continuation of peaceful conditions of transport and trading. Unless these can be maintained, any permanent revival of prosperity in the textile trade cannot be anticipated.

Those Letters to the Press

While it is not usual to take any cognizance of anonymous letters in the press, some of the statements therein have been so misleading that I think it only fair to shareholders to make some reference to same. It is true that this company has unfortunately shown unfavourable results for some years. We must not, however, be overlooked that the actual dividends paid over a period of 16 years have amounted to 214 per cent., or an average of 13.4 per cent. per annum. It would certainly have been wiser had we, during the good years of 1919 to 1921, paid smaller dividends and invested part of our profits in weaving and finishing machinery, etc. At that time, however, everybody was so optimistic in regard to the future of the cotton spinning industry that there seemed to be no necessity for extending the activities of our mill in other directions. Inquiries made have elicited the fact that even the mills that have operated favourably during the past year in cotton have been unable to make money in the spinning section of their mills. Unfortunately, our mill is mainly a spinning mill, and can therefore hardly be expected, under the adverse conditions which prevailed, to work at a profit.

During the past year or two, a waste spinning plant and blanket plant have been installed, and the blowing room has been increased. I feel that it is only by extending on these lines and by installing finishing machinery that our mill can be really brought on to a remunerative basis. All these extensions cost money, and can only be undertaken gradually, unless shareholders are prepared to put up a large amount of new capital.

Anonymous Writers Again

The anonymous writers to the newspapers, presumably shareholders, have ignored the fact that the cotton textile industry in Lancashire, India, and China has been and is still going through critical times. This is borne out by the fact that the majority of mills in China, for some time past, have been working at a loss, that many have been compelled to close down, and that a large number of Chinese-owned mills have had to raise heavy mortgages in order to be able to continue. To my knowledge, one firm of bankers alone has at the moment mortgages on four Chinese-owned mills, amounting to Tls. 5,000,000. I need hardly refer to the imputations against the general managers, beyond stating that, unless the mill works at a profit, they derive no benefit from the general management, as the cost of looking after the company's business exceeds their fee of Tls. 10,000. Further, that, as they are by far the largest individual shareholders in the company, their interests are identical with those of the other shareholders. Criticism by shareholders is always welcomed, as also any constructive suggestions they may be able to make, but shareholders who pursue the contemptible course of anonymous letters to the press, do neither themselves nor the company any good.

I shall be glad to answer any questions which any shareholder may wish to ask.

Shareholders' Questions

Mr. S. M. Joseph—Is it not about time to stop the continual losses which have occurred year after year?

The Chairman—That is hardly a question before the meeting.

Mr. Joseph—I think it is. The losses have occurred year after year and I think it is time we located the cause of them and stopped them, so as not to let the shareholders' money be further squandered.

The Chairman—I think, if you had followed my remarks in my speech just now, you would have realized the reasons for the losses.

Mr. W. Blenk—Would it be possible to tell the meeting whether the reduction in the stocks, which now amount to only half of what they were a year ago, was a profitable operation?

The Chairman—I think you will find the result of that in the accounts.

Mr. A. Hillaly—Will you state what it would cost to instal weaving machinery in the mill? What would be cost for weaving machinery to use all the yarn spun?

The Chairman—We have already got a weaving plant, but it is not sufficient to absorb the whole of the mill's production of yarn, and further weaving would not solve our troubles unless we had finishing machinery as well, and that would not be profitable just yet.

Mr. Hillaly—How much would it cost?

The Chairman—That is being investigated at the present moment.

The Resolutions

No further questions were asked and the following resolutions were carried without opposition:—

"That the statement of accounts for the year ending December 31, 1927, as audited and presented, be passed."

"That the sum of Tls. 264,534.23 be transferred from the Reserve Fund and applied to the balance of profit and loss account."

"That Messrs. C. L. Nish and E. E. Ellis be re-elected directors of the company."

"That Mr. E. A. Mackay, C.A., be re-elected auditor of the company."

BUTE PLANTATIONS, LTD.

At the annual meeting held on Tuesday of the Bute Plantations (1913), Ltd., in the offices of Messrs. C. R. Burkill & Son, Mr. A. W. Burkill presided, supported by Messrs. E. T. Byrne, A. K. Craddock, and shareholders who represented 48,650 shares.

The Chairman said:—

At the last annual meeting, you were informed that after consultation with the estate manager and technical adviser, it was decided to increase the planted area of our property and, from the report, you will note that 361 acres were planted up during 1927, making the non-producing area 501 acres. A further 357 acres were cleared of jungle timber and it is proposed to plant this area towards the end of the current year. In view of the prevailing depression in the industry, shareholders may be of the opinion that it would be, undesirable to proceed with further extensions, but I am sure you will agree that as the money has already been spent on clearing up of this land, it would be a pity to allow it to revert to jungle. When the extension programme is completed, the company will have a planted area of 1,657 acres which will be quite a large area for a company like ours with a comparatively small capital, and permit of economical working in the future. With regard to the extensions, our technical adviser and visiting agent report that after a somewhat trying period of dry weather when seed germination was slow, the young plants are doing well and should prove a valuable addition to the company's property.

Owing to the recent revision in the method of assessment, the estate's standard production for the sixth restriction year has been fixed at 269,526 lb., a reduction of 64,254 lb. as compared with the previous year, but in view of the proved producing capacity of the estate, the manager is appealing for an increase as we are of the opinion that 300,000 lb. is a more equitable figure for the estate.

Turning to the accounts, the profit for the year amounted to Tls. 56,727.67 against Tls. 91,077.95 the previous year, but the falling off is accounted for by the fact that the exportable allowance for 1927 was 64 per cent as compared with 95 per cent. the previous year, and the average nett price realized 2.83d. lower. With the amount of Tls. 12,737.13 brought forward from last year, there is a divisible profit of Tls. 69,474.80, but you will notice in the appropriation a dividend of five taels cents per share, absorbing Tls. 15,000, is recommended. While the profit might seem to justify the payment of a larger dividend, your directors, in view of the uncertainty as to the future trend of events, and also to the cash position of the company which has been affected by the development now in progress, have adopted a conservative attitude and I hope shareholders will agree to the appropriation as set forth in the report.

In conclusion I would like to take this opportunity of recording the board's appreciation of the good work done by our estate manager and staff, and to the visiting agent, technical adviser, and Straits agents for the good care of our property throughout the year.

Before putting the resolutions to the meeting, I shall be pleased to answer to the best of my ability any questions shareholders may wish to ask.

The following resolutions then were adopted:—

That the report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1927, as presented be accepted.

That the following recommendation as to the appropriation of the balance at credit of profit and loss account as presented be accepted:—

	Tls.
Pay dividend of five tael cents per share (5% per cent. for the year)	15,000.00
Place to central reserves ..	25,000.00
Write off buildings	14,408.24
Write off wells and water supply	948.13
Write off furniture	1,457.68
Carry forward	12,460.70
Total	69,474.80

That the appointment of Mr. A. W. Burkill as a director of the company be confirmed.

Resolution No. 4.

That Mr. E. T. Byrne be re-elected a director of the company.

Resolution No. 5.

That Messrs. Thomson & Co. be re-elected auditors to the company.

DOMINION RUBBER CO.

The annual meeting of the Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd., was held on Tuesday in the office of Messrs. C. R. Burkill & Son, general managers and secretaries, Mr. E. T. Byrne presiding. The Chairman was supported by Mr. A. W. Burkill and shareholders representing 33,855 shares.

The Chairman said:—

During the year, the 200 acres of jungle land on Hendra Estate were cleared and planted, bringing the total planted area of our properties up to 1,766½ acres. Unfortunately, when the new extension was fired, rain commenced shortly after the fires were started, with the result that the burn was not an entirely satisfactory one, a considerable amount of small timber being left unburnt, which will make it necessary to carry out a certain amount of timber clearing during the current year. Our technical adviser reports that the new clearing has an excellent lie of land and good soil, but there is still much hard work to be put in to bring it into really good order. With proper attention, which it is now receiving, the new block should develop into a really first class field of rubber.

The general condition of the properties were maintained throughout the year in good order. The bark position on Dominion Estate which gave quite a little trouble a few years ago is now, thanks to the rotational resting, in a very much improved condition and may now be termed reasonably safe. Diseases and pests, though prevalent, gave very little trouble and our visiting agent reports that the trees on both estates are generally healthy.

Owing to the price of rubber having remained below the pivotal price of 1s. 9d. throughout the year and the consequent curtailment in the export allowance, which has averaged 64 per cent. for the year, the profit for the year under review was Tls. 110,846.71 as compared with Tls. 159,172.93 the previous year. The balance at credit of profit and loss account, after deducting Tls. 25,011.75, being interim dividend paid on October 12, 1927, amounts to Tls. 91,108.34, and I trust shareholders will approve of the appropriation as presented in the report.

The standard productions for the sixth restriction year have been fixed at 282,041 lb. for Dominion and 218,939 lb. for Hendra Estate as against 325,879 lb. and 270,196 lb. respectively for the previous year. Compared with other estates, the decrease on Dominion Estate may be considered reasonable, but on Hendra Estate the reduction of 18.9 per cent. is rather large, but I might say that it was more or less expected, as Hendra Estate has been very generously treated in its previous assessments.

The estates were visited during the year by Major G. Nevill Stevens and our technical adviser, Mr. H. C. Pinching, whose reports indicate a very satisfactory state of affairs and I would like to take this opportunity of recording the board's appreciation of the good work done by our estate managers and assistants and to the visiting agents and Straits agents for the good care of our properties.

Before putting the resolutions to the meeting, I shall be pleased to answer to the best of my ability any questions shareholders may wish to ask.

The following resolutions were formally adopted:—

That the report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1927, as presented be accepted.

That the following recommendation as to the appropriation of the balance at credit of profit and loss account as presented be accepted—

	Tls.
Pay Final Dividend of Twenty-five tael cents per share (making 40 per cent. for the year)	41,086.25
Place to general reserves	20,000.00
Write off buildings and furniture	3,161.70
Write off rubber factory and stores	7,570.13
Write off plant and machinery	7,020.10
Write off wells and water supply	397.47
Donate to British Forces Recreation Centres Fund	250.00
Carry forward	11,112.69
	Tls. 91,198.34

That the appointment of Mr. A. W. Burkill as a director of the company be confirmed.

That Mr. F. W. Sutterle be re-elected a director of the company.

That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews be re-elected auditors to the company.

NORTH CHINA INS'CE. CO.

An extraordinary general meeting of the North China Insurance Co., Ltd., took place last Friday morning at 10 o'clock at 20 The Bund, 9,003 shares being represented. Those present were Mr. W. Nation, presiding, and Messrs. W. P. Lambe, H. Martin Little, F. W. Ponte, R. W. Wells, A. M. Cannan, directors; Mr. C. M. G. Burnie, secretary and general manager, and Messrs. A. H. K. Cobb, E. J. Pereira, H.M. Pereira, F. J. A. Marques, G. E. Griffin, A. C. Hay, K.F. Piper, G. C. Nuzer, J. W. Thorburn, shareholders.

The chairman, Mr. Nation, said as follows:

This extraordinary general meeting has been called for the purpose of confirming as special resolutions the resolutions adopted at the extraordinary general meeting of the company held on March 14, 1928. At that meeting I explained the reasons of the directors for submitting the resolutions and it seems unnecessary to repeat them on this occasion. It only remains therefore for me to propose the confirmation as special resolutions of the resolutions which the secretary and general manager has just read to you.

Mr. Lambe seconded and the resolution was carried unanimously.

That is all the business, gentlemen. Thank you for your attendance. The reconstruction of the Company will now be proceeded with.

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SHANGHAI WATERWORKS COMPANY

The annual general meeting of the Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd., was held on Wednesday in the Company offices, 60 Kiangse Road, Mr. H. Martin Little, the Chairman, presiding, supported by Messrs. L. J. Cubitt, A. W. Burkill, and P. W. O. Liddell, directors, Mr. C. D. Pearson, engineer-in-chief and manager, Mr. W. R. Walter, secretary, and shareholders representing 224,537 shares.

The Chairman said:—

The accounts are in different form from those of previous years, in order to comply with the provisions of the new agreement with the Municipal Council and this renders comparison with the previous year somewhat difficult. Moreover, the business assets and liabilities of the fittings department included in the accounts for 1926 were on January 1, 1927, transferred to a separate company.

Taking first the intra-agreement consumers account—by intra-agreement consumers is meant consumers residing within the International Settlement and consumers residing outside the Settlement whose premises abut on Municipal roads and who pay the special municipal rate—water revenue is Tls. 1,902,517.19 and expenditure Tls. 929,416.20. To the balance of working account, Tls. 973,100.99, is added half the profit on extra-agreement consumers account, Tls. 51,371.85, and, after deducting interest, depreciation, etc., the nett profit for the year is Tls. 576,846.50. After deducting the interim dividend of 10s. per "A" share and 3d. per "B" share, paid on August 24 last, we have an amount available for distribution of Tls. 406,054, which we recommend be dealt with as follows:—

To pay a final dividend on "A" shares of 53 per cent. at Ex: 2s. 7d.	Tls. 381,345.33
To pay a final dividend on "B" shares of 5½ per cent. at Ex: 2s. 7d.	43,062.00
To carry forward to new account	656.77
Total	Tls. 425,054.00

As stated in the report, if these recommendations are adopted, the dividend on "A" shares will be 7/10 per cent. short of the maximum and this deficiency can be made up in a subsequent year. Having regard to the fact that the new tariff of water rates did not come into force until October 1, 1927, I think we may consider this result not unsatisfactory.

Unpaid Nationalist Accounts

On extra-agreement and shipping consumers account, after providing the sum of Tls. 1,323.16 for bad or doubtful debts, which I may mention is for water supplied to the Chinese Nationalist troops, for which we have so far been unable to obtain payment, we have a nett profit of Tls. 110,246.84, which we recommend be dealt with as follows:—

To pay a dividend on "A" shares of 6s. 2.8d. per share at Ex: 2s. 7d.	Tls. 97,085.56
To pay a dividend on "B" shares of 3.74d. per share at Ex: 2s. 7d.	13,090.61
To carry forward to new account	70.65
	Tls. 110,246.84

If you adopt these recommendations, the total distribution, excluding the interim dividend, will be £1 9s. 5.2d. per "A" share and 1s. 4.04d. per "B" share.

Turning now to the balance sheet, you will find that our previous reserve accounts have disappeared, having been appropriated in accordance with the provisions of the agreement with the Council, and that the special land reserve, after writing up the registered land to its Municipal assessed value, in accordance with the 1927 assessment, now stands at Tls. 2,579,509.07. You will see also that we have instituted a debentures sinking fund by the transfer from depreciation reserve of Tls. 78,001.69. This amount is invested in local debentures; interest on the annual contribution at 5 per cent. per annum is credited to the fund, while any surplus of interest on investments over the interest credited to the fund is credited to debentures sinking fund reserve. Capital expenditure consists of purchases of unregistered land in the vicinity of the Yangtszepoo pumping station, at a cost of approximately Tls. 24,500, and extensions of works mains, etc., at a cost of Tls. 719,763.32. No. 10 main engine, to which I referred last year, has been completed, as well as the necessary alterations to the engine-house. This engine has a capacity of 400,000 gallons per hour. An order has also been placed for a vertical main pumping engine No. 11, which will have a capacity of 600,000 gallons per hour, and should be at work this year.

Decreased Consumption

Although the total consumption of water in 1927 is less than that in 1926, the maximum hourly demand is higher and it is for that we have to provide. The land adjoining the north compound at Yangtszepoo, purchased in 1926, has been utilized for the erection of 36 Chinese houses and 7 shops which have been leased to our Chinese staff. The construction of the pump-house for No. 11 engine and two future engines with the necessary additional boilers has been commenced and the extension to these offices has just been completed. Our total mileage of mains was on December 31, 1927, 160.91 miles.

Our Engineer-in-Chief and manager, Mr. Pearson, while on leave, on instructions from the Board consulted leading waterworks engineers in the United States and in Great Britain as to our engineering policy and the maintenance methods pursued, both of which were fully endorsed by these competent authorities. I think it is fitting here to congratulate Mr. Pearson and his staff on such a satisfactory endorsement of his programme. Our new continuous settlement and rapid filtration plant continues to give excellent results and our standard of quality has been uniformly high and compares favourably with the results of the London Metropolitan Water Board and other large water undertakings.

At the time I last addressed you, we were beset by serious political and labour troubles. I am glad to say that, superficially at any rate, there is a very great improvement in the situation. For this we have to thank the presence of the defence forces of the various Powers and it is a matter of satisfaction to us that we were able to assist the British forces in a small way by placing at their disposal land at Kiaochow Road and Yangtszepoo for the erection of camps. Since the strike of our Chinese employees at the Yangtszepoo pumping station, to which I referred last year, I am glad to say we have had no labour trouble and I may add that our relations with our Chinese employees are now very satisfactory.

The New Agreement

Gentlemen, it is with very great pleasure that I am able to announce to you that our new agreement with the Municipal Council, to replace that of July 1, 1905, was duly executed on March 17 this year. It was so long ago as 1917 that negotiations to this end commenced and year after year your Chairman has had to report that negotiations were still proceeding and it was hoped would soon reach finality; now at long last I can say that they are concluded.

The new agreement, of which copies will be sent to you, is for a period of 20 years from January 1, 1927; at the end of that period, or of any successive period of 10 years, unless the Council has given notice of purchase two years before, it will be extended for a further period of 10 years. It provides, *inter alia*, that the Council shall grant to the company alone, except in the case of riparian owners for their own requirements, permission to open roads for the purpose of laying mains and pipes for the supply of water; it defines the minimum pressure at which water under normal conditions is to be supplied by the company; it lays down a standard of purity which is to be revised from time to time, and provides that the Council shall require water obtained from a well boring or from any other source and used for domestic purposes to come up to the same standard; it provides also that the company shall not be bound to supply water, except a standby supply, for domestic purposes to a consumer who obtains a supply for domestic purposes from a well boring or other source, nor, except a standby supply for non-domestic purposes to a consumer who obtains a supply for non-domestic purposes from a well boring or other source. In other words, the company is not bound to give an auxiliary supply for the same purposes. The objects of this are twofold; firstly, to prevent contamination of water supplied by us, and, secondly, to discourage in some measure the installation of well borings, for it is obvious that, the more well borings are installed, the higher will be the charges for this company's water. The provision is therefore in the interests of consumers as a whole.

Separate accounts are to be kept of the revenue and expenditure in connection with shipping and extra-agreement consumers supply and, after crediting intra-agreement consumers account with half the profit on extra-agreement consumers account, the balance at credit of these accounts are payable to shareholders in the form of an extra dividend or bonus.

Revision of Charges

The tariff of charges for Municipal purposes and intra-agreement consumers is to be periodically revised and is to be framed on such a basis as to provide the cost of supply, maximum dividends on shares, in the case of "A" shares 9 per cent. per annum, in the case of "B" shares 7 per cent. per annum (exclusive of any extra dividend payable out of the profits on shipping and extra-agreement consumers account), and an equalization of dividends reserve. A tariff of charges on this basis was agreed with the Municipal Council in August last, having been somewhat delayed by the serious political events of the early part of the year, and came into force on October 1; it is embodied in a schedule to the agreement and is subject to revision next year. Prior to that no change had been made in our charges for water since 1905.

The number and type of street hydrants to be erected is to be agreed from time to time with the Municipal Council and the Council is to pay for their maintenance, depreciation, and interest on their cost. As these hydrants are installed for the use of the Municipal Council, I think this provides a reasonable solution of what has in the past been a somewhat knotty problem.

The Company's registered land is to be written up or down to its Municipal assessed value, and the reserve so created ■ to be credited to a special land reserve account; borrowing powers are not to exceed the nominal capital as it may be from time to time and any increase in share capital or debentures is to be made on the most economical terms possible. I have already referred to the Debentures sinking fund which has been instituted in accordance with the agreement. Our financial records and minutes are to be open to the inspection of accountants appointed by the Council and finally, the Council is to nominate two directors on the board. We have in the past year had the very welcome assistance of Mr. Stirling Fassenden and Mr. T. H. R. Shaw in our deliberations.

In framing the new agreement, both the Council and ourselves have endeavoured to adjust the interests of consumers and shareholders on an equitable basis, and I venture ■ express our opinion that, in its working, the agreement will be found a very satisfactory one to both parties.

As you will all appreciate, the negotiations with the Council, drawing up the tariff and issuing and collecting the new contract forms have thrown a very great deal of extra work on the secretary and his staff, and on behalf of the shareholders and the board, I wish to express our thanks and appreciation for the very efficient and satisfactory manner this work has been done.

The following resolutions were then passed:—

That the directors' report and accounts for the year 1927 as submitted to this meeting be and they are hereby received and adopted.

That a final dividend on Intra-Agreement Consumers' Account for the year 1927 of 5⅓ per cent. on A shares and 5⅓ per cent. on B shares be and is hereby declared, and that in the case of shares covered by certificates issued in Shanghai such final dividend be payable at exchanged 2/7 per tael.

That a dividend on Extra-Agreement and Shipping Consumers' Account for the year 1927 of 6/2.8d per A share and 3.74d per B share be and is hereby declared, and that in the case of shares covered by certificates issued in Shanghai such dividend be payable at exchange 2/7 per tael.

That Messrs. L. J. Cubitt, A. W. Burkill and P. W. O. Liddell be, and they are hereby, re-elected directors of the company.

That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews be and they are hereby re-elected auditors of the Company.

SHANGHAI KLEBANG RUBBER ESTATE

The annual meeting of shareholders in the Shanghai Klebang Rubber Estate, Ltd., was held on Wednesday in the offices of Messrs. J. A. Wattie & Co., Ltd. Mr. C. J. L. Stewart presided, supported by Mr. A. K. Craddock and Mr. H. Kadoorie (directors) and Mr. W. S. Royston, representing Messrs. Wattie & Co., the secretary and general managers.

The Chairman said:—

"The profit on the year's working, as shown by the accounts, is Tls. 22,267.12, a decrease of Tls. 50,950.33 as compared with that of last year. A lower output by 19,362 lb., a decrease of 3.79d. in the price realized, a higher cost owing to a smaller crop and a lower valuation figure for stock on hand at the end of the year accounts for the reduction. As exchange is higher, it is proposed to write off investment account the sum of Tls. 2,100. By doing this, it will bring the book value of the securities down to a slightly lower value than the present market prices. If you pass the appropriations for the disposal of the balance at credit of profit and loss account, as recommended, the company will have started the new year, after payment of the dividend, with liquid assets amounting to Tls. 51,099.28, of which Tls. 14,153.73 is represented by cash.

Standard Production Lowered

The standard production for the sixth year of restriction has been assessed at 154,381 lb., a decrease of 24,436 lb. as compared with that of the previous year. The new assessment is approximately 387 lb. per acre for the 421 acres of mature rubber. The average yield per acre per annum for 1927 was 420 lb. The area of 10 acres of useless rubber trees which, at the last annual general meeting, I informed you had been cut out, has since been replanted and, according to last reports, the young plants are making quite satisfactory growth.

Mr. Pinching, our technical adviser, visited the estate on February 19, June 3, and October 29, 1927, and on February 16 of this year. In his last report, he states:—"The general growth and condition of the trees continue to be much as hitherto. The younger plantings (1917-18) are putting on good growth. Generally speaking, the rate of bark renewal is satisfactory and in most parts the trees carry fair reserves of tappable bark." the state is now under a fairly heavy crop of grass throughout and is clear of lalang. pests and diseases, with the exception of *fomes pecuia ferreus* amongst the oldest rubber, gave little trouble. Labour during the year was plentiful and contented. On the whole, I can safely say that, speaking generally, affairs on the estate are satisfactory.

The following resolutions then were put and carried:—

"That the directors' report and statement of accounts for the year ended December 31, 1927, as presented, and the appropriations as recommended, be adopted and passed."

"That a dividend of 8 candereers per share be paid to shareholders on register at date."

"That the appointment of Mr. H Kadoorie as a director be confirmed."

"That Mr. A. K. Craddock be re-elected a director of the company."

"That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews be re-elected auditors to the company for the ensuing year."

SHANGHAI ROTARY CLUB

At the annual general meeting of the Rotary Club, held last Thursday, officers were elected and the report and accounts adopted. Mr. L. M. Jee, the retiring president, presided, being supported by the outgoing board of directors, and a representative gathering of members.

Committee reports were adopted and a general report on the Club's operation for 1927 was received.

Mr. G. E. Marden was elected president for the ensuing year, while Dr. Fong Sec was chosen vice-president. The following will constitute the board of directors:—Messrs. David Au, Percy Chu, Kisaoiki Fukushima, A. H. Gordon, A. du Pac de Marsoulies, G. W. Philleo, and J. C. Shengle.

At the conclusion of the meeting a hearty vote of thanks to the outgoing officers was extended.

UNITED SERVICES ASSOCIATION

The annual general meeting of the United Services' Association was held last Friday in the Cathedral School for Boys. Mr. M. Reader Harris presided, and was supported by the following members of the Committee:—Messrs. E. C. Baker, J. G. Clay, J. R. Harder, A. Kendal Ward (hon. treasurer) and the Rev. A. C. S. Trivett (hon. secretary).

The Chairman's Speech

The Chairman, addressing the meeting, said:—

You will observe from them that your Committee have been kept busy during the year in granting financial aid to ex-Service men. The grants during the year amount to a sum of about $4,300, and the loans to $7,166.47. You will note from the accounts that our expenditure exceeded our income by a sum of $7,586.85. This sum ■ practically represented by the large amount written off loans as your Committee see no object in carrying forward as an asset loans which are never likely to be recovered.

Sale of Poppies on Armistice Day

You will also see that the sale of poppies brought us in an even larger sum than last year, $5,093.36 as against $4,148 last year. The increase is, of course, partly due to the presence of the Shanghai Defence Force. Our hearty thanks are due to the ladies who assisted us in the sale, and particularly to Miss Venn Brown, Mrs. Lester and Mrs. le Boutillier.

Our membership now stands at 586, of whom 432 are life members. This does not represent the number of ex-Service in Shanghai, and I will earnestly ask all ex-Service men who are not already members to join the Association, and preferably to become life members at a charge of $10.

You will see that we have expended the sum of $540 for wreaths. Wreaths have been placed on the graves of all members of the Association who died during the year, among whom I regret to say we lost Dr. Lovett Cumming, and Messrs. D. Aikman, P. E. Cadman and J. Corson. Wreaths have also been placed on the graves of all members of the Shanghai Defence Force who have died during the year. A wreath was also placed on the grave of Constable T. R. Francis, who was killed by armed robbers, and a wreath was placed by the Chairman on the Cenotaph in memory of our French comrades on July 14.

You will also see on our expenditure side an item Entertainment of Defence Force; $300. This was a donation made to the British Forces Recreation Club in accordance with the feeling expressed at the last annual meeting.

Armistice Day Observance

To turn now to Armistice Day. There was in the morning a very impressive ceremony at the Cenotaph, attended by detachments of all Allied navies and armies, at which a wreath was laid on the Cenotaph on behalf of this Association. There was the usual service at the Cathedral, with a two minutes' silence, which was attended by the G.-O.-C. North China Command, and the C.-I.-C. China Station.

In the evening our French comrades held a dinner at the French Club, which many of our members attended. We also held an all-British Armistice dinner at the Astor House Hotel on Saturday, November 12, which was attended by Major General Sir John Duncan and Sir Sidney Barton. Your Committee much regret that this dinner, which from a social point of view was far and away the most successful the

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Association has ever held, was not more largely attended. This was perhaps partly due to the fact that from unavoidable causes the notices were not sent out as early as they might have been, and members had therefore booked up other engagements in connection with the dance at the Shanghai Club. This lack of support led your Committee into considerably greater expense over the dinner than was anticipated, as it was necessary before arrangements could be made to guarantee a certain number. As you are aware, we are permitted under our constitution to expend a sum of $500 over the Armistice dinner, since this annual reunion is one of the objects of the Association, and it is felt that a large number of our members would be deterred from attending ■ it were necessary to charge the full amount which such a dinner always costs at any of the hotels in Shanghai. We have never in previous years had to expend anything like the amount allowed, and it is hoped that the incoming Committee will be able to see their way to spend not more than $200 on the next Armistice celebration, thus putting us square for the two years.

On Armistice Day in London the Rev. A. C. S. Trivett attended at the Cenotaph with overseas representatives of the British Empire Service League and was one of the party who placed the B. E. S. L. wreath on the Cenotaph after His Majesty The King and his party had placed their wreaths. An excellent photograph of the wreath has been received from the Hon. Secretary of the B. E. S. L., which it is hoped to reproduce in the local press.

For the benefit of any of our members who are going to England this year I would mention that a battlefields pilgrimage from August 4th to 8th has been arranged by the British Legion in co-operation with the B. E. S. L. Will any members who desire particulars with regard to this, please apply to the Secretary?

The Late Earl Haig

I do not think I ought to conclude my remarks without expressing the deep sense of loss which we must all have felt on hearing of the death of Field-Marshal Earl Haig, the Grand President of the British Empire Service League, a man whom we all respected for his military qualities as a great commander during the Great War, and for the great services to which he has since devoted his life in the cause of those who previously served under him.

Ladies and Gentlemen, the thanks of the Association are due to Mr. C. A. Ashley and Mr. L. D. Watts, who have carried out the duties of honorary treasurer at different periods during the year, and to Mr. Kendal Ward, our present honorary treasurer; also to Mr. E. C. Baker, who kindly took over the duties of honorary secretary during the absence of the Rev. A. C. S. Trivett, and to the latter gentleman who has now resumed those duties; to Mr. H. R. Cleland for kindly auditing our accounts, and to our secretary, Mr. Catley.

We also have to thank the Glen Line Agencies, Ltd. for continuing to allow us to have our room in the Glen Line Building at practically a nominal rent, and the "Shanghai Times" for inserting free advertisements on behalf of unemployed ex-Service men.

That concludes what I have to say, and I have now much pleasure in proposing the adoption of the accounts.

The resolution having been seconded, and there being no questions, the report and accounts were put to the meeting and adopted.

There being no new nominations the retiring Committee were re-elected as follows:—Messrs. Reader Harris, E. C. Baker, J. G. Clay, L. M. Cosgrave, W. A. Delagarne, J. R. Harder, E. H. McMichael, Dr. J. A. O'Driscoll, the Rev. A. C. S. Trivett, and Mr. A. Kendal Ward.

SHANGHAI AMATEUR BASEBALL CLUB

The annual meeting of the Shanghai Amateur Baseball Club was held last Friday in the American Club, Mr. F. MacIntyre presiding, supported by Messrs. H. H. Gallop, S. A. Moss, and Dr. N. L. Downs.

The Chairman's report, which is appended below, was adopted unanimously, as was the report of Mr. H. H. Gallop, manager during 1927.

Mr. S. A. Moss proposed and Mr. Gallop seconded the motion that the minutes of the last meeting should be adopted. Dr. N. L. Downs proposed, seconded by Mr. S. A. Moss, that the report and accounts should be adopted as presented. Both resolutions were carried unanimously.

Mr. S. A. Moss was elected president for 1928, and Messrs. V. Clair, I. Riddick, Gill, and H. Lewis to the General Committee.

After the various reports had been read, Mr. Gallop suggested that a committee should be appointed to confer with the Recreation Ground Committee regarding the allotment of a field to the Baseball Club. Dr. Downs said that he thought it might be difficult to secure the Pioneer Field for the ensuing season.

Upon a motion being made, the meeting empowered the General Committee to devise ways and means to secure playing fields for the 1928 season.

Members and committee alike were in favour of an extensive membership campaign.

Mr. Gallop said that the U.S.S. Pittsburgh's team would arrive in Shanghai on April 12. The Commander-in-Chief had donated a cup for a series, the financial takings of which were to be donated to the Red Cross.

The Chairman's Speech

The Chairman Said:—

The Baseball Club started out the season of 1927 in March with cash in the Bank of $1,023.44 and have on hand to-day $271.02.

The Club for 1927 had a membership of only 105 against a membership of 272 for the season of 1926 and 323 for the season of 1925. This small membership was not only due to changing our playing field to the Pioneer Field, but also because a number of former members paid admissions ■ games instead of taking out membership cards.

On account of this small membership, the Club would have ended the season with a loss if it had not been for the refreshment concession received from Messrs. Gande Price & Co., in the amount of $600 for the months of July and August. You will note from the financial statement that our July disbursements were $2,085.12.

The Club had no expense in 1927 as in other years for storage of grand-stand and equipment, transportation of stands to playing field, erection of stands or building of mat-shed club house, as all the Club property was at the Pioneer Field at the opening of the season. The only expense we were put to was the building of a low bamboo fence under the wire netting in front of the main stand.

I might state, however, that leaving our grand stand and roofing out in the open air on the Pioneer Field from September 1926 up to the present time has naturally decreased the life of the fixtures, especially so, as they are not covered with weatherproof paint, and it may be advisable this season to go to the cost of painting all of the wooden framework for stands and roofing with a weatherproof paint.

The Race-Course Field

At the opening of the Recreation Grounds at the Race-course in May 1927, the location used by our Club for the past 30 years was being used as an aerodrome by the Shanghai Defence Force, and no location was assigned to our Club by the Recreation Grounds Committee. It was, therefore, necessary for your Committee to make arrangements with the China Amateur Athletic Federation to use the Pioneer Field. As the Olympic meet was to be held at the Pioneer Field the last of August, we could only have the field up to August 7, and after the Olympic meet was over. The Association wanted approximately $900 for the use of the field, basing this amount on their receiving one-third collected from a membership of approximately the same number as in 1926, namely, 270 members. Our manager's report will show how this amount was taken care of on account of our membership being only 105 members.

On May 20, 1927, as no location on the Race-course had been assigned to our Club, your President lodged a complaint with the Shanghai Municipal Council through Mr. C. E. Gauss, Acting Consul-General, against the action taken by the Shanghai Recreation Grounds Committee for not providing space on the Race-course for the season of 1927.

Mr. Gauss communicated with Sir Sidney Barton, British Consul-General, and Major Hilton-Johnson, Commissioner-General of the Shanghai Municipal Council, and instructions were given to the Recreation Trust Funds Committee to find us a location on the Race-course. A committee consisting of Dr. Downs, Mr. Gallop, and myself was asked to confer with Major Logan, Acting Chairman, and Mr. McMeeken, Treasurer of the Recreation Trust Funds Committee, to discuss this matter, and we were told that they had not been aware of the fact that we had no location assigned to us. They had received instructions from the Commissioner to find out from this Committee as to a suitable location as the usual location for the Ball Club was used as an aerodrome. We advised them that the only space then suitable would be near the Widow's Monument, which was eventually assigned to us to be shared with a team from the Union Jack Club.

The July 4 Game

In connection with the usual July 4 Game with the Navy, the Committee requested us to play this game on the Race-course, as the community lawn party was to be held there immediately following the ball game. As it would put the Club to some expense for erecting temporary stands, mat-shed, roofing and laying out the field, the Committee agreed to allow us a share of our expense. We estimated this expense at $447, which included an item of were netting in the amount of $105, and as this could be used again, they stated that if we would cancel this item they would reimburse us for the balance of our expense, namely, $342 which was paid to us through the American Chamber of Commerce.

Through the courtesy of Col. Hill of the 4th Regiment Marine Corps we had their band not only on July 4, but also when the postponed game was played off.

I might state that there was a notice in the newspapers last week that clubs should send in their requests for location on the Race-course before April 8. The Mat-shed, hangers, small mat-sheds and two wooden huts are still on the baseball field on the Race-course, and it would appear that our Club will not be able to get their field for the coming season. I think this meeting should discuss the question as ■ whether we should try to get back our regular location on the Race-course for 1928 or decide on another suitable location.

I might state ■at the Club is carrying the following insurance policies:—

Fire insurance on grand stands and roofing at Pioneer Field for Tls. 2,050.

Fire insurance on grand stands and roofing at the American School playing field for Tls. 2,050.

Fire insurance on silver cup in the American Club for Mex. $175.

Fire insurance on one silver shield and two silver cups stored at Mr. Gallop's house for Mex. $325.

Burglary, larceny, and theft insurance on one silver shield and two silver cups stored at Mr. Gallop's house for Mex. $325.

The annual general meeting of the German community took place on Thursday last, when important resolutions relating to the new German school building were adopted.

The annual meeting of ratepayers of Shameen (Canton foreign settlement) was held 10 days ago in very cheery circumstances. A lengthy address was given by Mr. R. K. Batchelor, the chairman of the Municipal Council, in the course of which he recorded that the year had passed without any untoward incident on Shameen; friendly relations had existed with the Chinese officials with whom the Council had come into contact.

Members of the Special Court of Inquiry into the Nanking Shooting Outrage of November 22, last year, were sworn in on Sunday. Gen. Pai Wen-pei, former Tutuh of Anhui, who is now a member of the Nationalist Military Council, is chairman and his associates are Messrs. Chang Chu-tao, Chen Shao-chan, Hsieh Shao-hung, Hu Jen-tsing, Tsao Ke-sun, Tang Kuo-tsang, Pei Yun-ti, Yen Lun-kuei, Tsiang Pei-chun and Wu Tsung-wei.

PERSONAL NOTES

Mr. H. E. Morriss left for home on Saturday, travelling via Siberia.

Mr. B. T. B. Boothby, of the British and Chinese Corporation, has arrived in Shanghai.

Admiral Mark L. Bristol, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Asiatic Squadron, has arrived in Canton.

M. Picard-Destelan, co-Director-General of Posts, arrived in Shanghai from Peking a couple of days ago.

Miss and Miss Beresford left Shanghai for a trip Home, on the str. Romolo, which said last Saturday morning.

Admiral Mark L. Bristol, Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Asiatic Squadron, left Canton for Hongkong on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. David Hall, together with Joan Margaret Bruce, sailed for Home on Thursday on the str. Glenluce, on six months leave.

Mr. Duncan Boyne, one of the auditors of the Standard Oil Company of New York, has been transferred to Shanghai from Tokyo.

We are sorry to hear that Mr. R. V. Dent had to go into hospital for an operation. However, it is satisfactory to learn that he is going on well.

Miss Ann Dalmas, of the staff of the local United States Trade Commissioner, left on Saturday morning for a holiday trip to Peking and North China.

Mr. W. F. Dailey, of the International Export Co., with Mrs. Dailey, left last Saturday for Tientsin on transfer, sailing by the C. N. S. Fengtien.

Two of the several well-known people who lately have been in hospital now are about again—Mr. J. K. Brand and Dr. A. C. Bryson. It is understood that Mr. David Brand also shortly will be leaving.

Captain W. G. Lalor, who was captured by pirates in the upper Yangtze, while taking the C. N. S. Siangtan through those uncertain waters, left Shanghai last Friday for Home leave, on board the B. F. S. Aeneas.

Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Everest left Shanghai for Home by the str. Glenluce on Thursday. Mr. Everest is connected with Shanghai Municipal Police and Mrs. Everest has been secretary to the managing director of the "North-China Daily News."

Dr. H. G. Barrie returned to Shanghai last Friday by the M.M.S. André Lebon and is at the Astor House Hotel. Dr. Barrie leaves for Kuling immediately, where he hopes to find conditions favourable for reopening the Kuling General Hospital for Foreigners.

Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Benjamin left Shanghai by the President Lincoln. They will spend some months in America, go to England about September and expect to be back in Shanghai in the late autumn. Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Lloyd also went Home by the President Lincoln.

Judge E. Finley Johnson and Mrs. Johnson arrived in Shanghai on Saturday on their way from Manila for home leave in America. Leaving Manila at the same time also, though travelling via Suez, was Mr. Eugene Gilmore, Vice-Governor of the Philippine Islands and acting Governor, until the arrival of Mr. Stimson. Mrs. Gilmore is accompanying her husband.

Mrs. and Miss Symons left for England last Friday by the Blue Funnel str. Aeneas. They went from the Customs jetty by the launch Sunbeam at 2.15 and many friends were present to say goodbye. In recent weeks Mrs. Symons has practically recovered her health from her very severe illness. Many warm wishes accompany her and Miss Symons for their future life in England.

Mrs. Chiang Kai-shek returned to Nanking on Wednesday.

M. Leurquin has relieved M. Lecomte as Consul for France at Hankow.

Ataman Simionov is reported to be coming to Shanghai shortly, en route to Peking.

Mr. Y. A. Hori, counsellor to the Japanese Legation in Peking, is expected to pay a visit to Shanghai in the near future.

Mme. Flora Rosenberg, barrister-at-law, left Shanghai on Wednesday on a trip to Europe and expects to be away for six months.

Prince and Princess Li, of Korea, arrived on Thursday in the str. Hakozaki Maru from Hongkong and left for Japan yesterday at daybreak.

Mr. A. F. Philips, founder and director of Philips Radio, Ltd., Eindhoven, Holland, has been made a Doctor of Economics by the University of Rotterdam.

Mr. H. J. Brett, of the office of H. M. Commercial Counsellor, sailed on Tuesday on the P. & O. S. Kalyan, for Hongkong, and expects to be away about a fortnight.

During the absence of the French Minister, Count D. de Martel, Mr. H. Comte, Counsellor to the Legation, will act as Chargé d'Affaires, says the "Shunpao."

Mr. J. C. Hutchison, Vice-Consul of the British Consulate in Hankow, left Chengchow by express train on Thursday with Messrs. Kenrick and Fitchford, of the Peking Syndicate and Fu Chung Coal Corporation, states the Kuo Min.

Mr. Cecil Polhill, a wealthy London resident who was formerly a member of the China Inland Mission and was one of the famous "Cambridge Seven" who came out to China as missionaries, intends to visit Tientsin soon for evangelistic work.

Mr. W. O. Lancaster, chief accountant of the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railways, has been granted eight months leave. During his absence, Mr. W. K. Chun, the chief assistant accountant, will be in charge of the department.

Home papers announce the silver wedding of the Rev. Rowland Francis Cobbold, son of the late Rowland Townshend Cobbold, of Dedham, Essex, to Lilian Hope, daughter of the late Sir Harry Smith Parkes, H. M. Minister to China and Japan (Present address: Farlingaye, Woodbridge, Suffolk).

Amongst the passengers sailing on Tuesday on the P. & O. S. Kalyan were Mr. Leslie C. Boyd, who has been transferred to Singapore; Mrs. B. D. F. Beith (for Hongkong); Mr. C. R. Shaw (for Singapore); and the Portuguese Interport Soccer team who will play in Hongkong during the Easter holidays.

Dr. F. B. Baldwin, for some years medical director and Vice-President of the Asia Life Insurance Company, has returned to Shanghai after a year's absence in Europe and America, during which time he pursued medical studies in various hospitals and clinics, and he shortly will open offices in the North-China Building. Dr. Baldwin will resume his private practice, retaining his connection with the Asia Life in a consulting capacity.

The "Ocean Passenger List" mentions several well-known residents in China who are shortly due back from Home. By the P. & O. S. Kashgar, which left London on March 8 and is due here on April 16, are coming Mr. and Mrs. A. F. B. Archer, Dr. and Mrs. Vogt and the well-known members of the missionary body, Dr. C. Napier and the Rev. T. Terrance. By the P. & O. S. Malwa, from London, March 23, are coming Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Fox, Dr. and Mrs. Andrew Graham and Mr. L. E. Canning.

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MR. W. B. Wilson, Jr., Vice-Consul at the local American Consulate, arrived in Shanghai during the week after a six months holiday in America.

GEN. N. D. Merkuloff, adviser to Marshal Chang Chung-chang, has, according to the Russian papers, left for Japan to confer with Japanese politicans.

DR. A. Boyes, the German Minister, left Shanghai on Thursday on board the N. D. L. S. Fulda for Home. During his absence, Baron W. Schoen, Counsellor of the Legation, will act as Chargé d'Affaires.

THE marriage arranged between Edward William Hancock, of the Chinese Maritime Customs, and Gwennyth, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Seaton King, or Shanghai, will take place at Holy Trinity Cathedral, on April 19.

The name of the Chinese Assistant Commissioner of Police for the International Settlement will be announced on the 22nd instant. It is said that Mr. Yao Tseng-mu, who has been in the service of the Municipal Police for more than 20 years, will be appointed to the position.

AN interesting ceremony occurred on Tuesday evening at a dinner party held in the Russian Ex-Officers Club, when friends from the Settlement and French Police gathered to bid farewell to Det.-Sergt. Emelianoff, of the political department of the latter organization. The S. M. P. foreign branch and Central Station detectives, through Det.-Sergt. Bobenin, presented their guest with a handsome cigarette case.

MR. R. E. Buchanan, manager of the Shanghai International Testing House and official representative in China of the Silk Association of America, is leaving for Japan next week. Mr. Buchanan has been designated an official member of the American Technical Committee who have been invited by the Raw Silk Association of Japan to visit Tokyo for the purpose of interchanging scientific information and data upon methods of testing and classifying raw silk.

Dr. Wei Yu, the new Commissioner of Education for Greater Shanghai, was formerly a secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs under Mr. Eugene Chen. He is a Cantonese and a graduate of the University of Chicago, from which institution he gained the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. He served for a number of years as professor in the Canton Christian College and was a delegate to the International Educational Conference in Canada several years ago.

Mr. Lum Pao-wah, the well-known Chinese tennis player, who came from Australia to assist in winning the Far Eastern Tennis Championship for China, is leaving for the United States on the 14th instant to represent China in the Davis Cup competition. Mr. Lum, who is the son of Mr. Stephen Lum, a well-known Chinese merchant in Melbourne, was formerly a partner of the famous Australian Davis Cup player, Gerald Patterson, and he was the only Chinese to be a member of an Australian state team. He represented Victoria on a number of occasions and, with Patterson, won the Australian Doubles Championship in 1925.

Mr. Ah-ho Chun, a sophomore student in the University of Hawaii, is the Chinese member of the Pan-Pacific Goodwill Debating Team which is soon to visit Shanghai. Mr. Chun is a member of the Hawaii Union, a member of the 1927 freshmen debating team and a member of the Mid-Pacific intercholastic debating team. The Pan-Pacific Goodwill Debating Team, which consists of Mr. Walter Y. Mihata (a Japanese, who is the captain), Mr. Stowell Wright, an American student, and Mr. Ah-ho Chun, will leave Honolulu on May 15 on a three and a half months' debating and oratorical tour in the Far East. It is being sent by the Pan-Pacific Union. Mr. Chun will probably be heard in Shanghai, arrangements to this effect having been made by the Pan-Pacific Association. It is not yet known which of the local universities the team will meet.

Vice-Admiral Tu Shih-kuei, formerly Commander-in-Chief and Minister of the Navy, is at present in Shanghai. He was entertained last week by the local Nationalist naval officials.

It is reported that Gen. Yang Sen, perpetrator of the Wanhsien outrage, has retired in favour of Gen. Li Kuo-tung, and that he will come to Shanghai on his way to Japan.

Mme. Sun Yat-sen is expected to leave Moscow for Germany soon. After a short stay there, she will visit the United States on a lecturing tour. Her relatives expect her to return to Shanghai some time in June.

News has been received in Shanghai to the effect that Miss Pan Liang-yu has been admitted to the Royal Italian Academy, being the first Oriental lady to attain such an honour. Miss Pan's home is in Shanghai.

Mr. L. T. Chen, formerly secretary of the City Division of the National Committee of Y. M. C. As. in China, left for Shanghai during the week-end to assume his new appointment as general secretary of the Peking Association.

MR. David Landale is about to retire from the London office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., and, according to news from Hongkong, will be succeeded by Mr. D. G. M. Bernard, who has been head of the firm there for some years.

It is learned that Mr. Eugene Chen, former Nationalist Foreign Minister, is soon to leave Moscow for Paris to rejoin the journalistic profession and to write two books, one on the life of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen and the other on his experiences in the political arena.

Mr. S. B. Tam, manager of the Oriental Commercial Company of Hongkong, was a passenger on board the C. P. O. S. Empress of Asia on Saturday. He is on his way to Japan to recuperate after a recent operation and is expected to return to Shanghai soon in connection with his business.

Mrs. Frank W. Lee and her children have left for the United States to join Mr. Lee, who is Nationalist delegate in Washington. Mr. Lee, who was formerly vice-president of the Shanghai Baptist College, was until recently Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs under Dr. C. C. Wu. He has had a very interesting career, being a clergyman as well as a lawyer, journalist, college professor and diplomat.

Gen. Chien Ta-chun, commander of the 32nd army corps, who was recently mentioned as successor to Gen. Hsiung Hsi-hui as Garrison Commissioner for the Shanghai and Woosung Districts, has been appointed Commissioner of Gendarmerie, a position left vacant since the retirement of Gen. Yang Hu.

Gen. Hsiung Hsi-hui, Garrison Commissioner for Shanghai and Woosung, who recently tendered his resignation with the Nationalist War Council and asked for permission to lead his men in the anti-northern expedition, returned to Shanghai on Saturday. Gen. Hsiung is said to be winding up the affairs connected with his office and to be preparing to leave Shanghai after having handed these over to his successor. Gen. Hsiung left on Wednesday for Nanking on his way to Hsuchowfui to assume command of his 37th army corps in the anti-northern campaign.

ACCORDING to the "Sinwanpao," the Provincial Bank of Kuangsi is negotiating for the purchase of 15,000,000 copper cents from Shanghai.

THE Ning-Shao S. N. Co. has decided to extend its service to Foochow and its steamers will now run between Shanghai, Ningpo, and Foochow.

The graduate students of Tsinghua College, Peking, who are leaving this year for the United States to continue their higher studies under the American share of the Boxer Indemnity, will leave Shanghai by the str. President Madison on August 17.

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, APRIL 5.

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank

BAR SILVER 28⅛

DEMAND SELLING RATES

£1 at 2/6⅛ = $7.79 at 72.60 = $10.73
G$100 at 62⅛ = $159.68 at 72.60 = $219.94
Chi. Dollars, per $100, selling $73.00
Chi. Dollars, per $100, buying $72.60
Native Interest per day on $1,000 $0.02
Copper Cash per $100 393,000
New York on London, 488⅛

OPENING SELLING RATES

LONDON—Tel. transfer	2/6⅛
Demand	2/6⅛
NEW YORK—Tel. transfer	62⅞
Demand	62⅞
PARIS—Demand	Francs 1592
INDIA—Demand	Rupees 171½
BATAVIA—Demand	Guilders 158
HONGKONG—Demand	Dollars 792
YOKOHAMA—Demand	Yen 761
SINGAPORE—Demand	Dollars 90¾

OPENING BUYING RATES

LONDON—Demand	2/7⅛
4 months' sight credits	2/8⅛
4 months' sight docts	2/8⅛
6 months' sight credits	2/9⅛
4 months' sight docts	2/9⅛
NEW YORK—Demand	G$63⅞
4 months' sight credits	65⅞
4 months' sight docts	66⅞
PARIS—4 months' sight docts	1660

GOLD BAR:—Opening	$371.40
Highest	$372.80
Lowest	$371.20
Closing	$372.80

American Oriental Bank

CLOSING RATES

SELLING DEMAND DRAFT

U.S. G$100.00	Max.	$219.07
Stg. £1.0.0	"	10.70
Fcs. 100.00	"	8.71
Yen 100.00	"	105.37

BUYING DEMAND DRAFT

U.S. G$100.00	Max.	$214.46
Stg. £1.0.0	"	10.43
Fcs. 100.00	"	103.08
Yen 100.00	"	102.38

Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger

SELLING RATES

Belgas 4.52	$1
Belgas 3.27	$1

Italian Bank for China

SELLING RATES

It. Lire 11.63	$1
It. Lire 8.57	Mex. $1
Swiss Frs. 3.24	$1

Subsidiary Coin Exchange

MEX. AND CHINESE DOLLARS:—

Morning	100 = $72.8
Afternoon	100 = $72.8375

SHANGHAI SILVER 20-CENTS:—

Morning	500 = $62.5
Afternoon	500 = $62.9

CANTON SILVER 20-CENTS:—

Morning	500 = $59.88
Afternoon	500 = $59.2

COPPERS:—

Morning	394,000 coppers = $100
Afternoon	394,000 coppers = $100

SMALL CHANGE:—

4 silver 20-cents & 7 coppers = $1
261 coppers = $1
22 coppers = 10-cents silver
10 Mex. silver and 5 coppers = 10 cts. big money
Mex. $1 = $0.726
$1 = Mex. $1.3736

Native Interest (Per Day)

Morning $0.02 per $1,000
Morning $0.02 per $1,000

Customs April Exchange Rates

£1		Hk. Tls.	6.99
Gold $1		Hk. Tls.	1.43
Hk. Tls. 1		French Francs	17.73
" 1		Yen	1.47
" 1		Hongkong $	1.40
" 1		Singapore $	1.23
" 1		Rupees	1.90
" 1		Reich Marks	2.92
" 1	Guilders		1.73
" 1		Italian Lire	13.21
" 1		Swiss Francs	3.63
" 1		Belgas	5.04
" 1		Swedish Kronen	2.51
" 1		Norwegian Kronen	2.62
" 1		Danish Kronen	2.61
" 1		Spanish Pesetas	4.17
" 1		Czecho Slov. Kronen	23.60
" 1		Austrian Shillings	4.96
" 1		Mex. $	1.84

Exchange Market

Quotations in which business was actually transacted on April 5.

JUNE DELIVERY

£	2/7	2/6⅞
U.S. $	63¼	63
Yen	76⅛	75⅞

Market dull with very little business promising.

BULLION

	Highest	Lowest
Gold Bars	372.50	371.20

BAR SILVER	Ready	For'd
Lond. pence per std. oz.	26⅛	26⅛
N.Y. cents per oz. troy	57¼	
Bombay R. per 100 tola	$0.14	

Bombay off-take 200 bars.

REVIEW OF SHANGHAI EXCHANGE MARKET

For the Week Ending March 31, 1928

Silver prices continued to rule on the same level as witnessed for weeks gone by. The monotony in our local exchange market was, however, interrupted recently through the precipitated rise of the yen. The excitement caused by the last named factor had but little influence of £ and G$ quotations which remained practically unchanged all the time. The through rate of 2s/7d for the entire year was just as scarce as 2/7.5/8d for 4 m/s L/C. London and New York report that silver is steady at present quotations, especially for near delivery. This seems to indicate that India is buying for ready shipment.

The local dollar rate has reached 72.90 during the week, due to requirements of hard dollars up river. The Nanking mint contemplates to reorganise before re-opening, a measure that seems to be necessary in view of the excessive overhead expenses there.

The Yen

Reference to the sudden rise in the value of the Japanese yen,—and to the probability of the movement being overdone,—has already been made in last week's review. As a matter of fact, the yen cross-rate advanced from 47 U.S.$ on March 22 to 48 U.S.$ on the 28th ultimo.

The highest rates at which business has actually been transacted at Shanghai during the past week were 48⅛ for near and 48¼ for forward delivery. When the official statement was cabled here from Japan that the authorities there had no intention to lift the gold embargo before the expiration of at least another year, the yen cross-rate fell at once to 47⅞ U.S.$.

While on the subject it will probably of interest to record here the doings of the yen in 1927.

The highest business cross-rate during the past year was 49⅛ U.S.$ for 100 yen; the lowest business quotation in 1927 was 45⅝ U.S.$ for 100 yen.

The following were the average Yokohama Specie Bank's official T.T. rates on America for 1927:

	U.S.$
January	48.750
February	48.750
March	48.071
April	48.703
May	47.136
June	46.716
Average for 1st half-year	48.176
July	47.344
August	47.347
September	46.875
October	46.587
November	46.900
December	46.082
Average for 2nd half-year	46.6705
Average for all 1927	47.42826

Record of Business Done During the Week

(April delivery)

	High	Low
£	2/7⅛	2/6⅞
U.S.$	63⅛	62¾
Yen	76⅛	75⅞
Gold Bars	374.80	368.30
Silver, London	26⅛	26⅛
Silver, New York	57¼	57⅛
Silver, Bombay	59.14	59.11

THE Nationalist Aviation Bureau is said to be contemplating the formation of a commercial air service company with a capital of $200,000. Four machines will be purchased, as soon as the capital is subscribed, at a cost of $150,000, and they will be placed on the Shanghai-Canton and the Shanghai-Hankow routes.

SHANGHAI MARKET REPORT

A Quiet Week; Better Tone Prevails in Practically All Markets

Apr. 6.

At the Yuenfong Piecegoods Auction held yesterday, 285 packages were sold. The market is very much the same as last week. Black Italians were slightly lower with Greys and Whites steady. There was rather more life throughout the Auction except in certain qualities of Grey Shirtings. The Local and Ningpo demand was strong for all goods and there was some improvement in the demand from Tientsin and Rivers Ports for White Shirtings but the Korean Market remains a little dull. Clearances during the week were quite satisfactory.

Forward inquiries are reduced to a few sorting up lines and weight of indenting is reported. The Yangtze Markets were somewhat nervous owing to troop movements in the vicinity of Nanking and in consequence fewer trade orders are coming through. Tientsin and the north generally are gradually forcing cloth values nearer to the level ruling here and demand from these centres continues brisk. Local values are no more than steady despite reduced stocks of English goods and this is attributed to large arrivals from Japan: these latter are moving freely and clearances continue satisfactory. At the auction held on Tuesday it was fortunate that quantities were reduced, as the brokers held fewer buying orders and bidding was slow: prices were kept comparatively steady by speculators and a limited Trade demand from local, Ningpo and the north.

Cotton

On the local Cotton Exchange, Yarn is down about Tls. 1.00 on the week, whilst Cotton has declined some 6 mace. American Cotton prices have remained fairly steady with only minor fluctuations. Clearances from Mills show a falling off but are still fairly satisfactory, especially for Yarn. A fair amount of business has been done in Indian Cotton, particularly in Broach and Hinganghat varieties. Local cotton is still very scarce.

Silk

The general feeling of the market is quiet with a few transactions but prices remain very steady. A small business is taking place daily at steady prices.

Metals

There was little business transacted during the past week in waste or new metals owing to little offerings from Home. The market continues firm with very little change in prices. Wire Nails advanced 1½ mace per keg of 100 lb. This is the first advance in quotations for several months.

Sugar

There is no change in the situation as outlined in our last report.

Produce

With little exception the produce markets have been lifeless during the past week. Hides are in stronger demand but supplies are very limited in quantity and the local market has advanced. Prices abroad are steady. Inquiries continue to come forward for Bristles but local values, especially for forward delivery, have been raised much beyond the present ideas of buyers abroad. There is interest in Gallnuts and various sundry articles but few transactions have been reported. Generally speaking all supplies are short and in consequence asking prices are ruling high.

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Shanghai Share Report for Week Ending April 6, 1928.

No. 23/14

J. P. BISSET & CO.

The local share market has been quiet during the week. Prices for raw rubber (see below) were a little easier than last week's quotations but steady up to the close of markets on the 4th inst., when sharp declines set in following upon the British Premier's announcement in the House of Commons that he had received the report of the Committee of Civil Research and it had been decided that all restrictions on the export of rubber from Malaya and Ceylon should be removed by November 1, 1928. The London market promptly closed very weak, spot buyers offering 10¼d., a drop of 2-5/8d. on the previous day's closing rate. New York closed easy at 21 cts. spot, a drop of 6 cts. Singapore opened this morning at 31 cts. or 14¼ cts. below yesterday's nominal price; but recovered later in the morning to 32⅜ cts. steady. In consequence the local market for rubber shares opened this morning very weak with sellers quoting freely. Little business in rubber shares has been transacted during the week, and the market in this section closes very weak and stagnant. Among miscellaneous shares (other than Rubbers) the following changes are noteworthy, viz:—H. & S. Banks continue in steady demand but buyers have reduced their quotations to M.$1,390. Ewo Mills (Ord.) are easier both cash and forward. S'hai Docks have been an active market closing to-day @ Tls. 112 sellers. Transactions have been reported during the week at from Tls. 110 to Tls. 112 for cash, and from Tls. 111 to Tls. 115 for June delivery. S'hai Lands have improved to Tls. 141 business done, with buyers to-day at Tls. 140 and sellers offering at Tls. 142. All local debentures continue in steady demand at the same rates as last week. The improved rate of Tls. 89 business done has been recorded for S.M.C. long term 6 per cent. issues.

London quotations during the week for Chinese Government loans and Railway bonds have been easier, and the latest quotations cabled to us are as follows:—

Chinese Govt. 5% Reorg. Gold Loan 1913—B.I.	£62.	7.	6	Sellers	
„ „ „ „ „ „ „ —F.I.	61.	7.	6	„	Cum. B.I.R.S.
„ „ „ Gold Loan 1912	47.	2.	6	„	„ „
„ „ „ Shanghai Nanking Railway Bonds ...	51.	10.	0	„	„ „
„ „ „ Lung Tsing U. Hai. Rly. Bonds ...	27.	0.	0	„	„ „
„ „ „ Imperial Railway Loan	67.	15.	0	„	„ „
„ Engineering & Mining Co., "B"	9.	9.	0	Middle Price	
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Defd. Ord.	4.	2.	6	Buyers	
Singapore Traction Co., Pref.	0.	14.	4¼	„	

Following is the official business recorded on the Shanghai Stock Exchange:—

MARCH	31st		April 2nd		3rd		4th		5th		6th	
	Cash	June	Cash	June	Cash	June	Cash	June	Cash	June	Cash	June
RUBBERS												
S'hai Kedah Plant., Ld. .. Tls.	1.85	..	2	..,	..	..	..	..	..	..		
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS												
S'hai Exploration & D. Co... Tls	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
S'hai Loan Invest. Co., Ld... „	..	..	..	..	4.30	..	..	..	..	..		
S'hai Mutual Tel. Co., Ld... „	..	..	..	..	83.50	..	..	..	..	..		
S'hai Dock & Eng. Co., Ld... „	..	..	..	..	110	114	..	..	..	..		
S'hai Land Invest. Co., Ld... „	..	..	..	..	140	..	141	..	..	..		
S'hai Waterworks Fittings Co., Ld. „	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..		
COTTONS												
DEBENTURES												
S. M. C. 1922, 7% Debs. .. Tls.	97.50	..	..	..	97.50	..	97.50	..	..	..		
S. M. C. 1921, 8% „ .. „	..	..	..	..	103	..	..	..	..	..		
S. M. C. 1923, 6% „ .. „	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89		

BANK HOLIDAY (GOOD FRIDAY)

FORWARD SETTLEMENTS FOR 1928.

April 26, Thursday	May 24, Thursday	June 26, Tuesday
July 30, Monday	August 28, Tuesday	September 20, Thursday

THE WEEK'S RUBBER PRICES

	Mar. 31	Apr. 2	Apr. 3	Apr. 4	Apr. 5	Apr. 6
London: (Selling Buyers)						
Spot	1/1	1/0⅝	1/0⅞	-/10⅞	—	—
May/June	1/1¼	1/0⅞	1/1	-/10⅞	—	—
July/Sept.	1/1⅜	1/1	1/1¼	-/10⅞	—	—
July/Dec.	1/1⅜	1/1	1/1⅜	-/10⅞	—	—
	Easier	Steady	Firmer	Very Weak		
New York. (Closing)						
Spot	26⅝	26⅝	27	21	—	—
May/June	26⅞	27	27⅛	21⅛	—	—
July/Sept.	27	27⅛	27⅛	21⅛	—	—
	Dull and Steady	Steadier	Quiet and Steady	Easy		
Singapore. (Opening)					Closed on 6th, 7th and 9th	
Spot	45⅞	45⅞	45	45¼	32⅜	—
May/June	46¼	46½	46	—	32⅜	—
	Nominal	Quiet Nominal	Quiet Nominal	Nominal	Steady	

Stocks:—On April 2, London Stocks were reported 58,193 tons, a decrease of 1,447 tons on last week's figure.

Companies' Notices, Meetings, etc.

The Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.—At the approaching meeting of Shareholders the directors will recommend a dividend for the past half year at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum, free of income tax and a bonus of 6/3d. per share.

The Chemor United Rubber Co., Ltd.—The 16th Annual General Meeting will be held at No. 10 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Friday, April 13, 1928, at 4.30 p.m.

To pay a final dividend of ■ candareens per share.

The Transfer Books will be closed from April 5 to 13, 1928, both days inclusive.

The Shanghai Kelantan Estates (1925), Ltd.—The 2nd Annual General Meeting will be held at No. 9 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai, on Tuesday, April 10, 1928, at noon.

The Transfer Books will be closed from April 3 to 10, 1928, both days inclusive.

The Ziangbe Rubber Co. Ltd.—The 19th. Annual General Meeting will be held at No. 10 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday, April 10, 1928, at 4.30 p.m.

To pay a final dividend of 20 candareens per share.

The Transfer Books will be closed from April 3 to 10, 1928, both days inclusive.

The Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd.—The Annual General Meeting will be held at No. 27 The Bund, Shanghai, on Friday, April 27, 1928, at 11 a.m.

To pay a Final Dividend of Tls. 7 per sare.

The Transfer Books will be closed from April 18 to 27, 1928, both days inclusive.

The Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.—The Ordinary General Meeting will be held at the Registered Office of the Company in Hongkong on Thursday, April 12, 1928, at 12 noon.

The Gula Kalumpong Rubber Estates, Ltd.—A final dividend will be recommended at the rate of 1/- on Fully paid shares and 9d. on partly paid shares less income tax 4/- in the £.

The Local Transfer Books will be closed from March 19 to April 5, 1928, both days inclusive.

The Shanghai Malay Rubber Estates, Ltd.—The 18th Annual General Meeting will be held at No. 10 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Monday, April 16, 1928, at 4.30 p.m.

To pay a final dividend of 40 candareens (making 70 candareens per share) for the year.

The Transfer Books will be closed from April 10 ■ 16, 1928, both days inclusive.

The Repah Rubber & Tapioca Estates, Ltd.—The 15th Annual General Meeting will be held at No. 10 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Monday, April 16, 1928, at 11.15 a.m.

The Transfer Books will be closed from April 10 to 16, 1928, both days inclusive.

The Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd.—A Final dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. will be recommended to shareholders, less income tax at 4/- in the £, making a total of 12 per cent. for the year.

The Shanghai Waterworks Fittings Co., Ltd.—A dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. will be recommended to shareholders for the year 1927.

Week's Exchange Notes

At the close of business on April 4 the stock of silver in Shanghai was Tls. 52,566,000 and $87,800,000.

These figures include Tls. 21,670,000 and $66,260,000 in Chinese banks in which there 3,806 bars.

Bar Silver

Arrivals were:—
3,203 bars from America

Shipments were:—
1,242 bar to Hangchow

Sycee

No moments.

Dollars

Arrivals were:—
$1,900,000 from Hangchow
100,000 „ Soochow
$2,000,000

Shipments were:—
$600,000 to Nanking
400,000 „ Tungchow
300,000 „ Hankow
$1,300,000

Silver

The price received from London on April 5 was 26⅛d. ready and 26⅞d. forward as against 26⅞d. ready and 26⅛d. forward on March 30.

The market has been quiet with fluctuations only between 26⅛d. and 26⅜d. for ready. China was reported a seller as often as a buyer.

Exchange

The official quotation for selling T.T. has remained unchanged at 2/6⅜d. all the week.

The highest quotation reported for near interbank T.T. was 2/7⅛d. and the lowest 2/6⅛d.

Speculators position is estimated at overbought Yen 82 million and oversold £200,000.

The market closed quiet and steady with sellers.

T.T. 2/6⅛d. ready and forward.

G.$62⅛ ready and forward, and merchant paper could probably be placed at 2/7⅛d. to the end of the year.

G.$64¼ to the end of the year.

DEBENTURES.

LOANS	Quotations on Apr. 3 Nominal	Buyers	Sellers	Last business recorded	Loan Amount outstanding	Interest payable at end of
S.M.O. 6%'08 (5/30) Tls.	98	96½	..	8-9-27	98 650,000	June-Dec.
„ 6%'09 („) „	97	97	..	14-9-27	95 300,000	do.
„ 6%'10 („) „	96	96	..	17-1-27	92 313,800	do.
„ 6%'11 (10/30) „	88½	86½	..	16-2-27	87 350,000	do.
„ 6%'12 („) „	88½	88½	..	15-8-27	85 340,000	do.
„ 6%'13 („) „	88½	88½	..	2-12-27	85 756,300	do.
„ 5½%'13 (10/30) „	81	80	..	17-2-27	75 500,000	do.
„ 5½%'14 (10/30) „	81	80	..	8-3-28	81 900,000	do.
„ 5½%'15 („) „	81	80	..	23-2-28	80 800,000	do.
„ 6%'16 („) „	85½	83½	..	30-3-28	83½ 1,100,000	do.
„ 7%'18 (10) „	99	99	..	28-1-27	95 507,300	do.
„ 7%'19 („) „	99	98	..	15-7-27	92½ 1,793,300	do.
„ 7%'20 („) „	98	97½	..	15-10-27	85½ 2,240,000	do.
„ 6%'20 (10/30) „	87	87	..	28-7-27	80 750,000	do.
„ 8%'21 („) M$	102	102	..	6-2-28	101½ 1,000,000	do.
„ 8%'21 („) Tls.	103	102½	..	3-1-28	103 5,096,400	do.
„ 7%'22 („) „	97½	97½	98	4-4-28	97½ 8,000,000	do.
„ 6%'23 („) „	88½	88½	..	5-4-28	89 4,920,000	do.
„ 6%'24 („) „	88½	88½	..	30-3-28	88½ 5,000,000	do.
„ 6%'25 („) „	88½	88½	..	14-3-28	88½ 2,000,000	do.
„ 6%'26 („) „	88½	88½	..	14-3-28	86½ 1,360,000	do.
„ 7%'27 („) „	95½		..	27-3-28	95 1,750,000	do.
F.M.O. 6%'11 (10/30) „	87	86	..	30-11-23	83 924,400	May-Nov.
„ 5½%'14 („) „	90	90	..	17-3-25	91 457,500	June-Dec.
„ 5½%'16 („) „	90	90	..	5-3-24	90 329,300	do.
„ 8%'21 („) „	96	96	..	6-1-26	94 2,000,000	do.
„ 6%'23 („) „	84	..	..	7-10-26	97½ 800,000	May-Nov.

LOANS	Quotations on Apr. 3 Nominal	Buyers	Sellers	Last business recorded	Loan Amount outstanding	Interest payable at end of
F.M.O. 7%'24 (10/30)	Tls. 91½	Tls. 91	Tls. ..	10-2-28	Tls. 89 800,000	Mar.-Sept.
„ 6½%'25 („)	86½	..	..	28-11-27	85 2,000,000	Apr.-Oct.
„ 6½%'28 („)	■	..	..		1,000,000	Jan.-July
Waterworks 8%'21 („)	103	103	..	5-3-28	103 2,000,000	June-Dec
„ 8%'22 („)	103	103	..	5-3-28	103 500,000	do.
„ 7%'22 („)	97	96	..	15-3-28	97 1,000,000	do.
„ 6%'25 („)	87½	87	..	..	500,000	do.
Gas 6%'09 (5/20)	97½	..	..	25-3-26	95 731,500	Dec.-June
S'hai Land 6%'09 („)	97½	97½	..	20-5-27	95½ 750,000	June-Dec.
„ 6%'11 („)	95	..	..	23-2-28	94 750,000	Various (3)
„ 6%'12 („)	92½	92½	..	16-6-27	89 250,000	June-Dec.
„ 6%'13 („)	92½	92½	..	9-1-28	90 750,000	Various (3)
„ 6%'14 („)	91½	91½	..	2-1-28	90 250,000	June-Dec.
„ 5½%'16 (5/25)	80	80	..	11-7-27	85 237,500	do.
„ 6%'22 („)	87	87	..	3-11-27	85 1,250,000	Various (2)
„ 6%'25 („)	87	87	..	..	.. 500,000	do.
„ 6%'26 („)	87	87	..	..	.. 500,000	Mar.-Sept.
A. Fr. Land 5%'11 (5/20)	96	94	..	9-2-25	93 300,000	June-Dec.
„ 6%'24 („)	87	87	..	24-7-25	97½ 440,500	do.
Telephone 6%'09 (10/20)	99	99	..	18-2-28	99 257,700	do.
Lane C'ford 6%'14 (5/20)	82	81	..	12-8-25	94 130,000	do.
„ 8%'15 („)	82	81	..	..	110,000	Mar.-Sept.
Hall & Holts 7%'14 („)	91	91	..	14-10-22	92 284,282	Jan.-July
Co'try Club 6%'01 (Perpl)	77	75	..	11-11-27	75 139,000	Mar.-Sept.
Am. Club 8%'22 (10)	95	95	..	16-6-27	90 750,000	August
Race Club 6½%'23 (25)	96	95½	..	1-2-28	95 1,000,000	Feb.-Aug.

In addition to prices quoted above buyer pays interest accrued since last half-yearly payment.

RUBBER OUTPUT STATISTICS.

Company	Paid up Capital	Output last fin. year: Year ended	Quantity (lb.)	Standard Production: Previous (lb.)	From 1/11/27 (lb.)	Production costs	Output from end of last fin. year to 30-11-27	1927 Dec.	1928 Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
							lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Alma	Tls. 630,000	30-9-27	343,900	480,000	370,953	(c) -/8.63d.	44,000	24,500	25,000	5,500	..
Amherst (New)	„ 104,962	31-10-27	266,779	(a) 237,500	291,000	(b) -/11.32d.	37,735	37,408	22,652	20,486	..
Anglo-Dutch	„ 1,575,000	31-12-27	683,366	1,229,800	..	(d) -/10.23d.	..	..	76,000	73,000	73,000
Anglo-Java	„ 2,093,011	31-12-27	1,328,199	2,676,500	..	(d) -/7.07d.	..	..	138,000	170,000	153,000
Ayer Tawah	„ 272,042	30-9-27	366,860	493,740	498,642	(c) 0.25n.	..	..	..	..	..
Batu Anam	„ 400,000	31-12-26	353,100	383,458	296,121	(c) -/9.30d.	913,600	19,500	17,500	16,000	..
Bukit	„ 408,650	31-3-27	500,848	618,569	449,111	(c) -/8.00d.	284,000	44,900	12,200	Nil	..
Bute	„ 300,000	31-12-27	254,000	333,780	289,526	(c) -/9.22d.	..	..	21,000	14,500	..
Chamor United	„ 360,000	31-12-27	416,251	570,330	470,496	(c) -/8.19d.	..	..	24,700	19,400	..
Chempedak	„ 232,177	31-10-27	290,110	263,575	252,525	(c) -/9.59d.	15,600	16,000	15,600	10,200	..
Cheng	„ 274,875	30-6-27	214,500	239,250	237,916	(c) -/10.13d.	407,500	18,000	15,500	18,000	..
Consolidated (1914) ..	„ 281,250	31-12-27	690,400	963,974	759,807	(c) -/9d.	..	..	42,000	38,600	..
Dominion	„ 166,745	31-12-27	517,244	598,075	501,830	(c) -/8.92d.	..	..	37,870	23,018	..
Gula-Kalumpong (Fully pd. / 15/-pd.)	$ (465,000 / 150,000	31-12-26	1,607,700	..	..	..	1,076,000	110,000	140,000	57,000	Nil
Java Consolidated	Tls. 650,113	31-12-27	853,557	900,194	..	(d) -/7.55d.	..	..	64,200	66,200	61,500
Kapayang	„ 148,000	31-12-26	175,110	193,185	..	(d) 34.32c.	117,253	10,557	12,300	9,371	..
Kota Bahroe (1921) ..	„ 292,500	30-6-27	424,057	448,160	..	(c) -/10.25d.	131,512	23,827	19,868	15,576	..
Kroewoek	„ 473,000	31-12-27	856,799	715,800	..	(c) -/5.79d.	..	..	77,000	73,000	72,000
Langkat	„ 1,525,000	31-10-27	1,036,418(a)	1,000,000	..	(e) -/7.5d.	90,819	98,309	93,875	84,527	72,307
Padang	„ 500,000	30-4-27	298,367	374,986	..	(c) -/11.87d.	161,550	23,350	19,650	14,300	..
Pengkalan (1921) ..	„ 150,000	31-3-27	233,000	216,900	213,743	(b) 30.85c.	130,000	22,600	22,400	15,000	..
Permata	„ 226,585	31-10-27	119,565	(a) 162,722	137,519	(c) 30.68c.	9,765	11,080	10,429	4,667	..
Repah	„ 450,000	31-12-26	547,600	592,982	467,404	(c) -/10.52d.	342,200	29,000	23,600	19,200	..
Samagaga	„ 411,000	30-9-27	236,229	348,084	290,705	(Not given)					..
Semambu	„ 300,000	31-12-26	245,400	334,421	..	(c) -/9.23d.	229,500	16,800	15,000	12,000	..
Senawang (1921) (Ord. / Pref.)	„ (285,000 / 32,913	31-1-27	473,160	506,749	422,723	-/8d.	322,400	36,200	35,600	30,000	..
Shanghai Kedah	„ 300,000	30-9-27	441,310	491,349	417,609	(c) -/7.93d.	74,351	34,148	17,650	..	..
Shanghai Kelantan (1925)	„ 350,000	31-12-27	275,600	360,100	360,100	(c) -/8.90d.	..	..	21,800	9,600	..
S'hai-Klebang	„ 313,613	31-12-27	132,150	178,317	154,361	(c) -/8.31d.	..	..	7,700	7,200	12,000
S'hai Malay (Ord. / Pref.)	„ (300,000 / 273,800	31-12-27	319,331	591,985	475,138	(c) -/9.94d.	..	..	17,200	9,600	..
S'hai Pahang	„ 200,000	30-6-27	288,161	340,074	..	(c) -/9.99n.	112,206	12,107	31,309	15,114	..
S'hai Serumban	„ 325,000	31-12-27	173,559	243,463	205,129	(c) -/9.04d.	..	..	15,300	9,300	..
S'hai Sumatra	„ 384,780	31-10-27	661,796	(a) 630,000	630,000	(g) -/8.75d.	52,629	64,304	64,360	58,767	50,220
Sua-Manggis	„ 270,000	31-12-27	175,000	239,879	178,105	(Not given)					..
Sungula	„ 145,452	31-3-27	85,774	186,025	..	(b) -/8.41d.	81,673	10,995	5,955	..	..
Sungei Duri	„ 340,000	30-6-27	356,701	425,475	..	(c) -/7.92d.	115,349	21,396	22,870	23,036	..
Talping	„ 200,000	31-12-26	122,237	120,734	..	(b) 30.6c.	119,141	5,611	..	..	..
Tanah Merah (1916) ..	„ 1,300,000	31-3-27	1,084,904	1,191,843	..	(c) -/8.47d.	655,265	64,550	82,000	73,623	..
Tebong	„ 710,000	31-1-27	1,093,000	1,248,520	992,629	(c) -/8.25d.	684,000	61,000	54,000	38,000	..
Ziangbe	„ 1,030,043	31-12-27	781,490	910,200	..	(d) -/7.62d.	..	..	70,000	69,000	60,000

(a) No restriction estimated output present financial year. (b) All in Cost. (c) F. O. B. including Duty and Shanghai Expenses. (d) F. O. B. only. (e) Estate Cost. (f) Excluding Debenture Interest. (g) Estimated.

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CLOSING SHARE QUOTATIONS, APRIL 5, 1928.

STOCK		Last business done	Buyers	Sellers	Authorized Capital (Shares)	Issued Capital (Shares)	Paid up Value	Finan. year ended	Last Dividend, etc.	Paid or due
BANKS.										
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corpn.	£	134½								
	MS	1,400	1,390	...	400,000	160,000	H$125	Dec.	Final £3, & Bonus £2 (mkg. £8, 1927) subject to deduction I/T...	25-2-28
Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. London...	£	21½	...	...	600,000	600,000	£5	Dec.	Interim 14% p.a. 1927, free of I/T ...	30-9-27
INSURANCE.										
Union In. Society of Canton Ld. ...	H $	335	330	...	200,000	135,000	£4	Dec.	Final 16s. (mkg. 40s.) & Bonus 6s. ex 1925 Works, %, Interim 24s. ex. 1926 Work %	20-5-27
North-China Insurance Co., Ld. ...	T	140	...	...	10,000	10,000	£5	Dec.	Final 25s. (mkg. 50s.) ex 1925 Work % and Int. 25s. ex. 1926 Works % ...	30-6-27
Yangtsze Insurance Association Ld. ...	M $	47.50	...	...	250,000	150,000	M$10	Dec.	M$2.25, 1926	30-6-27
Far Eastern Insurance Co., Ld. ...	T	22	...	...	50,000	36,000	T20	Dec.	T1.40, 1926	30-6-27
Canton Insurance Office Ld.	H $	670	675	...	10,000	10,000	H$100	Dec.	Final H$22(mkg. H$40) ex 1925 Work, % Interim H$18 ex 1926 Work, %...	17-5-27
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ld. ...	H $	680	750	...	8,000	8,000	H$50	Dec.	H$43 ex 1926 Working %	26-3-28
China Fire Insurance Co., Ld. ...	H $	215	...	...	20,000	20,000	H$20	Dec.	H$8 and Bonus H$5 ex 1925 Work %	20-5-27
Assurance Franco-Asiatique	F	350	350	...	14,000	14,000	F500	Dec.	None, Floated 1918	.....
Asia Life Insurance Co., Ld.	G $	300	...	...	5,000	1,000	G$100	Dec.	Incorporated 1928...	.....
SHIPPING.										
Indo-China S. N. Co., Ld. 6% cum. pref.	H $	30	...	...	120,000	49,589	£5	Dec.	Pref. 5s. at Exchg. H$2/4½ London Warrants less I/T. Def. Ord., nil ...	7-5-24
Ld. def. ord ...	H $	48	...	...	120,000	49,589	£5	...		
Shell T'sport & Trading Co., Ltd. ord. Regd.	£	...	...	90/7½	30,000,000	19,854,274	£1	Dec.	Interim 2/- free of I/T, 1927 (Coupon 50)	5-1-28
5% cum. 1st pref.	£	...	...	...	300,000	200,000	£10			
7% cum. 2nd pref.	£	...	...	...	10,000,000	5,000,000	£1			
Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ld. ordinary	T	62.50	...	...	40,000	26,000	T25	Dec.	Ord. T5, 1927...	5-3-28
7% pref.	T	42.50	...	...	10,000	10,000	T50		Pref. T3.50, 1927	5-3-28
Hongkong Tug & Lighter Co., Ld. ...	H $	2.80	...	2.25	200,000	97,380	H$6	Mar.	Incorporated, 1924	.....
DOCKS AND WHARVES.										
S'hai Dock & Engineering Co., Ld. ...	T	110	...	112	55,700	55,200	T75	Apr.	T6.75, 1926-27	18-7-27
Hongkong & W'poo Dock Co., Ld. ...	H $	48.50	...	48	200,000	67,640	H$50	Dec.	Final H$2 (mkg. H$4, 1924)	30-3-25
New Eng. & Shipbuilding Works, Ld. ordinary ...	T	4.85	4.80	...	500,000	210,000	T5	Dec.	Ord. T0.40, 1927	1-3-28
8% cum. pref.	T	4.80	...	...	500,000	300,000	T5	Dec.	Pref. T0.40, 1927	1-3-28
Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co., Ld. ...	T	165	166.50	170	40,000	36,000	T100	Dec.	Final T7 (mkg. T10, 1927)	27-4-28
H'kong & K'loon W. & G. Co., Ld. ...	H $	141	...	...	90,000	90,000	H$50	Dec.	H$8, 1927	29-2-28
MINING.										
Chinese Eng. & Mining Co., Ld. "B" London	T	25	...	...	2,000,000	1,400,000	£1	June	Final 2/- free of I/T (Coupon 31) 1926-27	7-12-27
	£	...	£3:7:6	£3:10:6	...	...	...			
LANDS AND HOTELS.										
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ld. ...	T	141	140	142	117,000	117,000	T50	Dec.	Final T3, & Bonus T3 (mkg. T9, 1927)	6-3-28
H'kong Land Invest. & Agcy. Co., Ld.	H $	67.50	...	68	400,000	240,000	H$25	Dec.	Final H$2 (mkg. H$4, 1927)	9-2-28
Humphreys Est. & Finance Co., Ld. ...	H $	15	15	...	150,000	150,000	H$10	Dec.	H$0.80 and Bonus H$0.20, 1927 ...	9-2-28
Weihaiwei L. & B. Co., Ld.	T	...	...	...	3,674	3,674	T20	Dec.	T1.20, 1926	11-2-27
Anglo-French Land Invest. Co., Ld. ...	T	129	...	...	13,000	13,000	T100	Feb.	Final T6 (mkg. T10, 1927-28)	21-3-28
Fonciere et Immobiliere de Chine	T	103	100	...	2,000	2,000	T100	Dec.	T7, 1927	21-3-28
West End Estates, Ltd.	T	6.50	...	...	100,000	32,100	T10	Dec.	7%, 1926	23-4-27
Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels, Ltd. ...	H $	10	...	...	1,000,000	796,357	H$10	Dec.	Final H$0.60 (mkg. H$1.20, 1924) ...	8-4-25
Carlton, Ld.	T	15	...	...	10,000	6,937	T50	Mar.	Floated April 1, 1922	.....
Asia Realty Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A. ...	M $	100	...	...	8,576	8,576	M$100	Dec.	7%, 1927	1-2-28
Raven Trust Co., Inc. ... ... ord.	G $	10	...	...	100,000	32,540	G$10	Dec.	Ord. 100%, stock div., 1925...	20-2-23
pref.	G $	10	...	...	...	32,036	G$10		Pref. 7% (53 quarterly divd.)	31-3-28
PLANTATIONS.										
Alma Estates, Ld.	T	7	...	...	70,000	70,000	£4 (T9)	Sept.	Final T0.25 (mkg. T0.70, 1926-27) ...	29-12-27
New Amherst Rubber Estate, Ld. ...	T	0.80	...	...	500,000	194,962	T1	Oct.	T0.15, 1926	12-5-26
Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Ld....	T	3.50	...	...	400,000	350,000	10s. (T½)	Dec.	Divd. T0.15, 1927...	12-3-28
Anglo-Java Estates, Ld.	T	7.30	...	7.20	500,000	496,000	10s.	Dec.	Final T0.45 (mkg. T0.85, 1927	29-2-28
Ayer Tawah Rub. Plantation Co., Ld.	T	4.50	...	...	300,000	272,042	T1	Sept.	Final T0.25 (mkg. T0.55, 1926-27) ...	29-12-27
Batu Anam (Johore) Rub. Est., Ld. ...	T	1	...	...	400,000	400,000	T1	Dec.	Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.25, 1926)	12-1-27
Bukit Toh Aling Rubber Est., Ltd. ...	T	1.80	1.50	...	600,000	608,650	T1	Mar.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.30, 1926-27) ...	7-7-27
Bute Plantations (1913), Ld.	T	1.05	...	...	500,000	300,000	T1	Dec.	Divd. T0.05, 1927...	3-4-28
Chemor United Rubber Co., Ld. ...	T	1.90	2.10	1.80	400,000	400,000	2s. (T0.90)	Dec.	Final T0.08 (mkg. T0.20, 1927)... ...	13-4-28
Chempedak Rub. & G'bier Est. Ld. ...	T	10	...	...	35,000	27,305	£1	Oct.	Final T0.75 (mkg. T1.25, 1927) ...	16-1-28
Cheng Rubber Estates, Ld.	T	1	...	...	675,006	274,875	T1	June	Final T0.08 (mkg. T0.18, 1927) ...	15-9-27
Consolidated Rub. Estates (1914) Ld.	T	2.60	...	2.75	500,000	375,000	2s. (T0.75)	Dec.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.30, 1927)	28-3-28
Dominion Rubber Co., Ld.	T	3.75	...	3.50	350,000	166,745	T1	Dec.	Final T0.25 (mkg. T0.40, 1927)	3-4-28
Gula-Kalumpong R.E., Ld. Fully pd.	T	12	...	...	750,000	485,000	£1	Dec.	Final 1/0d. (mkg. 2/0d., 1927) ...	5-4-28
do. 10s/- pd.	T	8.50	...	...	...	200,000	10s.		Final 0/9d. (mkg. 1/6d., 1927) less I/T 4/0d. in 2 (Coupon No. 28)... ...	5-4-28
Java-Cons. Rub. & Coffee Est., Ld. ...	T	1.50	...	1.50	850,000	750,000	2/-	Dec.	Final T0.10 (mkg. T0.17, 1927)	15-3-28
Kali Glidik Coffee Estates, Ld.	T	5.55	5.50	...	100,000	100,000	T5	Dec.	T1, 1926	19-4-27
Kapayang Rubber Estates Co., Ld. ...	T	19	...	...	15,000	14,800	T10	Dec.	Interim T1, 1927)...	14-12-27
Kota Bahroe Rub. Ests. (1921), Ld. ...	T	1	...	...	390,000	390,000	T0.75	June	Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.22, 1926-27) ...	3-10-27
Kroewoek Java Plantations, Ld. ...	T	2	...	2	550,000	550,000	2/-(T0.86)	Dec.	Final T0.10 (mkg. T0.25, 1927)	12-3-28
Padang Rubber Co., Ld.	T	0.40	...	...	500,000	500,000	T1	Apr.	Div. T0.10, 1926-27	24-8-27
Pengkalan Durian Estate (1921), Ld. ...	T	1.75	...	1.75	150,000	150,000	T1	Mar.	1st Interim T0.10, 1927-28	24-11-27
Permata Rubber Estate, Ld.	T	4	...	...	50,000	45,317	T5	Oct.	Final T0.40, (mkg. T0.65, 1926-27) ...	2-2-28
Repah Rubber & Tapioca Ests, Ld. ...	T	1.10	...	...	500,000	450,000	T1	Dec.	Interim T0.05, 1927	1-11-27
Samegage Rubber Co., Ld.	T	0.95	...	...	600,000	411,000	T1	Sept.	Final T0.07 (mkg. T0.13, 1926-27) ...	20-12-27
Semambu Rubber Ests., Ld.	T	0.90	...	...	300,000	300,000	T1	Dec.	Final T0.20, (mkg. T0.30 1926)	4-4-27
Senawang Rub. Ests., ordinary ...	T	1.80	...	...	300,000	285,000	T1	Jan.	Interim T0.06, 1927-28)	21-10-27
Co. (1921), Ld. 12% cum. pref.	T	...	...	...	100,000	33,943	T1			
Shanghai Kedah Plantations, Ld. ...	T	2	...	1.75	400,000	300,000	T1	Sept.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.30, 1926-27) ...	22-12-27
S'hai Kelantan Rub. Est. (1925), Ld.	T	1	...	...	350,000	350,000	T1	Dec.	Divd. T0.05, 1927	8-10-27
S'hai-Klebang Rubber Estate, Ld. ...	T	0.82xD	...	...	315,000	313,613	T1	Dec.	Divd. T0.08, 1927	4-4-28
S'hai Malay Rub. ord.	T	12	...	...	30,000	30,000	T10	Dec.	Final T0.40 (mkg. T0.70, 1927)	16-4-28
Ests., Ld. 8% cum. part. pref.	T	14	...	...	30,000	27,380	T10	Dec.		
S'hai Pahang Rubber Estate, Ld. ...	T	1.75	...	...	200,000	200,000	T1	June	Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.22, 1926-27) ...	16-9-27
S'hai Seremban Rub. Estates, Ld. ...	T	0.77½	...	...	325,000	325,000	T1	Dec.	Divd. T0.08, 1927...	29-3-28
S'hai-Sumatra Tobacco Co., Ld.... ...	T	10	...	...	120,000	76,956	T5	Oct.	Final T1.25 (mkg. T2.25, 1926-27) ...	6-3-28
Sua Manggis Rubber Co., Ld.	T	1	...	...	280,000	270,000	T1	Dec.	Divd. T0.05, 1927	8-12-27
Sungala Rubber Estates, Ld.	T	2.15	...	...	150,000	145,452	T1	Mar.	Interim T0.08, 1927-28	4-11-27
Sungei Duri Rubber Estates, Ld. ...	T	11	...	10	40,000	40,000	£1 (T8.50)	June	Final T1.50 (mkg. T2, 1926-27)	28-9-27
Taiping Rubber Estates, Ld.	T	0.55	...	...	200,000	200,000	T1	Dec.	Final T0.10 (mkg. T0.15, 1926)	30-4-27
Tanah Merah Estates (1916), Ld. ...	T	1.15	0.80	1	1,500,000	1,300,000	T1	Mar.	Final T.15 (mkg. T0.21, 1926-27) ...	24-6-27
Tebong Rubber Estates, Ld.	T	2	1.60	2	750,000	710,000	T1	Jan.	Interim T0.07, 1927,28...	7-10-27
Ziangbe Rubber Co., Ld.	T	6.50	...	6	300,000	250,000	10s. at 2/5½	Dec.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.55, 1927)	10-4-27
COTTONS, ETC.										
Ewo Cotton Mills, Ld. ordinary ...	T	8.72½	8.50	...	1,000,000	900,000	T5	Dec.	Ord. T0.40, 1927	14-3-28
do. 8% cum. pref.	T	90	...	...	10,000	9,000	T100		Pref. T8, 1927	14-3-28
Oriental C. S. & W. Co., Ld. ord.	T	2.20	2	2.5	500,000	464,000	T3	Dec.	Final T0.60 (mkg. T1.50, 1921) ...	25-3-22
pref.	T	...	...	...	5,000	Nil	T100			
Shanghai Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld. old	T	57	...	...	80,000	80,000	T50	Apr.	T1.50, half year to 31-10-27	30-11-27
Shanghai Boshoku K.K. ... new	T	36	...	...	40,000	40,000	T25	Apr.	T0.75, half-year to 31-10-27	30-11-27
Zoong Sing Cotton Mills, Ld.	T	7	...	...	200,000	160,000	T10	June	T0.60, 1925-26	7-10-26
INDUSTRIAL.										
British-American ordinary	£	5-16-0	...	...	25,500,000	23,480,767	£1	Sept.	4th Interim Ord. 1926-27, 0/10d. (mkg. 3/½d.) free of I/T (Coupon No. 119)	30-9-27
Tobacco Co., Ld. 5% cum. pref.		...	...	...	4,500,000	4,500,000	£1			
China Im. & Ex. Lumber Co., Ld. ...	T	350	...	...	5,000	5,000	T100	Feb.	T8, 1925-26	31-5-26
China Sugar Refining Co., Ld.	H $	10	...	9	80,000	80,000	H$25	Dec.	H$40, 1922	31-3-24
Gordon & Co., Ld....	T	25	...	...	6,000	4,757	T25	Feb.	T1.25, 1925-26	11-6-26
Green Island Cement Co., Ld. old	H $	10	...	...	400,000	400,000	H$7.50	Dec.	H$0.80 on old shares, 1925	17-3-26
new		10	...	...	400,000	400,000	H$1.00		H$0.10 666 on new shares, 1925 ...	
Maatschappij, etc., In Langkat	T	7	...	...	250,000	250,000	Fls. 10	Oct.	Divd. T0.50, 1926-27	5-4-28
Shanghai Loan & Investment Co., Ld.	T	4.30 (comb. T14)	... (comb. T)	... (comb. T)	250,000	250,000	T5	Dec.	T0.75, 1926	15-2-27
S'hai Exploration & Develops, Co., Ld.	T	2.85	2.87½	...	600,000	597,251	T5	Dec.	... ...	.....
Major Brothers, Ld.	T	5	...	...	6,000	6,500	T25	Dec.	... ...	.....
Shanghai Gas Co., Ld.	T	53.50	53	...	50,000	24,000	T50	Dec.	Final T2 (mkg. T4, 1927)	23-3-28
S'hai Waterworks Co., Ld. Regd £20	T	183.60xD	...	...	40,236	40,236	£20	Dec.	Final 29s. 5d. (mkg. 39s. 5d., 1927) @ Ex. 2/7 (Coupon No. 28)	4-4-28
Bear £20	T	191.10xD	182.50	...						
do. Regd. "B"	T	6.48xD	...	...	195,280	108,566	£1		Final 1s. 4d. (mkg. 1s. 7d., 1927) @ Ex. 2/7 (Coupon No. 1)	4-4-28
do. Bear. "B"	T	6.93xD	...	...						
S'hai Waterworks Fittings Co., Ld. ...	T	...	...	...	600,000	200,467	T1	Dec.	.....	.....
STORES.										
American Drug Co., Ld.	M $	10	...	...	10,000	8,326	M$100	Dec.	... ...	.....
Hall & Holtz, Ld.	M $	8	8	...	28,000	26,342	M$20	Feb.	M$ 0.60, 1927	31-5-27
J. Llewellyn & Co., Ld.	M $	30	...	...	1,200	1,200	M$60	Dec.	$6, 1922	12-5-23
S. Moutrie & Co., Ld.	M $	75	...	...	10,000	8,195	M$50	Mar.	Interim $3, 1927-28	30-11-27
Weeks & Co., Ld.	M $	5.75	...	...	30,000	21,822	M$20	Feb.	$1.60, 1921-22	3-5-22
Lane, Crawford & Co., Ld.	M $	80	...	...	2,500	2,500	M$100	Feb.	$5, 1925-26	5-6-26
Kelly & Walsh, Ld.	M $	12	12	...	33,750	33,750	M$10	Mar.	Mol. & Bonus $0.20 (mkg. $1.20, 1926-27)	29-7-27
MISCELLANEOUS.										
Culty Dairy Co., Ld.	T	7.50	7.50	...	10,000	10,000	T10	June	T0.60, 1921-22	20-12-22
S'hai Electric Construction Co., Ld. "B"	T	16	...	...	500,000	500,000	£1	Dec.	1st Interim 4%, 1927, less I/T 4/- in £(Coupon No. 34)	1-10-27
London	£	...	...	...	...	...				
China General Omnibus Co., Ld. ...	T	7.50	7.60	8	100,000	70,300	T10	Dec.	Floated July, 1923	.....
S'hai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ld....	T	70	...	...	5,400	5,400	T50	Dec.	T4, 1926	2-6-27
S'hai Mutual Telephone Co., Ld. ...	T	63.50	63	...	50,000	50,000	T50	Mar.	T3.75, 1926-27	14-7-27
Oriental Press (L'Imprimerie Francaise	M $	100	...	...	940	940	M$100	Mar.	$10, 1922-23	5-7-23

For all Dollar shares quoted on the Shanghai Stock Exchange the Exchange rate is fixed at 73.

In order to ensure accuracy of the above details, Agents and Secretaries of Companies are requested to notify Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co., of any alterations and omissions.

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CORRESPONDENCE

THE TRIPLE DEMISM

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Having read with much interest the special article by Père d'Elia published in your columns on the origin and connotation of the term "San-min chu-i" (*not* San Minchui) and the coining of a new word in English for it, I venture to send you my observations thereon.

You will notice that I write "San-min chu-i," and not "San Minchui," advisedly, as the latter way of division is quite contrary to Chinese idiom, and hence erroneous. For the same reason I am unable to agree with Père d'Elia that "san" does not qualify "min," but qualifies "chu-i." He makes this assertion because he thinks that "min" means "people," and the combination Three Peoples would be absurd, as there are no three peoples concerned. "Min" ordinarily does signify people, but as it is used in the term San-min Chu-i, this meaning becomes secondary, if it is not almost entirely ignored, for "min" here is employed to represent the sound of the first part of the three words Min-tsu (nation), Min-chuan (democracy) and Min-sheng (socialism or national welfare), and has only a phonetic value. Just to use a very common analogy to make my meaning clear, when we speak of the Three R's, it is evident that "R" here does not signify the 18th letter of the alphabet, but is used to represent the initial letter of the three words Reading, 'Riting and 'Rithmetic. When we speak of a Three R's textbook, "three" certainly qualifies "R's" not "textbook?

Furthermore, "san" cannot qualify "chu-i," for the simple reason that Dr. Sun advocated only *one* chu-i, which, however, is composed of three elements or factors, each of which is also in its way a chu-i. In a word, we have here to do with a philosophical or metaphysical trinity.

The suggestion of the term Triple Demism for San-min-cui-i is very ingenious and deserves consideration, but I am not sure that the word "demism" is etymologically sound. I believe that there are no hard and fast rules regarding spelling in the coining of new words, but we know that when demos is used as the root of an English word, it is customary and I think for the sake of clearness preferable to retain the o, as for instance in *democracy, demography* and *demotic*. It is true that in "demagogue" the o is omitted, but this is because the following component word begins with a vowel.

This practice is brought out clearly in a number of other words with Greek or Latin roots, which are substantives in the original, such as heroism (heros), hypnotism (hupnos), nepotism (nepos), cosmogony (cosmos), demonography (daimon), Pyrrhonism (Pyrron), erotism (eros), egoism (ego), pragmatism (pragma), *ad. infin.* The long list of words ending in "ism" given by Père d'Elia is not helpful in the present case, because all the roots are adjectives (humanitarism, material, imperial, social, military, etc.) and mostly of Latin origin. "Theism" (theos) is spelt without the o, but for this very reason the word *théisme* in French is ambiguous.

The preplacing of the word "Triple" is also undesirable and might be avoided by employing the prefix "tri."

It is to be noted that "min" in the three words "Min-tsu," "Min-chuan," and "Min-sheng" is not identical in meaning or quality, it being a substantive in the first word and adjective in the second and third words. Partly for this reason it is impracticable to try to reproduce the meaning of "min" with the same foreign word, be the latter Greek, Latin or English. It would perhaps be better to retain the sound and translate the first and third part of the term "San-min chu-i." The new word then be Tri-min-ism, and the full rendering of the Chinese expression would be Dr. Sun's Triminism for China: Nationalism, Democracy and Socialism.

Otherwise, I should prefer Sanminism and Sunwenism.

I am, etc.,
A CHINESE LEXICOGRAPHER.
Tientsin, March 26, 1928.

THE WEIGHT OF AIR

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In reply to "Henry's" inquiry in your issue of the 28th as to why air saturated with water vapour is lighter than dry air, the fundamental reason is that the molecule of water weighs less than the molecule of oxygen or nitrogen, being 18 protons as against 32 and 28. In saturated air there is just enough water vapour to balance the evaporation from a water surface and this fraction (depending on temperature) of the atmosphere consists of the lighter water-gas so that the average density is less.

I am, etc.,
HERBERT CHATLEY.
Shanghai, March 30, 1928.

FALLING LOCKS

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—With reference of the letter which appeared in your issue of to-day's date, under the above heading, I would mention that, at a much earlier age than "New Moon," I was unfortunate enough to have to go through the same fear of "going bald."

After trying several patent "hair restorers"—with no effect and at much expense—I tried "Glover's Mange Cure" which, together with "Glover's Medicated Soap," I found to be an excellent remedy.

I am, etc.,
Q. P.
Shanghai March 30, 1928.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I read with interest "New Moon's" letter on "Falling Locks" and wish to state that I have tried everything from Castor Oil to raw onions and find that the best thing to keep your hair in, is a cigar box.

I am, etc.,
FULL MOON.
Shanghai March 30, 1928.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Like many others in this hair-destroying climate I am sincerely sympathetic with "New Moon," and hasten to *his* assistance as a friend.

The following remedy is absolutely infallible—if it works successfully.

Hair depends for its food on the salts in the body and as "falling off" indicates weakness due to starvation, the obvious solution is salt in water. Immediately after going to bed at night rub this into the scalp and place a glass of water on a table close to the bedside. Maintain absolute silence and in a short time it will be observed that the backward hairs became extremely thirsty and will endeavour to reach the water. If they are not frightened it should then be possible for a trustworthy assistant to tie a knot in each as near the root as as possible and of such a size as will effectively prevent their natural tendency to seek their former shelter.

I am, etc.,
"MOONSHINE."
Friend of the Hairless.
Shanghai March 31, 1928.

"THE REVEREND"

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—A short time ago, one of your correspondents wrote, complaining because certain words had been incorrectly pronounced in his presence. Inasmuch as, with many of us, pronunciation is very much a matter of locality, I was not surprised that his letter met with little response.

There is another matter, however, that I wonder that he has not noticed, and that is the very incorrect use of words, to be met with almost daily, in both spoken and written English, among people who certainly ought to know better.

The offence that I find more trying than any other, is the use of the word "reverend" as if it were a title, or as if it were a noun. It is an indisputable fact that the word is an adjective only; but this does not seem to keep people who should know better, from speaking of "Reverend Blank," or even committing that unpardonable error of referring to a minister as "the reverend"!

Of course, if you do not know a man's initials, there is no reason why you should not call him "the reverend Mr. Blank." If you do know them, address him as "Rev. X. Y. Blank," if you so desire. But if you wish to show him any respect whatever, do refrain from calling him "Rev. Blank."

When I first heard the word "reverend" used as a title, I attributed it to the fact that the speaker was one who had had few advantages in children, and was a "self-made man." It is possible that the majority of offenders have belonged to that class, but I have been amazed, of recent years, to note the increasing number of people who ought to know better,—actually, ministers themselves sometimes,—who thus offend against the rules of grammar as well as against good taste.

Enclosing my card,
I am, etc.,
QUITE PLAIN.
Shanghai, March 26, 1928.

DRIVING IN SHANGHAI

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I do not agree that : "If one can drive a car in Shanghai one can drive one anywhere in the world." I maintain that it requires a better acquaintance with the workings of one's car and more skilful manipulation to drive a car in the heart of London, New York and Paris, than it does in the congested streets of Shanghai.

Those against me argue that drivers in the former cities have not the factor of the unknown risk to cope with to such an extent as is the case locally. Whilst this is admitted—since the traffic sense of the Westerner is more developed than that of the Chinese—I do not concede that the mere existence of this risk is any proof of ability to cope therewith. On the contrary, I am of the opinion that many motorists in Shanghai do not trouble themselves about coping with it, and that there is excessive speeding and a general carelessness about car manipulation which would not be safely possible on the busy thoroughfares of Western cities. On those streets one must be careful of his inches, must be expert in gear control, experienced in brake-work and generally one's capacity to drive must be framed on a recognition of equal claims on a very limited road space on the part of a myriad vehicles. The "superiority complex" over lesser breeds of vehicle (alas! so oft within the law), the superlative ease with which they are "reduced to matchwood," are factors which make for worse driving in Shanghai and not better.

I am, etc.,
WAYFARER.
Shanghai, April 2, 1928.

CHIT SYSTEM

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In his letter of March 28, Mr. H. P. King supported the Commissioner of Police in his opinions as to the evils of the pernicious chit system.

Although he takes the trouble to tell us he is not a "griffin," I for one would not have believed it had he not told us so. I always pay cash myself, yet have sympathy with the poor devils of shroffs who toil across to Pootung to endeavour to collect two or three dollars from somebody whose name, and may be the address, is nothing like mine.

Does Mr. King consider the evils lie only in the possibility of being "dunned" in error? There is nothing unreasonable in a lady asking him to write his name and address to send to the office. Chits are not usually kept in shop cash desks.

Pity the Poor Shroffs

Analyzing the matter, the Hong List shows 26 "Kings" as being in Shanghai, and strange as it may appear, two "H.Ps."! As the other is in the Municipal Police, maybe the shroff chose what he considered the best "chance."

On the other hand, H. P. King is shown as being in "H. P. King" and on turning to this concern, we find it composed only of A. C. King!

Mr. King's last paragraph is decidedly pugilistic. I would suggest the Carlton would be glad of him one of these gala nights.

I am, etc.,
HIGH PRESSURE.
Shanghai, April 2, 1928.

"THE CHINA MERCHANTS CO."

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Some while back a letter appeared in your paper from someone who wanted his pay and some comments on the matter were made by yourself; both were timely and to the point, and I think it might be advantageous if full publicity were given to the doings of the present administration, who treat their foreign employees in such a shameful manner, and how a once prosperous and wealthy company has been brought to its present impoverished condition. Dame Rumour has it that all arrears of pay are repudiated, that the men who retired after many years' service on a pension agreed to by the company and secured on the assets of the company are now in a sorry and hopeless plight.

For some time past the native press has been full of condemnation of past administrations and very strong in praise of the present administration, all inserted by the present administration to boost themselves. The company has been seized by the Nationalist Government from the shareholders, and if, as has been repeatedly stated in the native press, the sole object of the seizure was for the betterment of the company, why do not the Nationalist Government advance money to put the concern on its feet and recuperate themselves when the betterment takes place?

The plainly unbusinesslike methods of the present administration in enormously increasing the overhead expenses by the addition of a large number of people to the pay sheet, all of whom are totally unnecessary to the economical conduct of business, gives rise to the speculation as to whether they are really sincere in their statements, and why do frequent notices appear in the papers from ousted shareholders, warning people against illegal sale of the company's property?

I am, etc.,
W. K. B.
Shanghai, April 3, 1928.

RACIAL DISTINCTIONS

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I am extremely sorry that I was unable to reply to F.D.Z.'s letter in your issue of March 10 as I was away from Shanghai, and upon reading that the subject is closed I would like through the medium of your paper to ask our lofty idealist if he will step down off his perch and give us something tangible that will aid and assist in the reconstruction of China.

Along with many others I have thought very deeply, and endeavoured to understand the policy of the political bunch of boneheads in Nanking; we have arrived at the conclusion that the type of Nationalism advocated, and which we are being forced under veiled threats to absorb, is nothing more nor less than a farce; these boneheads in Nanking do not believe in it themselves, as is evidenced by the constant shuffling around of the principals. While they do not believe in it themselves, they are using all the devices which a cunning brain can conjure up to force the masses of China to absorb it, so that it may appear before the eyes of the world as a popular movement. They hate to admit the courage of their convictions and declare themselves defeated and retire gracefully as they do not like to lose face. There are now left only two alternatives for China's ills:—

First, that the foreign Powers concede to China all she demands, pack up and depart.

Second, that the foreign Powers administer to China a sound and thorough thrashing.

If the first be adopted, the Chinese people will stew in their own juice and destroy themselves.

If the second be adopted, the Chinese people will be grateful and will appreciate it.

Along with many others I am firmly convinced that one of the aforementioned alternatives will have to be adopted to enable China to find herself. I am willing to suffer along with my compatriots whichever one is adopted, and earnestly pray that we may see a realization of one or the other in the very near future to enable us to shake ourselves free of shifty idealists, that we may again enjoy an era of peace and prosperity.

I am, etc.,
T. K. CHU.
Shanghai, April 1, 1928.

FROM an apprenticeship on the famous clipper Cutty Sark to the rank of Commodore of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Fleet summarises the career of Captain W. E. Smith, of the liner Andes, who has just received the highest gift which the company can bestow upon its commanders. Captain Smith, who is a native of Edinburgh, was an apprentice on the Cutty Sark when she made her record voyage from Sydney to London. He joined the R. M. S. P. in 1893, and gained rapid promotion, but his career was interrupted for two years through being attached to the Navy.

A PROFESSIONAL man just returned from a business trip to Anking says that he had an uneventful voyage from Shanghai, but it was a different business when he rejoined the ship on her return. She was crowded from engine room to deck with soldiers, hawkers, and other classes of Chinese. In a conversation with the steward he was told that himself and three other foreigners were the only ones on board who had paid for their passages. Exhibited in the saloon, where had been arranged the beds of several scores of soldiers, was a large placard, signed by Chiang Kai-shek, threatening heavy penalties on any who travelled without paying, and all day a crowd was gathered round this openly joking over it.

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SPORTS AND PASTIMES

WEEK-END FOOTBALL

Engineer's Cup Won by Engineers

Saturday's Results

ENGINEERS' CHALLENGE CUP

Shanghai Engineers	4
Shanghai Football Club	1

FRIENDLY MATCHES

R. A. M. C.	6
R. A. S. C.	1
R. A. O. C.	4
Erin Villa Res.	3
Armoured Car Res.	3
Command H.Q.	3

DELL SHIELD—5 ASIDE

Dodfs. & Herts. "A"	4
Dodfs. & Herts. "B"	2
Navy "A"	2
Royal Signal "A"	0
Police "A"	3
Northampton Regt.	1
Police "C" (2 corners)	—
Fire Brigade	0
S. R. C.	2
Police "B"	1
Erin Villa	5
Suffolks	3
Royal Signals "B"	4
Navy "B"	0
S. F. C. w/o French Fire Brigade	

Sunday's Results

British Army	5
British Civilians	2

B.A.T. DIVISIONAL CUP

Pootung	3
Shanghai	0

FRIENDLY MATCHES

St. Xaviers — Present	8
St. Xaviers — Past	3
Dodfs. & Herts. "B"	7
R.A.M.C. Rec.	2
H.M.S. Hawkins	3
Royal Signals	1

Shanghai Engineers v. S. F. C.

The one pleasing feature about the result of the annual meeting of the Shanghai Engineers and the Shanghai Football Club for the Engineers' Challenge Cup was that the Engineers reclaimed possession of their particularly handsome trophy in a manner that left no doubt as to their superiority on the day's play, not because they were much the cleverer side but because they were the better of two moderate teams. The match itself was the most disappointing part of the programme and a more colourless game has not been witnessed this season. It is charitable to make some allowance for the bleak conditions that prevailed, a gusty wind that blew crosswise over the Widows' Monument pitch, and for the impaired strength of both teams, but the fact remains that, with few exceptions, the players did not cover themselves with glory and considering the array of talent on view this was all the more surprising.

Other Matches

The R.A.M.C. had a runaway victory at the expense of the R.A.S.C., who substituted for the 12th M. T. Co., in this friendly match at Hongyow Park.

Erin Villa suffered defeat by the narrowest of margins in their friendly game with the R.A.O.C. at Hongkew Park, although they led at the interval by the only goal recorded by Ponchak.

An evenly contested game between the Reserves of the Armoured Car Company and Command Headquarters at Hongkew Park, resulted in an equal division of 6 goals and there could be no complaint about the equity of the result.

INTERNATIONAL SOCCER

England Defeated by Scotland at Wembley

London, Mar. 31.

There was dismal weather and drenching showers when, before 60,000 spectators, including the Duke of York and the King and Queen of Afghanistan, Scotland beat England by 5 goals to 1 in a soccer match at Wembley to-day. England thus finish at the bottom of the international championship.—Reuter.

NEW YORK, Mar. 30:—Phil Scott has signed an agreement to meet the giant Italian boxer, Roberto Roberti, at Madison Square Garden on May 11.—Reuter.

BILLIARDS

Capt. Barrett's Win Over Mr. Remedios

Saturday's billard match between Captain E. I. M. Barrett and Mr. G. P. M. Remedios ended in an easy victory for the former, whose apparent liking for the fast table evinced itself in a series of handsome breaks, a skilful 70 placing the matter beyond all doubt. The winner's style of play was characteristically dashing and vigorous and he took advantage of several openings, running off the red for nice breaks.

Mr. Remedios was unfortunately situated in that he had just returned from a trip to Hongkong, where playing on strange tables had put him off his game somewhat. This criticism is not meant in the nature of detracting from Captain Barrett's excellent game, he having complete control throughout. In 89 visits to the table he completed his thousand, for the not unhandsome average of 11.2. The session before dinner was concluded with Captain Barrett having 500 against his opponent's 223. Remedios scored 528 before the winner had pocketted his 1,000.

Chisholm Defeats Prince

Monday night's billiards match between W. R. Chisholm and J. W. Prince, resulted in a very decisive win for the former. The score was 1000—701.

Campos Defeated by Pennell

After playing an uphill game in the senior billiards championship at the Town Hall on Wednesday evening, and after being behind by nearly 250 points at one stage of the game Campos, while the winner Pennell had about 900, ran ■ within 68 points of tying, but lost when Pennell recovered and ran out. Final score—Pennell 1,000, Campos 896.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

Latest League Results

London, Mar. 31.

FIRST DIVISION

Arsenal 2, Birmingham 2.
Aston V. 3, Manchester U. 1.
Burnley 3, Newcastle U. 1.
Bury 2, Huddersfield T. 3.
Derby C. 7, Cardiff City 1.
Leicester C. 2, The Wednesday 2.
Liverpool 1, Middlesbrough 1.
Portsmouth 1, Bolton W. 0.
Sheffield U. 3, Tottenham H. 1.
Sunderland 3, Everton 2.
West Ham U. 4, Blackburn R. ■

SECOND DIVISION

Barnsley ■, Notts C. ■
Fulham 1, Southampton 3.
Hull City 1, West Brom. A. 1.
Leeds U. 4, Blackpool 0.
Manchester C. 5, Clapton ■. 3.
Nottingham F. 2, Chelsea 2.
Port Vale 2, Grimsby T. 2.
Preston N. E. 5, Bristol C. 1.
South Shields 0, Reading 0.
Swansea T. 1, Stoke ■. 1.
Wlhampton W. 3, Oldham A. 1.

THIRD DIVISION
(Southern Section)

Bristol R. 1, Southend U. 3.
Charlton A. 2, Northampton 2.
Coventry C. 0, Millwall 3.
Gillingham 0, Luton Town 4.
Merthyr T. 1, B'mouth & B. A. 1.
Newport C. v. Crystal P. postponed
Plymouth A. 2, Brighton & H. 0.
Queen's P.R. 2, Torquay U. 3.
Swindon T. 3, Exeter City 0.
Walsall 4, Brentford 2.
Watford 2, Norwich City 0.

THIRD DIVISION
(Northern Section)

Accrington S. 2, Wrexham 0.
Ashington 4, Stockport C. 1.
Bradford C. 2, Rochdale 2.
Crewe A. 4, Barrow 1.
Darlington 3, Tranmere R. 7.
Doncaster R. 2, Bradford 0.
Halifax T. v. Nelson postponed
Hartlepools U. v. Durham C. postponed
Lincoln C. 2, Southport 3.
New Brighton. 1, Rotherh'm U. 1.
Wigan Boro' 3, Chesterfield 2.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE, FIRST DIVISION

Aberdeen 3, St. Mirren 2.
Celtic 4, Bo'ness 1.
Cowdenbeath 2, Airdrieon'ns 1.
Dundee 1, Raith Rovers 2.
Falkirk 2, Hibernians 2.
Hearts 0, St. Johnstone 2.
Kilmarnock 3, Hamilton A. 1.
Motherwell 1, Partick T. 3.
Queen's Pk. 4, Dunfermline A. 0.
Rangers 3, Clyde 1.

Huddersfield in Final for F. A. Cup Mar. 2.

In a Football Association Cup replay match at Manchester City today Huddersfield beat Sheffield United by one—nil. Jackson, the Scottish International outside-right, scored the only goal in the game eight minutes after the interval.

Scottish League—First Division. Raith Rovers 0, Rangers 0.
—Reuter.

KIANGWAN RACES

An Unsatisfactory Day, Except for Haimovitch

Saturday at the Kiangwan race course was about as uninteresting a day as could be imagined, and those who missed the meeting have nothing much about which to worry. To begin with, it was a dull, cold, depressing day, so that the attendance was comparatively small. Then the racing was very poor. The one redeeming feature was that it was Victor Haimovitch's good day. He has been having such a bad time lately, first with ponies with which he could do nothing at all and then with animals who seemed determined to do nothing better than second, that it was very pleasing to see him come up with four winners and a second, all thoroughly well ridden.

The results in detail follow,—

1.—The March Handicap Steeplechase
About two miles

1.—Lansing's grey, Trade Mark, L. P. Quincey, 160.
2.—Mrs. Jack Liddell's brown, Double Zero, V. M. Haimovitch, 155.
3.—Mr. & Mrs. A. V. White's blk., White Hawk, H. C. Pih, 150.
Won by four lengths; three.

2.—The Atlantic Stakes
One mile and a quarter

1.—Tea's skew., Petty Larceny, V. M. Haimovitch, 160.
2.—Yao & Zia's grey, Rose Quartz, S. A. Judah, 160.
3.—Stag's roan, Apple Sauce, P. Stang-Lund, 153.
Won by three lengths; the same. Time, 2 min. 45 sec.

3.—The March Subscription Griffins Plate
One mile

1.—S. L. Chang's cream, The Tin Horse, V. M. Haimovitch, 149.
2.—Yeung Bros.' ches., Alexander the Great, L. P. Quincey, 144.
3.—Majesty's gray, Dress Parade, T. Y. Tung, 157.
Won by two lengths; half. Time, 2 min. 07⅘ sec.

4.—The Pacific Plate
Nine furlongs

1.—T.T. & C.T.'s bay, Grand Parade, D. S. Li, 152.
2.—Hee & Ho's gray, Kinagse, T. Y Tung, 160.
3.—Popularity's grey, Authority, H. C. Pih, 163.
Won by three lengths; four. Time, 2 min. 03⅘ sec.

5.—The March Subscription Griffins Selling Plate
Half of a mile

1.—W. L. Kow's grey, Flying Horse, V. M. Haimovitch, 152.
2.—Z. M. Chen's dun, William the Conqueror, L. P. Quincey, 145.
3.—Ed. Sheng's roan, Attorneyship, J. Liou, 147.
Won by three-quarters of a length; two. Time, 58⅘ sec.

6.—The Langhwa Handicap
One mile

1.—Kungping's grey, Pat, W. Bowling, 152.
2.—Yao & Zia's ches., Jingo, C. Encarnacao, 161.
3.—S. A. Judah's ches., Meadowgreen, S. A. Judah, 160.
Won by one and a half lengths; many. Time, 2 min. 02⅘ sec.

7.—The Moulton Selling Plate
One mile and a quarter

1.—Sheng & Co's. bay, Monument, J. Liou, 145.
2.—Robson & Kenjoy's dun, Pride, H. C. Pih, 147.
3.—Popularity's ches., Electricity, S. N. Pan, 149.
Won by a neck; four lengths. Time, 2 min. 41⅘ sec.

8.—The Hopeful Plate
Nine furlongs

1.—Chow & Co's. bay, Grand Symphony, D. S. Li, 157.
2.—C. S. Mao's gray, Merry Friend, P. Noodt, 141.
3.—Prosperity's grey, Divinity, H. C. Pih, 141.
Won by one and a half lengths; one. Time, 2 min. 26⅘ sec.

9.—The "Y" Class Scramble Plate
Five furlongs

1.—Fah Kee's grey, Old Friend, H. Holluce, 155.
2.—T. Z. Woo's grey, Entire, S. A. Judah, 165.
3.—Y. S. Doo's ches., Gold Rush, P. Noodt, 154.
Won by four lengths; a neck. Time, 1 min. 13 sec.

10.—The March "Z" Class Handicap
One mile and a half

1.—Fay & Seth's brown, Christmas Chimes, V. M. Haimovitch, 145.
2.—Lansing's ches., Grand Mark, L. P. Quincey, 142.
3.—F. Y. Waung's grey, On the Mail, H. C. Pih, 141.
Won by many lengths; the same. Time, 3 min. 06⅘ sec.

VARSITY BOAT RACE

Easy Victory for Cambridge by Ten Lengths from Oxford

London, Mar. 31.

Cambridge to-day won the annual inter-'Varsity boat race against Oxford by ten lengths, covering the course in 20 min. and 25 sec.

Both crews had a breather and one-testing practice at 9 o'clock this morning. They reappeared at 9.30.

Oxford won the toss and chose the Middlesex station, but a change of wind somewhat neutralized the advantage.

In calm water and with the wind helping them the crews were off at 9.51, Oxford rowing 36 to Cambridge's 34.

Cambridge led by a quarter of a length at Duke's Head and increased this to half a length at the mile-post, both crews rowing 32.

Cambridge led by one and a quarter lengths at Harrod's and, drawing rapidly away, led at Hammersmith Bridge by one and a half lengths. They increased their lead to two and a half lengths but at Dove's the Dark Blues reduced the margin to half a length.

Cambridge was three lengths ahead at Chiswick Eyot, when Cambridge was rowing 32 and Oxford 29.

At Chiswick Steps Cambridge led by two and a half lengths and increased their lead to three lengths at Duke's Meadows. At this stage the Oxford crew was rowing raggedly and appeared distressed, while the Light Blues, leading easily at Barne's Bridge, drew away and passed the winning-post ten lengths ahead, rowing well. None of the Cambridge crew showed any signs of distress.

The official time was 20 min. and 25 sec.

The usual animated scenes at the start of the race were enlivened by the presence of a dozen aeroplanes humming overhead.

The Light Blues fulfilled anticipations and led from start to finish, revealing great superiority over the Dark Blues.

The Oxford eight were unpolished, laboured, scrappy and completely rowed out, while the Cambridge eight were fresher than any crew in recent years.

The time of the Cambridge crew at the mile-post was 4 min. 17 sec. at Hammersmith Bridge, where the race was virtually over, 7 min. 44 sec., at Barnes' Bridge 17 min. and ■ the finish 20 min. 25 sec.—Reuter.

THE GRAND NATIONAL

Spectacular Race Won by an Outsider at Aintree

London, Mar. ■.

The Grand National Steeplechase—about 43 miles—was run ■ Aintree this afternoon with the following result:

Tipperary Tim	1
Billy Barton	2

A record field of 42 'chasers started but only two finished.

Betting: 100 to 1 against Tipperary Tim 33 to 1 against Billy Barton.

The Grand National was one of the most thrilling and sensational races ever witnessed at Aintree. A huge cosmopolitan crowd watched the race, including the King and Queen of Afghanistan and thousands of Americans, some of whom 'phoned direct ■ America the news of the American horse Billy Barton, which fell ■ the last fence when leading but was remounted.

At one of the obstacles two dozen horses were held up owing to loose horses dashing to and fro in front of the fence. There were no casualties.

Following the Lincoln result (which was a 28 to 1 win for Dark Warrior), it was a wonderful turn-up for the bookmakers, but there is at least one happy backer in London, a man who coupled the two winners at £1,000 to half a crown.

In addition to sending thousands of words by wireless telephone describing the race, the Americans did the Grand National in sumptuous style. It is estimated that not fewer than 10,000 came over to witness the National and the Boat Race, many on special trips allowing only a few hours' stay in England. The Mersey is full of luxurious liners which are serving as hotels.

There was a new air-service from Croyden of five 'planes. The 400-mile return flight cost £8. They departed at 10 this morning and returned to London at 5.15.

Dutton, the rider of Tipperary Tim, is a young Chester solicitor.
—Reuter.

CHINESE JOCKEY CLUB

An Interesting Day's Racing: Moller's First Win

The racing at Yangtzepoo on Sunday was, on the whole, exceptionally interesting. It was pleasing to note that Mr. E. B. Moller registered his first win in the first race. His father communicated the fact that it was 29 years ago when he himself won his first race and this was in Amoy on a pony named Rio Fives. Young Moller has only ridden for six months and shows great promise. He will, no doubt, be seen first past the post on his father's ponies on many future occasions.

The results in detail follow:—

1.—The C.J.C. 47th Novice's Cup
Nine furlongs

	lbs.
1.—Prettylight, E. B. Moller	145
2.—The Dansant, W. L. McCann	145
2.—Little Tartar, F. W. Golding	159

Won by 1½ length, Dead-Heat. Time, 2 min. 20⅘ sec.

2.—The Kiaochow Sailing Race
Seven furlongs

	lbs.
1.—Duke of Portland, M. M. Soloff	152
2.—On the Mail, J. Pote-Hunt	143
3.—Ialan, S. N. Pan	146

Won by 1½ length, 4 lengths. Time, 1 min. 49 sec.

3.—The Weachow Plate
Half of a mile

	lbs.
1.—Surtax, R. C. Collnee	152
2.—Cosmos, J. Pote-Hunt	150
3.—Merry Lad, F. Noodt	147

Won by 1 length, ½ length. Time, 1 min.

4.—The Tungchow Plate
One mile

	lbs.
1.—Kwangtung Road, Z. L. Koo	167
2.—Pink Diamond, V. M. Haimovich	158
3.—Grand Matador, D. S. Li	167

Won by 4 lengths, 4 lengths. Time, 2 min. 09⅘ sec.

5.—The Haichow Plate
Three quarters of a mile

	lbs.
1.—Merry Boy, F. Noodt	163
2.—Wynk, E. Moller	167
3.—Goodness, S. N. Pan	167

Won by a neck, 1½ length. Time, 1 min. 38⅘ sec.

6.—The Kwangchow Plate
One mile

	lbs.
1.—Admiration, L. P. Quincey	160
2.—A. B. C. H. T. L. Wong	152
3.—Committeeship, J. Liou	145

Won by 1½ length, a neck. Time, 2 min. 12⅘ sec.

7.—The Yenchow Plate
Three quarters of a mile

	lbs.
1.—Henry H, D. S. Li	156
2.—Nith, J. Pote-Hunt	147
3.—Warbler, C. Encarnacao	146

Won by 1 length, 1 length. Time, 1 min. 32⅘ sec.

8.—The Chingchow Handicap
One mile and a quarter

	lbs.
1.—Consideration, L. P. Quincey	152
2.—Able Venture, C. Encarnacao	145
3.—New Mark, H. C. Pih	142

Won by 2 lengths, 3 lengths. Time, 2 min. 40⅘ sec.

9.—The Yuchow Handicap
One mile and a quarter

	lbs.
1.—Department, J. Liou	154
2.—Grand Knight, S. N. Pan	140
3.—Quotation Mark, L. P. Quincey	156

Won by 2 lengths, a head. Time, 2 min. 39⅘ sec.

10.—The Ichow Plate
Seven furlongs

	lbs.
1.—Apple Leaf, D. S. Li	154
2.—Cauliflower, W. Bowling	152
3.—The Bright Comet, S. N. Pan	152

Won by ½ length, ½ length. Time, 1 min. 50⅘ sec.

11.—The Kwelchow Plate
One mile and a quarter

	lbs.
1.—Authority, C. Encarnacao	153
2.—Wahalen, D. S. Li	152
3.—White Diamond II, L. P. Quincey	150

Won by ½ length ½ length. Time, 2 min. 43⅘ sec.

BOXING

Tom Heeney to Fight Gene Tunney This Year

Miami Beach, Mar. 31.

"Tex" Rickard announces that he has arranged for the New Zealander, Tom Heeney, to meet Gene Tunney for the world's title in July, 1928, either in London or America.
—Reuter.

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LAW REPORTS

H. M. SUPREME COURT

CIVIL SUIT AGAINST C. L. LOWRY

C. L. Lowry was in H.M. Supreme Court on Monday morning, as one of the partners of the now defunct firm of General Sales Agency, in that he is alleged to have collected premia for insurance policies issued by the Java Sea and Fire Insurance Co., and, that after the deduction of his commission, the sum of Tls. 654 was said to be still due to the company.

Mr. E. H. Platt was for the plaintiff.

The defendant said that there was no case against him at all. The case should have been brought against the General Sales Agency. As a matter of fact he had tried to pay back as much as possible although he was not responsible.

His Lordship stated that as Lowrie was a partner in the firm, he could properly be held responsible, and it was too late for him to dispute the amount of Tls. 654, his correspondence with the plaintiffs showing that he admitted the amount.

Judgment was given for the plaintiffs, and Lowrie was told that he was at liberty to try and recover what amount he could from his partner.

HILL-KIMBERLEY v. HILL-KIMBERLY

Mr. William Henry Hill-Kimberley petitioned Judge Sir Peter Grain, in the Supreme Court on Wednesday, to divorce his wife, Madeline Hill-Kimberley, on the ground of adultery.

Mr. Krapotnitzsky was cited as co-respondent. Mr. J. R. Jones represented the petitioner, and the case was undefended.

After the evidence of the petitioner and Mr. Jakov Davidovitch Skuirsky, had been heard, His Lordship granted a *decree nisi*.

H. M. POLICE COURT

SINGULAR CHARGE AGAINST INDIANS

Judge G. W. King further remanded a case in the Police Court on Saturday morning in which two Indians are charged. The first accused, Channa Din, is now charged with aiding and abetting in an attempted armed robbery on February 19; aiding and abetting in a conspiracy to attempt an armed robbery together with some Chinese, and furnishing the Chinese with loaded pistols in connection with the attempt; and, further, dealing in ammunition which was found in his possession. The second accused, Ghanda, is charged with aiding and abetting in a conspiracy to attempt an armed robbery.

Mr. J. E. Badeley appeared for the prosecution and Mr. A. Covey for the accused.

The charges having been amended by Mr. Badeley, Judge King said the point was whether the cases would be disposed of summarily, and Mr. Badeley replied that the accused would have to be committed to the higher Court if he made out his case.

Judge King asked if Mr. Badeley could produce any evidence to show that Ghandha was dealing in arms and ammunition, and Mr. Badeley replied that accused had the ammunition in his possession. Judge King said that was not a crime.

Mr. Badeley asked for an adjournment, and Mr. Covey said he did not oppose it. He would suggest that the accused be kept in custody until after Easter. It would be much better for them to stay in gaol for a few days and have their case properly conducted, and he had had but little time in which to consult his clients.

No Bail Allowed

Judge King stated that they had got the charges—he would not say muddled, but one seemed to merge into the other. He asked Mr. Badeley what he was going to charge Ghanda with, and Mr. Badeley said there was every reason to believe that a good case could be brought against accused.

Judge King: How am I going to hold Ghanda? Can I hold a man in gaol when I know that perhaps the police may not proceed?—Mr. Badeley replied that he will be charged with the same offence as Chanan Din—that he had aided and abetted in a conspiracy with Chinese to commit an armed robbery.

In reply to the Judge, Mr. Badeley said there had been no actual armed robbery committed.

Judge King said he would not consider bail, and he did not like to grant an adjournment. He wanted to get on with such cases as quickly as possible. He had found the Inspectors of the Shanghai Municipal Police quite capable of conducting the prosecution. They had a good working knowledge of evidence and, if there were a point of law involved either counsel for the defence or the Judge could direct them. Speaking generally, he would say again that the Inspectors were quite capable of conducting the prosecution. He said that it was a question of remand, and he did not like to grant a remand, but in the circumstances he would remand the case until Thursday next at 10.30 a.m.

FROCK THAT WOULDN'T DO

"What is a 'slip'"? What is a 'pouche'"? said Judge G. W. King, in th Police Court on Monday morning. "I am afraid," he added, "that you will have to define some of these terms which are strange to me."

The case which his Lordship was hearing, was one in which a Mrs. Helene Udelec, trading under the name of Mme. Helene, a dressmaker in Nanking Road, sought to recover from Mrs. Harold York Irwine the sum of $186, in respect of a frock supplied.

Mme. Helene said that Mrs. Irwine one day entered her shop and spent a few hours looking over the various frocks in the shop. After making up her mind she ordered an evening frock which suited her figure very well but which was too large, and which needed some alterations, on the consideration that the frock should be delivered the same evening—for Mrs. Irwine had a special party to attend.

Returned with Thanks

Mme. Helene and her assistants immediately set to work and the frock was delivered the same evening at 7 o'clock, and Mme. Helene took it for granted that the frock was satisfactory, for Mrs. Irwine kept it for four days, and then returned it. Her boy, said Mme. Helene, opened the door on Saturday and threw it into the shop. There was a note with the dress stating that Mrs. Irwine did not want it. Naturally Mme. Helene would not take back a dress which had been ordered and altered, and she asked Judge King to appoint an expert to prove whether the dress fitted Mrs. Irwine perfectly or not.

Mr. Reader Harris appeared for Mrs. Irwine, and in answer to his questions Mrs. Irwine said that when she ordered the frock she asked that certain alterations should be made—that the frock should be "pouched" and that a "slip" should be supplied.

When the frock was delivered on the night of the party the frock was not pouched and the "slip" was not sent.

"But," said Mme. Helene, addressing the Judge, "Do you think that if a slip was ordered, I would not deliver it? It is only another five dollars. If Mrs. Irwine had ordered a slip of course I would have supplied one."

My Dear, too Abbreviated

Mrs. Irwine said that she had bought the dress for a very special occasion—she did not dray ordering the dress—but when she tried it on "I found there was no 'slip,' and with my very abbreviated underwear the effect was positively indecent." The dress had been ordered for a very special occasion and as it could not possibly be worn for that occasion then Mrs. Irwine had returned it.

The evidence of Mme. Helene and Mrs. Irwine was directly contradictory, and Judge King asked Mme. Helene if she had any witnesses. It was up to the plaintiff to prove the case, and she appeared not to have done so. The question was, said His Lordship, whether Mrs. Irwine was telling a lie.

Mme. Helene immediately interjected that Mrs. Irwine never told the truth once.

Very Transparent

The Judge asked Mrs. Irwine if she had not a slip to wear with the dress. Mrs. Irwine said that the dress was very transparent, and it had to be pouched, and a slip was necessary. She had not another slip to wear with it.

Mme. Helene again contended that Mrs. Irwine had ordered the dress after several hours in the shop, and as she had kept it for four days, then it could not be returned.

His Lordship asked if the dress had been worn in the meantime and Mme. Helene shrugged her shoulders saying, "You can never tell what happens to a dress after four days."

But all men know, said His Lordship, that a woman will take hours looking for a frock and perhaps days in which to try it on.

Mme. Helene agreed with the proviso that in this particular instance the dress was ordered and was not on approval. The dress had originally been built for a stouter figure and the necessary alterations made, and an expert would approve of the frock so constituted.

Judgment was given against Mme. Helene.

UNGRATEFUL MAN PUNISHED

Charles Richard McQueen Muscat was charged in the Police Court before Judge G. W. King on Monday, in that he did by means of false pretences obtain from the firm of Ah Ting & Co. the sum of $10, and further attempted to obtain $240 by presenting a cheque, which had been forged, the fact that the cheque had been forged being known to him. The cheque showed that it had been drawn by one R. J. Anderson in favour of the defendant for the sum of $250. Other charges of the larceny of an overcoat and also of several blank cheques were also preferred.

Det.-Sergt. Shields, stated that on March 28 a complaint was received from Anderson regarding some missing blank cheques. On information received McQueen was taken to Hongkew Station where he made a voluntary statement, to the effect that after a day of drinking he went to Anderson's house and spent the night there.

After Anderson left the house to proceed to work in the early morning, defendant took away his overcoat and the blank cheques which were in an open drawer. In the statement he admitted filling in one of the cheques for $250.

A Generous Friend

Anderson stated that he had known McQueen—under that name—for some time, and was under the impression that he was an officer in the Fire Brigade, but McQueen told him, quite confidentially on the 26th of last month that in fact he had not been able to get an appointment in the Fire Brigade, and that he had been walking the streets and was starving. Anderson invited him to tiffin, and then put him up for the night at his house. In the morning he told McQueen to order some breakfast and then go and look for a post, and on his return he discovered the larceny. At the time he thought of the matter leniently—thinking, in fact that McQueen had merely borrowed his overcoat,—but the next day he received a telephone call from a Chinese to the effect that a cheque had been presented and that the Bank had refused to honour it. Then he made the discovery of the missing cheques, and notified the Bank to stop all payments.

The manager of the Ah Ting firm said he had known the defendant for some time and had an account outstanding for six months. The amount was $27 and offered to pay it with a cheque drawn in his favour for $250, asking for the difference in cash. He was told that first the cheque would have to be passed through the Bank. He insisted on cash straight away and ultimately $10 was advanced.

The cheque was not honoured, the Bank informing witness that it was a forgery.

Three Months

The stolen overcoat had been recovered in a pawnshop.

Defendant pleaded that he was under the influence of drink.

Defendant was identified by the pawnbroker, and was told by Judge King that his plea of drunkenness could not be taken into consideration. In fact his offence could be described only as a dirty business. It was a very serious case, one in which no mercy could be extended, and he would have to go to prison with hard labour for three months.

U. S. COURT FOR CHINA

THE AFFAIRS OF THE C.O.C.

In the United States Court for China, before his Honour Judge Milton D. Purdy last Friday, the case which arises as an aftermath of the affairs of the Compagnie Orientale de Capitalisation was continued. Plaintiffs in the action are Messrs. Tom Griffin, John Alexander Turner and Alexander McLure, accountants; and Wang Tsze-kong, Wong Ting-juh and Chin Chan-tay, set forth in the complaint as receivers and or liquidators of the Compagnie Orientale de Capitalisation. Messrs. R. T. Bryan, Jr., and F. J. Schuhl, and M. du Pac de Marsoulies are appearing on behalf of the plaintiffs.

Defendants are Messrs. O. G. Steen, W. I. Eisler and J. Harold Dollar, a fourth defendant being mentioned also as the Realty Syndicate Corp. Mr. Dollar and Capt. Eisler, being at the present time in the United States and outside the jurisdiction of the U. S. Court for China, Mr. S. Fessenden and Mr. C. S. Franklin are representing Mr. O. G. Steen and the Realty Syndicate, Inc., in the suit.

Mr. Schuhl, by stipulation, put in the articles of association of the C. O. C., while it was admitted that cancellation of the French registration took place on January 20, 1927.

Mr. Heimendinger in the witness box said he put no money in the company, derived no profits, and took nothing from the sale of the C. O. C. He had 10 shares registered in his name as a director of the C. O. C.

What became of them?—I do not know. They were of no value afterwards and I did not want them.

The other directors were Messrs. Steen, Eisler and Wootten and Messrs. Richet, Raymond and himself. On January 22, 1927, he resigned and left the shares he held in the hands of Mr. Steen.

No Shareholders' Meeting

There was no shareholders' meeting before the return of the Realty Syndicate shares, just a private meeting of Wootton, Richet and himself.

Mr. du Pac:—It was not a formal meeting?—It was not. It was not entered in the minute book. Witness continuing said on January 22, Mr. Steen told him he was to receive a bank order for $200,000 which he was going to put into the C. O. C.

What was that for?—The sale of shares.

Only for shares?—For the shares of the company which he would take out—the Realty Syndicate shares.

Do you know to whom the shares were sold?—No.

You have heard of the Great Northern Saving Society?—I have heard about them but I do not know who they were.

On January 26, 1927, witness said, the French directors resigned, and as this was not legal in French law, a general meeting was called for February 17, at which the resignation was again made.

Mr. Schuhl: You said you were chairman of the Board of Directors of the C. O. C.?—Yes.

The Transaction Described

Mr. Franklin, cross-examining:—Did Mr. Steen explain to you the whole transaction?—He told me what I told you yesterday.

Did he explain it to the two of you?—Yes. Mr. Richet was present.

Did he explain to you that it was proposed to sell to the Chinese group 840 shares of the C. O. C.?—Yes.

That the Chinese were to turn over to the C. O. C. a credit for $200,000?—Yes.

That they were to withdraw from the C. O. C. the Realty Syndicate shares having a value of $114,000?—That is right.

That the Realty Syndicate shares were then to be delivered to Mr. Steen?—Yes. That is right; he said he would take them up.

Did he explain to you that by the transaction the Chinese would get controlling interest in the C. O. C. and the company would be enriched to the extent of the difference between $200,000 put in and $114,000 taken out?—That is right.

Did Mr. Richet agree to that transaction?—We agreed.

Mr. Schuhl sought to have access to the books of the Realty Syndicate, which being refused by Mr. Franklin, Mr. Schuhl put Mr. Steen in the witness box to answer various questions in connection with the company.

After Messrs. T. B. van Corbach and Sturrock had been called, plaintiffs rested their case.

Motion to Dismiss

Mr. Franklin moved to dismiss the complaint on the grounds that plaintiffs had not shown conversion by the two defendants of the 358 shares of the Realty Syndicate. It has been developed from their own witnesses that the bank credit was established, and entered in the books, for $200,000 and securities to the value of $114,000 withdrawn, part of a simultaneous transaction whereby a group of Chinese who owned the Great Northern Savings Society acquired the controlling interest of the C. O. C. No irregularity had been shown in the matter and the plaintiffs have not sustained the burden of proving the allegations of fraud, misappropriation and conversion.

Mr. Bryan contended that the facts showed fraud, for when a director purchased property from a company which he is a director, the law presumes there is fraud. Mr. Steen as a director could not purchase, for himself or anybody else, assets which belonged to the C. O. C. If he did that the law would presume fraud. Counsel contended that the evidence showed that the $200,000 was never paid. This company was a losing proposition. Mr. Steen wanted to get out from it and take out what he could. Mr. Bryan claimed that at this stage of the case the burden of proof had now passed to the defence to show the transaction was fair and carried through in good faith.

Mr. Franklin replied at some length in the course of which his Honour remarked that it seemed to him on the evidence as it stood that the directors of the C. O. C. had got rid of the company and had put their hands into the till and removed these shares of the Realty Syndicate.

Whereupon Mr. Franklin said he would at once call his witnesses, withdrawing his motion to dismiss, which his Honour also denied.

Defendant in the Box

Mr. Steen, in answer to questions by Mr. Franklin, said that he first became interested in the C. O. C. in September, 1924, when he was informed by Mr. Wootton that Mr. S. Gatton wanted to sell 660 capital shares of the company together with 442 founders shares. He talked the mater over with Mr. Harold Dollar and Capt. Eisler and after due consideration they decided to purchase the shares offered.

Mr. Franklin:—Can you tell us how many shares of the C. O. C. there are?—The total issue is 1,000 capital shares and 600 founders shares.

Continuing witness said that the shares were purchased for Mex. $100 each on September 1, 1924 and delivery was obtained on that date. The founders shares had no votes and only the capital shares participated in the meetings of the company. At that time the C. O. C. was registered as a French Company and the directors were Messrs. S. C. Young, Gatton and Shalmoon. The shares were all bearer shares and the company did not keep a share register showing the ownership of the stock, so far as he knew. Having bought 661 shares from Gatton the group which witness represented, purchased a further 221 shares in three separate lots from different vendors making a total holding, in all, of 881 shares out of the 1,000 issued.

The old directors resigned and the new group elected themselves directors, Mr. Wootten being ap-

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pointed managing director, temporarily until such time as a man could be found willing to devote the whole of his time to the work. They felt the job was of sufficient importance to have a man in from outside.

Where the Shares Came In

On investigation the condition of the company and its assets were not found to be entirely as anticipated. For example the agency accounts, which represented part of the assets, were to a large extent uncollectible and had to be written off. They also found that other assets were not entirely as represented and adjustments had to be made, with the result that the financial status of the company was materially reduced by the end of 1924, the time when the Realty Syndicate shares were brought into the picture.

Do you remember the amount of the company's loss, at the end of 1924?—I do not.

Witness continued that the directors in order to remedy the state of affairs which they found turned over to the Company 358 Realty Syndicate shares, having a book value of $114,000, without any consideration whatever. That was on December 31, 1924. At the time of the turning over of the shares, while it was without consideration, it was not definite in their own minds under just what sort of arrangement this was being done. But witness wrote to the C. O. C. with regard to them.

What is the Realty Syndicate?—A company under the laws of Alaska operating an apartment house in Avenue Joffre.

Known as the "Dollar Apartments?"—Yes.

Is the stock of the company generally owned, or is it a close corporation?—It is a private company.

How many stock holders are there?—At the present time, five.

At the time when you made this donation, how many where there?—Four.

And the same four where the directors of the C. O. C.?—Yes.

How many shares of stock are there in the Realty Syndicate?—410.

And you were donating 368 shares out of a total of 410?—Yes.

The Company's Fortunes

Continuing witness said that Mr. J. Eichwald succeeded Mr. Wootten as managing director in November, 1924 and continued until April 1925. During the first part of that year the C. O. C. made money, but subsequently lost again with the result that the net working of the year was a loss, the principal reasons being the military disturbances and the May 30 incident both of which made it difficult to sell bonds to the Chinese amongst whom the greater part of the business was done.

In 1926 the company continued to lose money, the military disturbances being even worse, have spread to the Yangtze Valley which up to that time had been a very good field. The latest balance sheet which witness received was for October 31, 1926. Mr. Sturrock was correct when he stated that the books on that date showed a loss of $184,000.

After Mr. Eichwald left the company, Mr. Wootten resumed the managership for the balance of the year and was succeeded by M. Richet as managing director and he continued up until 1927, in January of which year he resigned. Mr. Litchfield had been engaged as general sales manager in the early part of 1926 and later became general manager.

When he received the balance sheet of October 31, 1926, he saw that the whole of the capital of the company had been lost and $84,000 in addition, and after considering what was to be done the group which the witness represented decided that they would sell their shares if a buyer came forward for them.

It was through Mr. Patstone that witness first heard of a proposal that the shares should be bought, Mr. Patstone reported that Mr. Mack had Chinese clients who were interested in buying the shares. Eventually sometime in January a meeting was held between witness and the Chinese clients of Mr. Mack.

What were to be the terms of the sale?—That the buyers were to put up $200,000 which would be put into the treasury of the C. O. C. and that the 358 Realty Syndicate shares were to be returned by the C. O. C.

Consummation of Deal

The examination of Steen was continued in the afternoon. In reply to Mr. Franklin he said there had been a meeting of the directors with regard to the transaction. Three of the directors were present and the other two knew of the meeting, at which Steen explained the proposed transaction. At that time he had been a director since September 1, 1924. The resignations made on the 22nd were made effective on the 25th because Steen anticipated putting the transaction through by that date. As a matter of fact the transaction was not completed until the 26th. On that date Mack and three Chinese and Kentwell called at his office, and produced a letter from the China Savings Bank to the effect that they had credited the C. O. C. with $200,000. Steen produced 840 shares of the C. O. C. and 442 founder shares which the others counted.

Witness continued that he showed the letter of credit to Wong, who admitted that he had written and signed it. Wu went through the letter and pointed out a discrepancy in the English translation. The English words were "have deposited" and the Chinese "can deposit." Steen told the buyers that was not satisfactory and that they would have to definitely state "have deposited." Wong told him that funds for the whole amount were available at once. Litchfield requested that the letter of credit be entered in the books and in front of the buyers and the brokers the entry was made by Litchfield. The Realty Syndicate shares were thereupon transferred to Steen and an entry made in the C. O. C. books withdrawing them as an asset. An entry was made in a new journal because the old journal had been lost at the time that Beck, their book-keeper, resigned.

The Reason for Leaving

Mr. Franklin here produced a letter signed by Sanchez as managing director, but Mr. Bryan said he would not admit that Sanchez was either managing director or a director.

Litchfield, continued Steen, remained in the employ of the C. O. C. after the transaction, and through Litchfield, on the request of Sanchez, Steen sent to the latter the letter of credit. Steen admitted paying Mack $5,000 commission on the deal, but he had nothing whatever to do with the firm after. He had no idea what had happened to the assets of the company. Among the assets was a loan of Tls. 70,000. He did not know what became of it. The reason why they wanted to get out of the company was that they had been losing money and thought Chinese could better operate such a business. They had never had a satisfactory manager and the directors could not give sufficient time to the company.

Cross-examined by Mr. Schuhl, Steen said that at the time he had only heard of the difficulties of Kentwell. He did not know that he had been debarred from practicing in the Courts, and as to his reputation, well he knew very little about him. At the time he bought the C. O. C. he found things not quite right, but not bad. He found that some of the capital had been lost. He did not remember any criminal charge against Kentwell—he seemed to remember that he had been charged with fraud.

Mr. Schuhl suggested that the three French directors were merely "dummy" directors, and sought to prove this by their holdings. Steen said each director was given ten free shares and bought an additional 500. Later in the evidence Steen stated that the French directors were nominated by the board in order to comply with the new French Ordinance.

Protection of Shareholders

Replying to the Judge, witness said that the mathematical reserve of $700,000 was for the purpose of providing for the surrender of bonds, on a fixed scale, and as such was a liability of the company. It would be necessary to cover that amount to prove that the company was solvent.

In answer to Mr. Schuhl witness said he did not know if any of the shares were hypothecated. At one time there was an overdraft with the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank but he did not know whether the shares were placed as security. His sole idea throughout the transaction had been to protect the interests of the shareholders.

Mr. Schuhl: You sold out to men who were well-known as bad characters, and is it not a fact that there was only $3 in the bank? Is that protecting the interests of the shareholders? Do you think anyone would give you $200,000 and return $114,000, the company then being in the state it was?—There was a suggestion of amalgamation and I consider that I amply protected the shareholders, in the circumstances, by turning the company over to Kentwell and others.

Asked whether he had ever heard of a native bank issuing letters of credit, Steen replied that there was nothing to stop it. When a third party made a deposit there was a letter of credit. The fact that he actually did sell showed that he was anxious to sell. Other than the letter of credit there was no other proof to show that $200,000 had been paid into the bank. No documents, no pass book. The letter of credit was sent back to the buyer as it was tantamount to a receipt. He was only selling his own shares, admittedly, but it was part of the transaction that all the directors should resign. He was not the least bit suspicious of the people he was dealing with, and as to the statement that he knew Kentwell was crooked he would reply that he knew nothing of the sort. Wootten had taken two deeds out of the mathematical reserve, and later paid up the mortgage.

Dealing with the assets of the company in detail the Judge said there was very little hope of recovering bond loans, and the probable value of the furniture was about $3,000, the agency accounts too being a very doubtful item.

Tuesday's Session

During the morning session Mr. Steen continued his evidence for 10 minutes, about 45 minutes was taken up with direct examination and cross-examination of Mr. H. N. Woo, who, as he said, has been the No. 1 Chinese in the Dollar Company for 16 years. The plaintiff in rebuttal, called Mr. Martinez to give evidence that he, as a shareholder, had not been notified of the board meeting in question which was held on January 26, 1927. Mr. Bryan then argued until noon, and Mr. Franklin and Mr. Fessenden spoke during the afternoon.

Mr. Steen's concluding evidence was to the effect that he did not know when Mr. Sanchez was elected managing director to the C. O. C., although he did know that his letter of resignation was received on January 27, 1927. The shares were sold for $200,000, but they were the C. O. C. shares for the Realty Syndicate shares. Witness insisted that the C. O. C. was paid.

Mr. Steen's Precautions

Mr. Woo, after being doubly sworn, first in Chinese, and then in English, when the clerk ascertained, according to Mr. Franklin, that he probably could speak better English than Chinese, told of accompanying Mr. Steen to the office of the China Savings Bank, Ltd. Mr. Wong and several others were present, and Mr. Steen handed him (witness) the letter of deposit—the English copy and the Chinese translation, and he noticed a difference. The Chinese read, "On request of Vee Kee, account (x) we can transfer $200,000 to the credit of the C. O. C.," while in English it read, "$200,000 has been transferred to the credit of the C. O. C."

Mr. Steen, witness added, insisted that the Chinese must conform with the English. The former was altered. Witness then, upon Mr. Steen's instructions made exact copies of both documents. The original Chinese was on bank paper, the English on blank paper.

The party went to the C. O. C. office, where Mr. Steen said to Mr. Wong, "Mr. Wong, can we draw against this letter, now," the reply being in the affirmative. Mr. Woo said that he saw Mr. Steen place the letter of credit on the desk before Mr. Litchfield, the then general manager. Witness saw Mack, Kentwell, Young, Miao, and Litchfield in the C. O. C. He had known none of them before that day.

In cross-examination, Mr. Schuhl questioned witness intensively as to the chop used on the originals, the papers themselves, and as to why he copied the altered form and not the original. Witness could not place the chop on the copy but wrote in the characters from the chop. Mr. Schuhl also called witness's attention to the fact that the word "Limited," does not appear on the copy, as it does on bank stationery.

Replying to further questions, witness said that Litchfield told the bookkeeper to make the entries in the books, after Mr. Steen had ordered him to do so. Witness did not know what entries were made.

Mr. Schuhl to Mr. N. O. Martinez:—You were a shareholder in January, 1927?—Yes, I held 30 C. O. C. shares, which Mr. Gainsborough sold me, probably in December, 1925.

Mr. Schuhl—Did you attend a meeting on January 26, 1927?—No.

Mr. Schuhl—Were you notified to the meeting?—No.

Mr. Bryan's Motion

Mr. Schuhl—Did you see any notices in the newspapers?—No.

This concluded the evidence, but before Mr. Franklin produced his special finding of fact, his Honour said to counsel for the plaintiff, "Is there any evidence against the Realty Syndicate?—No, Mr. Schuhl and I agree that there is no evidence.

Counsel then agreed to the withdrawal of this charge.

Mr. Bryan:—On behalf of the plaintiff we move your Honour for judgment, notwithstanding the evidence. In other words, I am asking your Honour to direct yourself as a jury to find for plaintiff.

Judge Purdy—I will hear you on that. It seems as though I am here to render judgment in this case. I never heard of such a motion before.

Mr. Bryan—I made such a motion in the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank case.

Mr. Franklin:—And it was promptly overruled.

Mr. Bryan then made a short and impassioned plea for the shareholders of the company, pleading for the widow's mite as opposed to the wealthy man's extravagance, and repeating his Honour's remark of last week, insisted that this was not the C. O. C. case, but in reality an S. O. S. call, after which he launched into legal exposition on eight technical issues involved.

An Absence of Contradiction

Mr. Franklin outlined the case for the defence in the afternoon session of the Court. He said he had listened with great interest and much pleasure to Mr. Bryan's oratorical effort that morning, but he did not feel in a picture-framing mood. He had always heard that it was not much use doing much "jawing" when one had both the law and the facts on one's side, and that was his position. He intended to discuss the facts of the case, and Mr. Fessenden would deal with the points of law involved.

The record in the case, continued Mr. Franklin, was singularly free from contradiction. There was only one conflict in the testimony. The C. O. C. was organized under French law in 1920, and was registered in the French Consulate. In 1924 Steen and his associates heard that a certain Mr. Gatton owned 600 shares of the 1,000 which represented the capital of the C. O. C. and was desirous of disposing of his controlling interest. The value of the stock at par value was $60,000, and $100,000 was paid. In September, 1924, the old board resigned and a new board appointed. Between that date and the end of 1924, 221 additional shares were purchased by Steen and his associates for the sum of $27,000, thereby acquiring 881 shares. On going into the books after they had acquired control they found that they had been deceived by the former board, and that the condition of the company was such that certain assets required placing at a much lower valuation. After writing off these assets and putting a proper valuation on other assets it was found that the financial situation was not what they would like it to be. The men who had 881 shares reached down into their pockets and donated 358 shares in the Realty Syndicate to the C. O. C. All losses were made good and they started afresh on what they hoped would be a successful venture. A new manager was appointed but he failed to live up to expectations and resigned. The May 30 incident caused business in Shanghai and the vicinity to come to a standstill, and the business of the C. O. C. being with Chinese the company suffered losses.

The French Directors

In the latter part of 1925 Mr. Harold Dollar left Shanghai permanently and upon his arrival in America resigned from the Board. At that time also the French Government promulgated a new ordinance relative to corporations organized under French law, and accordingly three French directors were elected. In 1926 the company was still showing a loss and needed reorganization. About April, 1926, Litchfield acted as general manager and operated the company. Finally in October of 1926 a balance sheet was requested by the Board of Directors and it showed that the entire capital of the company had been lost and an additional sum of $84,465. The latter figure was a loss from the mathematical reserve. The holders of the 881 shares decided to sell the company. They let the fact be known that they were desirous of disposing of the company and they had several "nibbles," only one of which materialized when Mack represented a group of Chinese and proposed the purchase of the shares. The proposition was discussed, and it was decided that $200,000 be placed to the company's interest, and that the 358 Realty Syndicate shares should be withdrawn as an asset of the C. O. C.

That Letter of Credit

So far the facts were undisputed and uncontradicted. The facts and figures concerning the company were freely discussed and the Chinese agreed to the conditions of the agreement as outlined by Steen and Mack. The letter of credit was given to Steen who, thereupon, produced the 840 shares of the C. O. C., and these were counted by the Chinese. Steen said he wished first to verify the letter of credit from the Chinese Savings Bank, which he did. A discrepancy in the Chinese wording and the English translation was discovered in the Bank and an alteration made by the manager of the bank who stated that the sum of $200,000 was immediately available.

Mr. Franklin again referred to the letter signed by Sanchez as managing director of the C. O. C., and also his letter asking Steen to send him the letter of credit. He contended that there was no question of fraud, and the only conflict of testimony was that the manager of the Bank denied the existence of the letter of credit—that there never was such a document, and that no credit was ever given, the whole thing being a "frame-up" from the beginning to the end.

Mr. Bryan had stated that the case smelt of fraud from beginning to end, but why should Wong deny the existence of the letter of credit? It was very palpable. Mr. Bryan had stated that if there were a letter of credit the case should have been brought in the Provisional Court, but Wong had saved himself and the $200,000 by lying to the Court that the letter of credit never existed. The only question of fact for the Court to decide was whether there was a letter of credit or not.

Contention of No Fraud

Mr. Franklin submitted that the evidence showed that the letter of credit had been issued by the Chinese Savings Bank. There was no case of fraud at all.

Replying to the Judge Mr. Franklin said there was nothing to show what had become of the assets of the C. O. C., totalling $355,000. When the receivers took over there were no records after October 31, and all the assets had disappeared with the exception of $3 which was in the bank. When Steen turned over the company the assets were intact.

Mr. Fessenden dealing with points of law and quoting several authorities said that the crucial point was whether plaintiff's had succeeded in proving defendant guilty of fraud, and he argued law on the assumption that the Court did not think so. Fraud could not be presumed but must be proved by a preponderance of evidence and that had not been done. If fraud—actual or destructive—were not proved, then the case had an entirely different aspect.

Judgment was reserved.

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LIFE AS LIVED IN CHINA

That real life is sometimes stranger than fiction was revealed in the U. S. Court for China on Monday morning, when Alfred Lopez Werner, alias Alfredo Lopez, alias Charles Nostadt, came up on a charge of drunkenness and disorderly conduct, this being the ninth time he had been similarly charged by the Municipal police, and proved that he was a Mexican citizen. His Honour Judge Purdy heard the case and after listening to a recital of Werner's life history discharged him from the U.S. Court's jurisdiction with orders that he should be turned over to the Provisional Court authorities.

Mr. N. E. Lurton acted on behalf of the accused.

Werner, who has come to Shanghai on three separate occasions in American operated ships and who had on one occasion been sent home by the American consular authorities with a passage provided for destitute seamen, declared yesterday that he was a citizen of the Mexican Republic. Although evidence presented to the Court by the Acting-District Attorney, Mr. J. B. Davies, showed that the defendant had previously sworn in the U.S. Commissioner's Court that he was an American citizen, Judge Purdy said that he believed defendant's story that he had been masquerading as an American.

Defendant said he had been born in Mexico City, 30 years ago, his father having been German and engaged in the importing business there and his mother Mexican. When he was about six years old he had been sent to school in Germany where he had learned the machinist trade and to speak German, English and French, other languages spoken by the accused being Spanish and Portuguese.

In the War

The longest he had ever been in the United States at one time had been 40 days, he said. When defendant was about eighteen he had returned to Mexico City, his father meantime having been killed during the Revolution in which he took part as an officer of the Revolutionary Army. After that defendant had been a machinist in various "jobs" and in 1915 had shipped out from San Francisco to Australia where he had joined the "Australian Army" in company with a number of other Mexicans. He had been in the Intelligence Department on account of his knowledge of languages, defendant said, and had reached the rank of staff-sergeant. In 1917 the government had given him a chance to go back to Australia and to become a "subject of the King".

Defendant had not done so, however, but had shipped out to Tampico, Mexico where he worked in oilers up and down the American and South American coast until 1925. In 1926 he had met somewhere in Texas a man called Nick the Greek whose business was apparently selling passports and other necessary documents. When Nick heard that he wanted a job on board a ship, an oiler's and fireman's discharge papers had been offered for sale at $5. By dint of a little persuasion on defendant's part the sale had been concluded at ■ and a round of drinks. Thereafter defendant had called himself Charles Nostadt and a "native son of California". In 1927 he had been taken on the "Oak Park" as the captain, said by defendant to have been drunk at the time of taking defendant on, had been also a "native son".

Landing in Shanghai in March 1927, defendant had wanted to be paid off, and the captain had given him a hospital slip. Examination at the American consulate by Dr. Murray had eliminated this possibility, however, and defendant had had to get what money was due him from the captain and come ashore. The following April he had signed on the President Jefferson for the trip to Hongkong and back.

Defendant's Weakness

In July he had been sent back to America by the U. S. Government and landed in Portland Oregon. Last February he returned to China in the str. Eclipse and on February 20 while defendant had been on a drinking bout the ship had sailed without him. All his papers including the "bogus" documents of his citizenship had been left on board. This ship, defendant said, was to have gone to Manila and afterwards "nobody knew where; may be New York, may be New Orleans".

Defendant-witness grew very excited when charged with having sworn to his American citizenship previously and said that he believed he came under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Court while he was in an American ship. "There's one weakness I've got," he said, "that's drink; I don't deny it".

After the Eclipse had sailed defendant had applied to Mr. Sarda, a local lawyer, about getting his Mexican citizenship straightened out. A letter had been sent to the Mexican consul, Mr. N. F. Allman, who had given him letters of introduction to shipping concerns, which had not been what witness had wanted. Then he was sent back to Mr. Sarda with the information that an affadavit would be necessary. This would have cost Tls. ■ and defendant had been on the verge of getting the money somehow, encouraged by a Mexican friend here, when the following day he had been arrested for drunkeness. As soon as he got out of this "mess", defendant said he had a job waiting in a new cabaret which was opening in Carter Road.

In discharging defendant Judge Purdy said, "I am inclined to think his story is true for the most part, and the only thing to do is to turn him over to the Chinese authorities in the Provisional Court. Defendant started to leave the courtroom jauntily, but was detained by the three policemen who had escorted him there.

MOTIONS

In the U.S. Court for China on Monday morning, before His Honour, Judge M. D. Purdy, a motion for leave to appear as *Amicus Curiae* brought by Mr. W. Y. Char in the cases: Republic of China v. Merchants Fire Assurance Corp., of N.Y., and Republic of China v. Great American Insurance Co., was denied.

Other motions on the calender included one for temporary alimony and attorney fees brought by Mrs. Lenora Larsen v. Emmanuel James Larsen. His Honour ruled that defendant should pay $200 attorney fees and $300 a month for the support of defendant's wife and child, these monies to be taken out of defendant's salary as a postal employee in Mukden. Mr. N. F. Allman appeared on behalf of petitioner.

A motion brought by Mr. R. T. Bryan, Jr., for discharge of trustees and approval of final acts was granted in the case of the Cohrn Trading Co., in bankruptcy.

The matter of the estate of the late Mr. J. T. Proctor was brought before the Court and a petition that the last will and testament of deceased be admitted to probate. An order was given by the court for admitting the will to probate, following evidence of arrival of necessary depositions from St. Louis, Missouri.

"POKER" HEATH OUT OF PRISON

Information has been received in Shanghai by Mr. W. S. Fleming that Neill McKay Heath, charged and convicted about a year ago in the United States Court for China with larceny of U.S. property, has been released from McNeill's Island where he has been serving a penitentiary sentence.

Some time ago, Mr. Fleming who, together with Mr. C. S. Franklin and Mr. P. Faison, was counsel for Heath during his local trial, received word that a writ of *habeas corpus* had been applied for in the Federal Court of the State of Washington, that the Court had granted the writ and that afterwards the matter was to be given a hearing under the *habeas corpus* proceedings.

It is not known definitely what all of the issues were, but it is believed that one at least was that the information on which Heath was tried in the U. S. Court for China, failed to state that at the time of the alleged offence Heath was an American citizen. Another is mentioned as a technicality in law regarding his return for trial in the local court. Could he prove that he had been extradited on one charge and tried on another, raised another issue in the *habeas corpus* proceedings.

The case was argued before Judge Cushman who ordered counsel to file briefs, after the oral argument. A telegram has since been received by Mr. Fleming in which Heath states simply "The Court ruled release".

It is assumed, therefore, locally, before confirmation in detail, that the order of the Court is that Heath should be discharged from prison. The Leonard G. Husar case, which will come up for argument in the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals at San Francisco on May 7, and for which Dr. George Sellett, U. S. District Attorney in Shanghai is now *en route* on the Pacific, is expected to be closely linked up with the decision as regards Heath. Furthermore, it is believed that Husar will raise the same question involved in the Heath *habeas corpus* proceedings in the State Washington.

PROVISIONAL COURT

ITALIAN DEPUTY'S PROTEST

Following the recent protests of Messrs. Stevens and Van den Berg against decisions in the Provisional Court was one entered on Saturday by Dr. F. Ramondino, Senior Consul's Deputy.

The protest resulted from sentences imposed on two Chinese who were charged with committing a number of armed robberies and were sentenced to 14 and 11 years' imprisonment respectively. The first accused was found guilty on four counts of armed robbery, while the other had three charges proved against him. They were arrested on March 8 by a police raiding party, and later confessed participation in the armed robberies with which they were charged.

The Deputy's protest follows:—

"I emphatically protest against the lenient sentences given by the Judge in this case.

"The two accused were charged with five armed robberies contrary ■ article 1, section 13, of the Bandit Law and article 378 of the Chinese Provisional Criminal Code.

"This is one of the best proved cases that ever appeared before me during the four years of my connection with this Court. The two accused have frankly admitted taking part, respectively, in four and three armed robberies and they have been recognized, respectively, by five and three witnesses.

"The Bandit Law has not been applied by the Judge owing to the interpretation given by the Nanking Supreme Court to article 1, section 13. On this question, I wish to point out that the above interpretation (let the truth be known for once and all) has been provoked by a despatch sent by this Court as a result of a meeting held by the Judges of the Criminal Division, some of whom were opposed to the extreme penalty.

"But, the Bandit Law apart, article 373 of the Chinese Provisional Criminal Code afforded the Judge adequate means to inflict a more severe punishment as the above article provides life imprisonment as a maximum penalty. In a case like this one, in which four robberies have been proved against the first accused and three against the second, the term of imprisonment had to be, no doubt, nearer the maximum than the minimum.

"I take a serious view in lenient sentences of this kind because the report ■ the Commissioner of Police has just shown to what it has led ■ the last year due to the leniency of Judges, confusion in legislation, contradictory interpretation and rulings. The crimes of violence have increased by 200 per cent. and, if no steps are taken by the Nationalist authorities, Shanghai will hold, within a short time, the record for high criminality in the world.

"Furthermore, lenient sentences of this kind seem to be an insult to the memory of the brave foreign, Indian and Chinese members of the police who have lately met death in protecting the lives and property of Chinese residents of the Settlement. Finally, by this protest, I wish to prove once more to the Chinese community that the foreign authorities (police, Deputies, etc.) make every and any possible strenuous daily effort to protect Chinese lives and property. The Chinese community has, therefore, to appeal directly to its own political and judicial authorities if it does wish to see no more neutralized and stultified the untiring efforts of the foreign authorities in that direction.

"F. RAMONDINO."

SUCCESSFUL TEST CASE

In the Shanghai Provisional Court, before Judge Ling, last Friday morning, a successful test case was conducted by Prosecuting Inspr. C. Mills. The case was one in which a Chinese was charged with loitering, accused being a well-known offender, and the offence is alleged to have taken place in Louza district.

Inspr. Mills said that accused was charged under the Police Laws dated November 7, of the 4th year of the Chinese Republic. He would draw the Court's attention to accused's criminal record. Before the Courts was taken back, he said, men such as accused were expelled from the Settlement by the former Mixed Court for loitering but now no expulsions took place and they could loiter in any public place they wished. Their former records were not taken into consideration. Under the Police Laws, the Court had the power to inflict a fine of $15, or 15 days, so, for the sake of the peace and good order of the International Settlement, the officer asked that the Court should exercise its power and inflict on accused the punishment called for.

After considering the case, Judge Ling fined accused $15, or 15 days.

ALLEGED COTTON MILL TERRORISM

Before Judge Hsiung and Mr. Van den Berg, Senior Consul's Deputy, in the Provisional Court, on Monday, a coolie was charged with unlawful interference with workers of the Wei Tung Cotton Mill, 12 Lay Road.

Inspr. Eva prosecuted on behalf of the police.

C.D.C. 107 stated that accused was arrested on 31st ultimo at 1199 Chemulpo Road after an attempt had been made to kill Wong Loo-zu on March 25. This woman had been wounded with a pistol, and was now in hospital. She had told witness that it was accused who had shot her, and it was she who gave him his name. Acting on the information received, witness arrested accused ■ a tea shop.

Another Chinese detective said that the workers of the Wei Tung Cotton Mill had been on strike for the past four months. On March 25, accused, with three others, went to the forewoman's house and told her that the mill was starting work again. As she was on her way to the mill she was fired at by the accused and others. Accused made the following statement to the police:—"I live at 200 Pinglianq Road. I formerly worked at the Wei Tung Cotton Mill. Later, owing to the stoppage of work in the mill by the management, I was dismissed. About three or four days previous to arrest I went to the home of the foreman of the fine spinning room of the Wei Tung Mill. I went to ask him for my wages. The sub-supervisor was also there, and he said that he had tried to settle the affair but in vain as they wanted ■ ask the second master to produce $2,000 in order safely to start work in the mill. They said, 'If no money is given out, probably it will be difficult to open the mill, and if you do not believe, the men who wounded the forwoman were sent by us.'"

Accused admitted that the statement made by him to the police was a true one. A man called Ts Le-sing instigated all the cases. He arranged for the shooting of the woman. On that day he was asleep in bed until 10 o'clock. He was told that the trouble between the mill and the workers was going to be settled for $2,000. He was not present at the shooting.

A remand to the 16th instant was ordered.

THE LOCAL BANDIT COMPAIGN

In the Public Mortuary, on Monday, before Judge Keh and Mr. Burdett, an inquest was conducted over the body of Chinese Detective No. 19 who died in the Lester Hospital at 12-15 o'clock yesterday morning.

Det.-Inspr. Hunter said that deceased, with C. D. C. 89, at about 8 p.m. on March 22, was patrolling Shanse Road and, when near Hankow Road corner, they met six suspicious looking characters. C. D. C. 89 arrested and disarmed one man and handed him over to two of his assistants. C. D. C. 89 and deceased then chased the other men along Shanse Road. Deceased caught another man and grappled with him from behind. The robber fired and the bullet struck deceased in the thigh. Then he escaped. Two of the men who had been chased turned back and met the assistants and told them to release the man they had in custody, at the same time firing some shots in to the pavement. The man was released. C. D. C. 89 then came up and chased the man who had just been released into an alleyway where he shot him and the man received such wounds that he died the next day.

A verdict was returned that death was due to bullet wounds inflicted by some person or persons unknown. The following rider was added:—"The Judge and I wish to record our regret that the life of yet another gallant member of the Shanghai police force should have been sacrificed in the effort to protect the Shanghai community from such criminal rabble. The deceased's family deserves our sympathy and it is hoped that their circumstances will be considered by the Commissioner of Police."

A Second Inquest

An inquest was also held over the body of an unknown male Chinese who was shot by C. P. C. 440 at 8 p.m. on March 31.

Sub-Inspr. Ashley said that, at about 7.55 p.m. on March 31, two Chinese constables were on duty on Markham Road in plain clothes and, when near the San Loh Lee alleyway, they saw three men acting in a suspicious manner. They followed them into the alleyway, where they challenged the three suspects. Two of the latter pulled out pistols and fired at C. P. C. 440, who returned the fire and killed the deceased. The other two men escaped after an exchange of shots. Deceased had not been identified.

A verdict was returned that death was due to bullet wounds inflicted whilst resisting arrest. The Court added a rider as follows:—"The courage and efficiency of C. P. C. 440 have added further distinction to a police force of which we may justly feel proud."

Shot by Armed Robbers

At the Public Mortuary, on Tuesday morning an inquest was conducted by Judge Keh and Mr. Van den Berg, Senior Consul's Deputy, over the body of a cigarette-shop owner, aged 61, who was shot by robbers on Monday night.

Inspr. Kiloh stated that at 9.30 p.m. on Monday an armed robbery was committed at 5 Baikai Road. During the robbery, deceased was shot dead. After evidence of identification had been given he would ask the Court to order a post-mortem to extract the bullet.

C.D.C. 50 said that, at 9.40 on Monday night, the wife of the deceased came to the police station and reported that her husband had been shot by armed robbers. From inquiries made it appeared that robbers knocked at the front door and asked for cigarettes. Deceased opened the door and the robbers rushed in. They stole $7 and a gold ring.

The son of the deceased said that the robbers knocked at the door, and two men came inside. They overturned a box containing some money and his father attempted to stop them, when one of the robbers, clad in a black gown, fired a shot. The robbers took the gold ring off his sister's finger.

A verdict was returned that deceased met his death as a result of a wound inflicted by robbers, acting ■ concert, not yet in custody, whilst raising an alarm. The bullet is to be extracted from the body to enable the police to make further investigations.

CHINESE KILLED IN MOTOR ACCIDENT

Judge Keh and Mr. Burdett conducted an inquest at the Public Mortuary, on Monday, over the body of a male Chinese who died from injuries received after being struck by a motor car in Kinoshow Road.

Sub-Inspr. Ashley said that, on Friday afternoon, a handcart was proceeding along the road when motor car No. 5450, the police dog wagon, came up behind. There was another car coming in the opposite direction. The driver of the dog wagon tried to pass the handcart but had to pull up to avoid the other car and swerve to the side of the road. In doing so, he struck the handcart coolie, who received such

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injuries that he died shortly afterwards. The driver had been charged.

The chauffeur of the dog wagon said that he was driving along Kiaochow Road behind two handcarts which were going in the same direction. He then saw another car coming from the opposite direction and swerved to avoid it. In doing so, he struck deceased. If he had not swerved, he would have collided with the other car. He was going at about 20 miles per hour.

A verdict was returned that death was due to injuries sustained as the result of being struck by motor car 5450. The Court ordered that the chauffeur of motor car 5450 should be charged under the Chinese Provisional Criminal Code and granted bail in the sum of $300.

ALLEGED MURDER OF WOMAN

An inquest was held on Wednesday morning at the Public Mortuary, before Judge Koh and Deputy Stevens, on a Chinese woman, named Li Tseu-sze, aged 29, who died on Tuesday morning at St. Elizabeth's Hospital from what medical evidence stated was a knife wound in her neck. Deceased made no statement before her death, but circumstances in the case and medical evidence indicated murder.

Two Chinese women who had been in the room at 20 Yangchow Road before deceased had been taken to the hospital gave evidence at the inquest and are being detained pending further investigations. The first of these witnesses said that the deceased had been ill for several weeks and had gone to see her uncle on last Thursday. On Saturday morning witness had offered her food, which had been refused and on Monday morning deceased had coughed black blood and given the appearance of dying. Witness had changed deceased's clothing as these had been stained with blood. At that time her neck had been swollen badly. Witness did not know how a cut could have been administered. Similar evidence was given by the second Chinese woman who said, also, that there had been no knife in the room. Both stated that deceased had had $10 and had wanted to give this to them.

An uncle of the deceased woman gave evidence, also, and explained the circumstances of his having found his niece after notification that she had been hurt. No verdict was given, pending further inquiry.

MISCELLANEOUS CASES

Judgment was given by Judge Liang (with whom sat Mr. C. E. Whitemore) in the case in which Mrs. Edonin P. Deck, wife of an American sailor, of 635A East Yuhang Road, and Joseph Rundnikoff, her cousin, were charged with being in possession of a large quanity of silverware and other household property alleged to have been stolen from the Customs bonded godown last June and from Marcel's. The woman was further charged with being in possession of a revolver without having obtained a license. The Judge found Mrs. Deck guilty and sentenced her to 20 months' imprisonment and Rondnikoff was discharged.

* * *

Alfred Lopez, a Mexican, who appeared before the American Court on Monday but was held to be not under jurisdiction, was charged before Judge Chau, on Tuesday morning, with being drunk and disorderly in Chapoo Road on March 27. He was fined $5 or three days' imprisonment as an alternative.

* * *

C. Wirawsky, Czecho-Slovak, who produced papers showing that he had served in the British Army during the War, was cautioned by Judge Chau with bring drunk and disorderly in Quinsan Gardens on Sunday afternoon.

* * *

The appeal by the police against a sentence of seven months imposed on a coolie who was convicted on charges of the larceny of a bangle, assaulting a constable and returning from expulsion was upheld in the Appellate Division by Judges Ziar (presiding), Chiu and Tsan and Mr Shimizu (Senior Consul's Deputy), who reversed the division of the Court of First Instance and imposed a sentence of ten years' imprisonment, with deprivation of civil rights for life. It will be remembered that it was in connection with this case that Mr. H. E. Stevens (Senior Consul's Deputy) lodged a very strong protest, wherein he pointed out that, since 1923, accused had been convicted nine times for theft and three times for offences of a related category.

* * *

The death sentence was confirmed by Judge Tsing and Mr. Whitamore in the case of two men who were ordered to pay the extreme penalty for armed kidnapping. It will be recalled that the sentence had been referred to the Nanking Government for confirmation but it was returned with an order that the case should be retried, resulting in a protest by the Senior Consul's Deputy.

* * *

A cook was charged before Judge Chau and Mr. Shimizu with unlawful possession of a .38 calibre automatic pistol and nine rounds of ammunition.

Det.-Sub-Inspr. Schmidt said that when the pistol was found on accused at the North Szechuen Road Bridge on Saturday, the cartridge that was in the breech showed that it was a misfire and proved that the accused had tried to fire the pistol before he was arrested. When accused was questioned, he said that, with nine others, he went to Yangtszepoo [redacted] fight another gang but the latter had failed to turn up so he was returning to his room in Foochow Road, when he was arrested.

A fortnight's remand was ordered.

* * *

Before Judge Chau and Mr. Burdett, Senior Consul's Deputy, a mechanic of 1787, North Szechuen Road, was charged with the larceny of electric current during the months of March and April from the Shanghai Municipal Council, and further, with having opium smoking instruments in his possession.

Mr. Day, of the S.M.C., stated that accused was suspected of stealing electricity because his accounts for the last nine years had only amounted to Tls. 4 per quarter, and [redacted] lights had been used on many occasions. After investigations he found that the wires had been tapped and there was an arrangement whereby they could switch in the meter and register up as much as they felt inclined. They also had two cookers connected up with the current.

Mr. Clarke estimated that the loss to the Council over the past nine years was approximately $450.

Accused said that he wanted to use the cookers, so he connected up the wires. The opium and utensils were for his own use. He smoked opium because he was sick.

Accused was sentenced to three months' imprisonment on the first charge and fined $30 or 30 days' imprisonment on the second.

* * *

A ship's watchman was charged before Judge Tseng and Dr. Ramondino, Senior Consul's Deputy, with offering a bribe to Chinese constable 1388 at the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf on Monday.

C. P. C. 1388 stated that he was on plain clothes duty at the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf, when accused approached and gave him $3 and told him not to notice anything as he was expecting two men to come from a boat and hand him something.

Three other constables corroborated the plain clothes officer's story.

Accused stated that he was engaged to look after cargoes when boats arrived, and had a hat and badge as a watchman. He was coming from the boat when the policeman came and searched him. He opened his coat and took out his wallet to show the constable that there was nothing on him. Accused denied giving the constable [redacted]; he only showed him what was inside the wallet. There were three others with him coming from the boat.

The Court ordered a remand for two weeks, accused to be released on $2,000, shop security.

The Kiangsu Provincial Government has issued an order for the compilation of a history of the revolution, especially as it relates to Kiangsu.

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FOREIGN TELEGRAMS

BRITISH NAVAL COURT-MARTIAL

The Hearing at Gibraltar: Astonishing Allegations Concerning Rear-Admiral's Language

Gibraltar, Mar. 31.

The court-martial on Commander [redacted] M. Daniel opened this morning amid impressive scenes.

As the eight captains forming the court, dressed in frockcoats, epaulettes, cocked-hats and gold-laced sword-belts left their ships and arrived on the aircraft-carrier Eagle, where the trial is being held, each was piped on board.

Commander H. M. Daniel, dressed in a frock-coat and cocked-hat, arrived at nine o'clock, accompanied by his "friend," the barrister, Mr. Day Kimball.

He was followed shortly after by Flag Captain K. G. B. Dewar.

Then Rear-Admiral B. St. G. Collard, arrived, an impressive figure with a row of decorations, and mounted the gangway of the Eagle, at the foot of which photographers were very busy.

Captain F. Burges Watson presided at the Court Martial, which consisted of eight captains.

The proceedings opened with the Deputy Judge-Advocate, Captain H. S. Meashum, reading the warrant convening the Court and then the charges.

Commander Daniel pleaded "Not guilty."

The seats open to the public were occupied chiefly by officers in uniform. No women were present.

The Deputy Judge-Advocate quoted from the letter to Captain Dewar in connection with which Commander Daniel is charged, and which describes the circumstances of Rear-Admiral Collard's landing at Malta from the Royal Oak.

The Commander's Letter

The letter referred to a "great commotion on the quarter deck owing to the Admiral's anger." It alleged that Rear-Admiral Collard declared that he was "fed up with the ship." Commander Daniel, in this letter, expressed the opinion that the morale of the ship had suffered and discipline had been endangered by the incidents. He added, "All the officers are deeply resentful of the humiliation to which their ship and captain have been subjected," declaring that "apologies would serve no useful purpose." The letter concluded by saying that Commander Daniel himself had not suffered but he considered it would be cowardice not to report the matter.

The reading by the prosecution of Commander Daniel's letter to Captain Dewar, which [redacted] the basis of the charges, shows that when Admiral Collard required his barge to leave the Royal Oak on March 5 Commander Daniel ordered the starboard accomodation-ladder to be prepared after inquiring and ascertaining that there was no choice of sides owing to the roughness of the sea. Commander Daniel was summoned to Admiral Collard's presence and found him furious because the port accomodation-ladder was not ready. Admiral Collard ordered Commander Daniel to see to it himself. The disembarkation of the Admiral was effected without damage. Commander Daniel subsequently learned that Admiral Collard had told Captain Dewar, in a rude voice and in the presence of seamen, that he was fed up with the ship. Commander Daniel, in his letter, dwelt on the serious harm of such incidents, adding that on a previous occasion great pains had been necessary to restore respect for the Admiral. Commander Daniel felt that the Admiral's unfairness and insult before nearly 100 officers and men on the March 5 had a serious effect on discipline and morale. Commander Daniel said that an assurance was urgently necessary that discipline must not be undermined in this way.

Prosecutor's Submission

The Prosecutor submitted that Commander Daniel's criticism of the conduct and possible future conduct of Admiral Collard was subversive of discipline and contrary to the regulations. —

He added that Commander Daniel on the 10th March assembled the officers of the Royal Oak in the ward-room and informed them of the court of inquiry to be held. He read to the wardroom a letter which he said Captain Dewar had written regarding Admiral Collard's conduct and asked who could give evidence to substantiate the charges in that letter. He then read his own letter to Admiral Collard.

Giving evidence, Commander Daniel said that he took ashore the letter from himself which accompanied the letter from Captain Dewar and handed them to Admiral Collard.

Cross-examined Commander Daniel said he had read his letter carefully. He agreed that it was a serious matter concerning him personally.

The Deputy Judge Advocate disallowed a question asked by Mr. Day Kimball on the ground that Admiral Collard's conduct was irrelevant to the charges against Commander Daniel.

Mr. Day Kimball said that the Court-martial had been granted at the request of Commander Daniel and its whole purpose would be defeated if such questions were disallowed.

The Court decided Admiral Collard's conduct was irrelevant but admissible.

The Alleged Language

The Deputy Judge-Advocate read Captain Dewar's letter in which he expressed extreme reluctance to criticise a superior, but felt it his duty when discipline was being undermined. He referred to a remark made by Admiral Collard regarding the ship's band to the effect that he had never heard such a "b——band" and described the band-master in the most opprobious terms.

The letter complained that Admiral Collard remarked that the Royal Oak was not fit to be an Admiral's flag-ship. He was treated "worse than a b——midshipman" and could not get his "b——orders obeyed."

Rear-Admiral Collard, cross-examined for a second time, said that guests complained of the abominable playing of the band. He asked the band-master, who was apparently half asleep, and out of earshot of anyone, what was wrong and told him that it was a "b——awful noise." The band-master expressed regret. He (the Admiral) told Captain Dewar that it was disgraceful a lot of ladies were setting out a dance and Commander Daniel had got to do his job in dealing with the matter.

Band-Master's Resignation

Captain Dewar's letter also said that the band had been unreasonably dismissed and [redacted] jazz-band summoned despite his protest while Admiral Collard said that the band-master must be sent home.

The band-master next day asked to be permitted to resign the service and sacrifice his pension.

Efforts to restore Admiral Collard's prestige after that incident were succeeding until the incident on March 5 when Admiral Collard, furious, sent for Commander Daniel and ordered him to see himself that the port, not the starboard accommodation-ladder was lowered so that the admiral could go ashore. The letter further said that when Admiral Collard returned to the ship on the following day he studiously insulted Captain Dewar in the presence of numerous officers and men.

Rear-Admiral Collard giving evidence said that he told the band-master he must improve matters. Subsequently he told Commander Daniel the band-master would have to go but he never used the alleged epithet to his face. The matter was subsequently thrashed out and settled to the general satisfaction of everybody concerned. Admiral Collard denied the accuracy of the account given by Captain Dewar with reference to the disembarkation incident on the 5th. He rebuked Captain Dewar [redacted] that occasion out of anybody's hearing. He duly saluted the quarter-deck on his return the following day.

Rear-Admiral Collard was under cross-examination for 2½ hours.

Vice-Admiral Kelly was among the witnesses for the prosecution after which Mr. Day Kimball, addressing the Court for Commander Daniel, pleaded justification.

The Court then adjourned to Monday.

Commander Daniel's Evidence

April 2.

The court-martial of Flag-Captain K. G. B. Dewar and Commander H. M. Daniel of H. M. S. Royal Oak was resumed to-day.

Commander Daniel was the first witness this morning. Recounting the incidents which the defence allege took place during a dance on board the Royal Oak, he said that at the conclusion of a dance while he was with a lady Rear-Admiral Collard approached, obviously greatly annoyed, and said: "Look here, Commander, what on earth has happened to the band?" He (the Rear-Admiral) said that the marine band must be replaced by the jazz band and if he (Commander Daniel) were afraid to turn off the marines from the quarter-deck he (the Rear-Admiral) would do it himself. Subsequently, Rear-Admiral Collard addressed the bandmaster, saying: "It is like a dirge. I shall have you sent home to-morrow."

Continuing, Commander Daniel said that when he told Rear-Admiral Collard that he had heard him refer to the bandmaster, Mr. Barnacle, as a....he (Commander Daniel) declared: "Nothing will budge me from that statement, sir." He had satisfied himself that the bandmaster's grievance was that he had been called a....The bandmaster had declared that he would never stay on the ship or in the Navy after such an incident. After the settlement of the band incident, the Commander added, Rear-Admiral Collard said to him: "Thank you very much for getting me out of a damned nasty hole."

Quarter Deck Incident

Commander Daniel stated that he had reprimanded an officer of the Royal Oak for making a remark about Rear-Admiral Collard.

Mr. Day Kimball, the defending attorney, asked who the officer was.

Commander Daniel asked whether [redacted] was necessary to answer.

The President of the Court replied [redacted] the negative.

Replying [redacted] Mr. Kimball, Commander Daniel declared that he had no doubt that Rear-Admiral Collard did not return his salute as he stepped on the quarter-deck when he (the Rear-Admiral) returned to the ship after the disembarkation incident. His impression of the Rear-Admiral's behaviour on this occasion was that it was "a deliberate insult".

With regard to his reading of his letter criticizing Rear-Admiral Collard's conduct, Commander Daniel said that he read the phrase "The wardroom is inflamed with indignation" and other extracts from his letter to Captain Dewar to the various Lieutenant-Commanders of the Royal Oak whom he had summoned to his cabin. He asked them if he had overstated the case. They all replied in the negative.

Commmander Daniel denied that he had read his report to the officers. He said that he had subsequently told the officers that if anyone had evidence to give he ought "to have the guts to give it."

Alleged Insult to Marine Corps

April 2.

In the court-martial of Commander H. M. Daniel to-day there were some dramatic moments at the end of the accusel's examination over the question of reading out the letter which he had written to the ship's company.

The President of the Court suggested that it would not be in the best interests of the accused to read the letter.

Mr. Day Kimball remarked that they seemed to be making a mountain out of a mole-hill.

The letter, accordingly, was not read.

The Prosecutor then cross-examined Commander Daniel. The President of the Court stopped him asking questions about Admiral Collard's remarks with regard to ladies sitting out a dance.

Commander Daniel stated that the Major commanding the Royal Marines on board wanted formally to protest to Captain Dewar with regard to the insult to the Marine Corps.

While he was talking to the Major, he was summoned to Admiral Collard's cabin. Admiral Collard asked him to refute the Chaplain's complaint that he (Admiral Collard) had called the bandmaster a———.

Commander Daniel said he told Admiral Collard that he had not heard him so address the bandmaster, but he had heard him refer to the bandmaster in the hearing of the band and others. Admiral Collard very angrily said it was a lie.

Commander Daniel refused to budge from his statement even when told that it might involve the court-martial of a flag-officer.

Continuing his evidence, Commander Daniel said he then suggested that he should be given a free hand to make redress to the individuals entitled to it while maintaining Admiral Collard's dignity. Admiral Collard wished Commander Daniel success in his task.

Marine Major's Threat

After his interview with Admiral Collard, said Commander Daniel, he talked to the Major in Command of the Marines, who placed himself in the hands of Commander Daniel and Captain Dewar and said he was damned glad not to have to press the matter but added he would raise it again if anything like it occurred again.

Commander Daniel said he also smoothed down the Bandmaster and reported what he had done to Admiral Collard, who congratulated him on his tact and thanked him for "getting me out of a damned nasty hole."

Commander Daniel's relations with Admiral Collard after that were very cordial.

Referring to the disembarkation incident on March 5, Commander Daniel said that when Captain Dewar told him that the Admiral required a written report about the position of the accommodation ladder, he consulted the other officers, who unanimously said they were not aware of any of Admiral Collard's orders which had not been obeyed.

Commander Daniel described the incident of Admiral Collard's return aboard the Royal Oak when he cut Captain Dewar, himself and the other officers standing at the salute as "a deliberate insult."

Commander Daniel said he did not disagree with the witnesses for the prosecution about discipline, but they meant obeying orders. He meant another sort of discipline, which he called morale.

He said that the Lieut.-Commanders whom he consulted told him his report did not overstate events. The Navigation Officer agreed that unless the incidents were totally stopped there was no chance of getting a good morale in the ship.

The Easy Way Out

After the Court of Inquiry at Malta removed him from his ship he went to London and called at the Admiralty.

Commander Daniel said he wrote a letter which he handed to Major Atwood for rapid transmission to the ship's company. The Court queried the advisability, in Commander Daniel's interest, of reading the letter. Mr. Day Kimball said it was not material and the letter was not read.

Cross-examined, Commander Daniel denied having known that his report to Captain Dewar was intended for the Admiral.

The Prosecutor read a passage from the minutes of the Court of Inquiry in which Commander Daniel said he knew his report would go to the Admiral.

Commander Daniel agreed his letter went beyond what he was asked to do and agreed he had brought in extraneous matters and, in doing so, took a serious step. He added that an easy way out would have been to say nothing.

With regard to his reading Captain Dewar's letter in the ward room, Commander Daniel said he knew no other way of securing evidence for the Court of Inquiry.

Capt. Dewar's Evidence

Flag-Captain Dewar was the next witness.

Captain Dewar said that he considered Commander Daniel's letter a proper one. He emphasized that Commander Daniel's action in addressing a letter to him was the result of his (Captain Dewar's) orders to the witness. Captain Dewar paid a tribute to Commander Daniel's methods, saying that when he (Captain Dewar) arrived as executive officer of the Royal Oak the ship was outwardly efficient but, in some ways, it was "a sort of dead ship." Commander Daniel, he said, entirely altered the situation: the men became happier, the officers keener and the ship generally more efficient.

Lieut.-Commander M.D. Brownlow and Lieut.-Commander G. E. M. O'Donnell gave evidence that they were consulted by Commander Daniel regarding points in his letter. Both agreed with it.

Lieut.-Commander G. D. Murray said that the dance incident caused intense indignation among the officers of the Royal Oak.

The bandmaster, Mr. Barnacle confirmed the account given by Commander Daniel of his interview with Admiral Collard.

The Court then adjourned.

Two bandsmen, the Major of Marines and six other officers remain to be called for the defence.

Commander Daniel Found Guilty

Apr. 3.

Major C. Attwood, commanding the battalion of Royal Marines aboard H. M. S. Royal Oak and formerly of Rear-Admiral Collard's staff, testified at the reopening this morning of the court-martial of Commander Daniel.

Describing the dance incident, witness expressed the opinion that if he had not threatened to take action in that connection he would have had considerable difficulty in maintaining discipline among the Marines. He was the officer, he said, Commander Daniel formally reprimanded for referring [redacted] the incident after it was closed. Witness said that the wardroom was indignant and resentful at the "insult." There was a feeling that if something were not done there would be trouble on the ship.

Mr. Day Kimball, in his speech for the defence, declared that if the Court's finding were "Guilty" the belief prevalent among the junior ranks of the Navy that a complaint meant punishment would be strengthened.

The Prosecutor replied in an impressive speech contending that the charges had been proved.

The Court deliberated for 65 minutes and found Commander Daniel guilty on all charges.

After the verdict was delivered Commander Daniel's past record was read and the Court again adjourned to consider the punishment, returning in half an hour.

Commander Daniel was dismissed from H. M. S. Cormorant and severely reprimanded. The Court was then dissolved.

Rear-Admiral Collard was not present when the sentence was read.

The Cormorant is the sloop to which Commander Daniel was appointed after he left the Royal Oak.

The sentence does not mean dismissal from the Service. Commander Daniel will remain on half-pay until it pleases the Lords of the Admiralty to appoint him to another ship or post.—Reuter.

London Press Comment

London, Apr. 4.

"To anyone familiar with the ways of courts-martial," comments the "Daily Telegraph," "the verdict passed on Commander Daniel was almost a foregone conclusion. The charges were bound to be narrowly framed in accordance with Regulations, which discourage to the utmost all acts in prejudice to discipline in the Service, where the maintenance of discipline is the breath of life. But such rigid regulations inevitably make for hard cases. Public opinion will demand, when the courts-martial have ended, that the Admiralty pass under review the incidents which have cast a shadow on the Service. The Royal Oak incidents were ridiculously small to serve as the foundation of one of the most humiliating quarrels in the Navy in many years. The band incident, whatever the precise facts, would be disgraceful anywhere. Whatever phrases were used by the Admiral about the band and the band-master, they do not reflect credit on the person who uttered them."

The "Daily News" similarly emphasizes the smallness of the incidents which set the ponderous machinery of Naval discipline in

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on, delayed the sailing of a and set the whole country ing. It says that it is a pity Admiral Collard fell below praiseworthy model, Sir Wil- Gilbert's "Captain of H. M. S. fore," who "never used a big, D."

The affair," it proceeds, "raises question whether something is ously wrong with the spirit at in the Navy when incidents of order can attain such moment- importance."

We do not suppose," says the ily Chronicle," "that there are a dred civilians in Britain who are convinced that the verdict should e been 'not guilty'. If the ver- is allowed to stand it means that officer, under any provocation, safely exercise the right to pro- , while a commander who dares omplain of the action of superior er, however outrageous, may be e of an abrupt ending to his eer."—Reuter.

Captain Dewar on Trial

Gibraltar, Apr. 4.

The court-martial of Flag-Captain G. B. Dewar opened this morn-

The Prosecutor, Rear-Admiral W. D. Boyle (H. M. S. Frobisher: manding the 1st Cruiser Squa- n) objected to Rear-Admiral Her- t Meade (H. M. S. Coventry: manding the Destroyer Flotillas, diterranean Fleet) as a member the Court on the ground t he was a member of the ginal Court of Inquiry and Rear-Admiral W. Tomkinson (H. S. Queen Elizabeth) Chief of ff to Admiral Sir Roger Keyes, mmander-in-Chief, Mediterranean et) because as Chief of Staff to Commander-in-Chief he had n some of the papers of the case.

The objections were successful Rear-Admiral Meade and Rear- miral Tomkinson were replaced Captain Munroe and Captain dford, the Court finally compris- Rear-Admiral C. S. Townsend M. S. Cormorant: Rear-Admiral Charge and Admiral Superintend- , Gibraltar), President, Rear- miral L. G. Preston (H. M. S. rdiff) commanding the 3rd uiser Squadron) and Rear-Admir- W. M. Kerr, and Captain Osborne, ptain Carrington, Captain Money ptain James, Captain Osborne, ptain Hamilton, Captain Munroe d Captain Bodford.

The Prosecutor also objected, ain successfully, to Rear-Admiral St. G. Collard sitting in Court cause he was a witness.

The charges were then read.

Captain Dewar pleaded "Not ilty."

Flag-Captain Dewar is charged th an act in prejudice of good der and naval discipline in that

Firstly, he accepted and forward- to Vice-Admiral J. D. Kelly, mmanding the 1st Battle quadron, through Rear-Admiral llard a letter addressed to him by mmander Daniel the terms of hich were subversive of discipline;

Secondly, he accepted and for- arded to Vice-Admiral Kelly, rough Rear-Admiral Collard, a tter addressed to him by Com- ander Daniel, which letter was ntrary to the King's Regulations nd Admiralty Instructions in that contained remarks and criticisms the conduct and orders of his perior officer, Rear-Admiral llard.

Captain Dewar is conducting his wn defence, Mr. Day Kimball, the ttorney, merely advising.—Reuter.

GERMAN MUNITION MEASURE

upply, Dispatch and Insurance Forbidden

Berlin, Apr. 2.

The text of the Bill to prevent rms traffic with China forbids the upply, despatch or insurance of eapons of war, munitions or ssential parts of weapons or am- unition intended for use in China well as actions to facilitate the upply, dispatch or insurance of uch objects.

Transgressors are punishable with fine or detention and imprison- ent not exceeding three months.

A German citizen living abroad is iable to prosecution if he con- ravenes the Act.—Reuter.

FRANCE'S NEED FOR PEACE

Readiness to Discuss Quicker Settlement of War Debts

Carcasonne, Apr. 1.

M. Poincaré, the Premier, in a speech here to-day, dwelt on France's need of peace and a real, stable Parliamentary majority in order to enable her to solve her financial problems, in which connection he laid down that it was indispensable that money should not be arbitrarily fixed at some artificial rate but be convertible into gold.

M. Poincaré declared that France was prepared to enter into new agreements with her former allies and Germany with a view to a more expeditious settlement of her war debts, providing her security and right to reparations were respected. —Reuter.

STERN POLITICS IN CHICAGO

Further Warnings to Opponents of "Big Bill" Thompson

Chicago, Mar. 30.

Following the recent bomb outrages, when bombs were exploded in the homes of the politicians, Senator Deneen and Judge Swanson who are openly opposing the Mayor, "Big Bill" Thompson, the United States Marshal, in a desperate effort to prevent bloodshed in the Chicago primary elections on April 10, has sent a cable to the Attorney-General asking for permission to swear-in 500 more special constables.

Meanwhile Judge Swanson, whose house was badly wrecked by the bomb which was exploded there on the night of March 26, has received a threat that a second attempt will be made on his life, while an unsigned letter addressed to Senator Haenisch declares, "We will bomb your house and get one of your children."

Heavily-armed policy are patrolling the streets and are guarding the houses of politicians.—Reuter.

HANKOW MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES

Cold Comfort for Investors who Missed Last Year's Interest

London, Apr. 2.

In the House of Commons to-day, questioned regarding the arrears in the Hankow Municipal debentures, the Foreign Secretary, Sir Austen Chamberlain, pointed out that provision would be made in the 1928 budget for this year's interest. He said that members of the Hankow Municipal Council were of the opinion that last year's interest should be made good by the Nationalist authorities.

Mr. H. W. Looker (Conservative), formerly of Hongkong, declared that some British subjects had put all their savings in these bonds. Sir Austen Chamberlain said that he was not aware that this was so and could only express regret if they did. He was not able to say what prospects there were of the Nationalist Government making payment good.—Reuter.

GENERAL ELECTION IN ARGENTINE

Fatal Clashes Between Opponents in Provinces

Buenos Aires, Mar. 30.

The country is much excited on the eve of the presidential election, which takes place on Sunday.

Four persons were killed and several injured in a clash between political opponents in the provinces of Entrerios and Mendoza.

The troops will be confined to barracks to-morrow.—Reutor.

COPENHAGEN, April 2:—A new Danish Government $55,000,000 4-1/2 per cent. loan has been taken over at a price of 93.037 by an American Syndicate consisting of the Guaranty Trust Co., the International Acceptance Bank, Messrs. Dillon, Read & Co., and the Union Trust Co.—Reuter.

NEW DISCOVERIES IN WIRELESS

Signor Marconi at Work on New Developments

London, Mar. 30.

Presiding at the annual meeting to-day of the Marconi International Marine Communication Co., Mr. F. G. Kellaway, the managing director, said that Senatore Marconi had been advised to spend a few weeks in Italy to complete his recovery from his recent illness, which had been more serious than was generally known. The Senatore was now on his yacht working on a line of research which promised to be as sensational in its effects on telegraphic communication over distances of 1,000 to 2,000 miles as his development of the beam system over very great distances.

Referring to the negotiations in connection with the cable and wireless merger, Mr. Kellaway argued that it was an imperative Imperial necessity that the external British telegraphs should be operated as one unit. He pointed out that these were now in the hands of at least six different authorities lacking a common, coherent policy. He disclosed the fact that American commercial interests during the past year had seriously advanced a proposition that they should operate the whole system of British internal and external telegraphs and telephones through a company formed in Britain.—Reuter.

ANOTHER MEDITERRANEAN EARTHQUAKE

Widespread Damage But Small Casualty List Reported

Constantinople, Apr. 1.

The earthquake which occurred yesterday affected a wide area, extending to the Ionian islands of Samos, Naxos and Cerige.

Further messages from Smyrna confirm the news that 40 persons have been killed there, while 60 were severely injured. The shocks, numbering 20, were spread over 12 hours. Though none of them was of any great severity the population were in a panic and spent the night in tents or in the open. Forty buildings, including the clock-tower, collapsed and 400 houses were damaged.

Two hundred houses were wrecked in the district of Torbali. There is hardly a house standing in the town or at Topikeuy.—Reuter.

NATIONAL CHURCH QUESTION

Warning by Bishop Temple at Conference at Jerusalem

Jerusalem, Mar. 29.

At a meeting of the International Missionary Conference here to-day, in the course of a discussion on religious education, Bishop Temple of Manchester said that hitherto the fundamental divisions of the Christian Church had been due to geographical not to doctrinal reasons and, therefore, it was necessary to take care lest the movement towards national churches in India, China, Japan and elsewhere led to a separation of Christians. He expressed the opinion that it would be preferable to have international denominations rather than separate national churches.—Reuter.

POWER OF RUSSIAN PEASANTS

Failure of Coercion in Money Raising Schemes

Riga, Apr. 1.

The methods employed by local authorities in Soviet Russia to obtain money for a so-called Peasant Loan by forcing peasants to take part payment for produce in loan bonds have led to the peasants refusing to sell and complaining to the Government. As a result, M. Rykov has instructed these local authorities to cease such practices and to use propaganda persuasion instead.—Reuter.

GERMAN BRIBERS SENTENCED

The Brothers Barmat Sent to Prison After Long Trial

Berlin, Mar. 31.

A corruption and bribery trial, which has been proceeding for over a year in Berlin, in which the chief accused are two financial speculators, the brothers Julius and Henry Barmat, has resulted in Julius being sentenced to fifteen months' and Henry to six months' imprisonment. Several others received minor sentences or were fined or acquitted.

The Barmat brothers are alleged to have bribed many business men, politicians and officials, including the late Minister of Posts, Herr Hoefle. The Prussian State Bank lost heavily as a result of their manipulations.

The trial has cost the State Mk. 250,000.—Reuter.

FRENCH COMMUNISTS PUNISHED

Three Deputies Sentenced to Gaol for Anti-Militarism

Paris, Mar. 31.

The communists deputies, Marty, Duclos and Clamamus have been sentenced to four years, three years' and two years' imprisonment, respectively, and two other contributors of the newspaper Humanité have been fined in connexion with anti-militarist articles appearing in that paper.

Marty, whose parliamentary immunity lapsed with Parliament going into recess last June, is already in the Santé Prison, where he has been confined since August.

Duclos, who is missing, has a previous sentence hanging over him.

The articles for which Marty has been placed on trial took the form of a letter to Marshal Foch, referring to an interview purporting to be with the Marshal, which appeared in a London newspaper.—Reuter.

THE CONFERENCE AT JERUSALEM

White Progress and Bobbed-Haired Women in the East

Jerusalem, Apr. 2.

The Council of the International Missionary Conference to-day discussed problems of race relations.

The Korean delegate hotly contested the Japanese claim that they do not exercise racial discrimination.

Professor Jorge Bocobo of the Philippines University described his country as one of the sorest spots in the world in spite of the fact that it is the only Christian country in the Far East. He considered that India, in spite of British occupation, was a happy contrast to the Philippines, which, he asserted, was merely the football of American politics.

Dr. Ferguson Davie, former Bishop of Singapore, commenting on the white claim of progress, pointed out that the only bobbed-haired women delegated to the Conference came from the Far East.—Reuter.

SUBSTANTIAL BUDGET SURPLUS

Over Four and a Quarter Millions on the Right Side

London, Mar. 31.

The close of the financial year finds the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Winston Churchill, the possessor of a surplus of £4,239,000 as the result of the Budget he introduced last April, the revenue for the year being £842,000,000 and expenditure £838,000,000.

Mr. Churchill estimated a surplus of £1,440,000 but revenue exceeded the estimate by £3,000,000.—Reuter.

LONDON, April 2:—The Premier has expressed his intention of visiting the battlefields on the Western Front during the Whitsun holidays. Accompanied by Mrs. Baldwin he hopes to leave London for France on May 29.—British Wireless through Reuter.

THE OUTLAWRY OF WAR

French Reply to American Proposals Handed to Mr. Kellogg

Paris, Mar. 31.

The reply of the French Government to the United States Government regarding the proposal for a multilateral pact to outlaw war has been handed to the United States Secretary of Sate, Mr. F. B. Kellogg.

The Note agrees that the Government of France shall join the Government of the United States in communicating to the German, British, Italian and Japanese Governments the whole of the correspondence between France and the United States regarding the outlawry of war.

The Foreign Minister, M. Briand, in waiving limitation of the scope of the pact to wars of aggression, stipulates that the pact must be universal and if one of the signatories does not keep faith, all the others must be released from their engagement towards the breaker. Renunciation of war shall not exclude the right of a signatory to legitimate defence. The pact shall not replace or detract from anterior obligations such as the League of Nations Covenant, the Locarno Agreements and neutrality guarantee treaties. The pact shall not operate until it is universally accepted, unless the participants otherwise agree, providing the abstaining States are not exposed to the possibility of political conflict with any of the contracting States. —Reuter.

BRITISH GOODS CONFISCATED

Question in Commons Over Hsuchow Authorities' Action

London, Apr. 2.

In the House of Commons to-day Sir Nicholas Grattand-Doyle (Conservative) asked the Foreign Secretary, Sir Austen Chamberlain, whether he was aware that the Chinese authorities in Honan had taken from a warehouse, leased by a British company, at Hsuchow, on the Peking-Hankow Railway, a quantity of Chinese produce, purchased by the company and temporarily stored; that they had removed and sold the produce and had forcibly prevented inspection of the warehouse by foreign employees of the company; and whether he would take steps to ascertain who took and sold the produce and to whom it had been sold and to obtain satisfaction for the confiscation and sale of private property.

The Foreign Secretary replied that he was aware of the matters mentioned in the question and was consulting the British Consul-General at Hankow as regards the steps to be taken in regard to the case.—Reuter.

A NEW AIR SPEED RECORD

Italian Aviator's Performance on the Lido

Rome, Mar. 30.

The airman, Major de Bernardi, claims to have established a new world's speed record. Flying in a Macchi seaplane with a Fiat engine, he covered the 3-kilometre course on the Lido at the rate of 512¼ kilometres an hour, thereby breaking his own previous record of 479 kilometres 200 metres.

The flight was witnessed by official observers.—Reuter.

BOMB EXPLOSION IN NEW YORK

Seven Garment Workers Injured

New York, Mar. 31.

A bomb exploded to-day and wrecked the three top floors of a seventeen-storey building, injuring seven garment workers.

The police are of the opinion that the explosion was occasioned by labour troubles.—Reuter.

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NO INQUIRY INTO COTTON TRADE

Motion Defeated in House of Commons

London, Apr. 2.

In the House of Commons to-day the Rt. Hon. Thomas Shaw opened a discussion on the depressed position of the Lancashire cotton trade and moved a resolution in favour of an exhaustive Government inquiry from capitalization of the mills to the merchanting of cloth.

Mr. Shaw pointed out that they had heard a great deal in connection with the cotton industry in Japan and India, but he was very doubtful whether the Indian employer really had an advantage in actual wages cost over the employer in Britain.

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, President of the Board of Trade, thought that a Government inquiry at present would be about the least hopeful thing for the Lancashire trade. He mentioned that the report of the Balfour Committee would be published in a few weeks. It comprised a review of the textile trades and would be followed by a final report making general recommendations as regards policy.

The President of the Board of Trade expressed the opinion that a Government inquiry immediately would stifle activity and put the industry on its defence.

The House then rejected Mr. Shaw's motion.

Lancashire's Fight for Success

Apr. 3.

Cotton spinners and manufacturers are making a further attempt to secure the co-operation of operatives in the movement to reduce production costs. The Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations and the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations have invited representatives of the cotton-trade unions to a conference after Easter. The nature of the proposals has not been stated, but wages will be considered and employers will stress the importance of 48 hours' a week effective production.

Under the scheme promoted by the Cotton Yarn Association for the proposed combine of mills in the American section of the spinning trade, the combine will be given the title of the Lancashire Textile Corporation, Ltd. The support of owners of at least 2,000,000 spindles will be required in order to ensure formation of the combine.

Mr. J. J. Tattersall, presiding at a meeting to-day, said that 54 mills, representing 5,700,000 spindles, had already sent in their balance sheets, which did not mean that they had joined the scheme, but that they were interested in it. Three banks, who were holding 75 per cent., on the cotton trade, were prepared to receive applications from mills likely to join. He did not doubt that buyers all over the world would trade with the Corporation.

Mr. Tattersall stated that he had no fear as regards finance, the working capital could be obtained in many ways. Lancashire knew that amalgamation was its only salvation.—Reuter.

AN OAKEN CROSS FOR NORTH POLE

Pope's Gift to General Nobile at an Audience

Rome, Mar. 31.

The Pope to-day granted an audience to General Nobile, who is preparing to attempt a flight to the North Pole, and handed him an oak cross to drop over the Pole.

General Nobile presented his companions to His Holiness.—Reuter.

LONDON, April 3:—His Majesty has given £500 and the Queen £250 to the fund opened by the Lord Mayors of London, Cardiff and Newcastle for the relief of women suffering from depression in coalmines and to facilitate the movement of boys from the coal-fields to employment elsewhere. The closing is expected of forty collieries in Scotland, half of which are in Lanarkshire. Scottish owners having started a pooling system for the purpose of closing unprofitable collieries.—Reuter.

LITHUANIA-POLAND NEGOTIATIONS

Conference Opened in Response to League Suggestion

Berlin, Mar. 30.

In fulfilment of the recommendations of the Council of the League of Nations in December that Poland and Lithuania should negotiate with a view to establishment of favourable relations, a conference opened at Koenigsberg to-day.

The leader of the Polish delegation is M. Zaleski, the Foreign Minister. The Lithuanians are headed by M. Valdemaras, the Prime Minister.

The chief point in discussion is the ticklish Vilna problem, which is likely to cause difficulties. Other questions are resumption of the postal, telegraphic and railway services and regulation of frontier traffic and shipping on the Niemen.

Commission to Consider Points

Apr. 2.

The Polish-Lithuanian Conference at Koenigsberg has concluded an agreement to appoint three commissions, the first of which, to sit at Kovno, will deal with trade and communications; the second, to sit at Warsaw, will deal with the security question and aim at a non-aggression pact; and the third, to sit at Berlin, to deal with the frontier traffic problem.—Reuter.

U. S. IMMIGRATION QUOTA

Increase Postponed a Year by Resolution

Washington, Mar. 20.

The House of Representatives to-day approved a resolution submitted by Senator Hiram W. Johnson of California (Republican) postponing for a year the effective date of the National Origin Clause of the Immigration Act which, if amended, will increase considerably the quota of British immigrants allowed into the United States.—Reuter.

COL. LINDBERGH'S MYSTERY

Desire to Find Final Retirement from the Limelight

Lexington, Ky., Mar. 29.

Colonel Lindbergh, accompanied by four friends, to-day unexpectedly visited his attorney, Colonel Breckenbridge, who states that the "cloud of mystery" in which the famous aviator has lately been enveloped is Colonel Lindbergh's way of "seeking final retirement from the limelight."

When Colonel Lindbergh left Washington yesterday it was supposed that he was going to New York.

The only statement made to-day is that he is heading westward.

The New York "World" expresses the opinion that the only basis for the suggestion of a Far East flight by Colonel Lindbergh is that he has already successfully flown east and south.—Reuter.

St. Louis, Mar. 29.

Colonel Lindbergh arrived here to-day. It is believed that he is proceeding to San Diego to take delivery of a new monoplane, built by the makers of his machine, "The Spirit of St. Louis," in which he flew across the Atlantic.—Reuter.

OBITUARY

M. Gustav Ador

Geneva, Mar. 31.

The death is announced, at the age of 84, of M. Gustav Ador, President of the International Red Cross and a former President of Switzerland.—Reuter.

MANAGUA, Mar. 29:—The United States Marine Air Force reports that a dozen casualties were inflicted to-day on the followers of the "rebel," General Sandino, in an engagement with marines in the Coco River district. The marines used bombs and machine-guns.—Reuter.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND FOR ALICE

Record Price Obtained for Lewis Carrol's Masterpiece

London, April 3.

The English record price of £15,400 was paid at Sotheby's to-day for the original manuscript of Lewis Carrol's "Alice in Wonderland".

The purchaser was Dr. Rosenbach of Philadelphia and the vendor the original "Alice", now Mrs. Alice Hargreaves.

The previous English record was £16,100 paid in 1919 for "The Passionate Pilgrim".

Dr. Rosenbach announced that he would allow the nation to have the manuscript for the price he paid.

The purchaser also paid the record price of £5,000 for a first edition copy of "Alice in Wonderland".—Reuter.

Those to whom "Alice in Wonderland" remains a consummate joy will perhaps feel less surprised than justified in the record price paid for Lewis Carrol's original manuscript in London on Tuesday.

Preliminary announcement of the sale had been made in London about a month before it actually took place at Messrs. Sotheby, and those acquainted with the matter knew that the manuscript had 92 pages, with an illuminated title and dedication, and 37 pen and ink illustrations by Lewis Carroll. On the last page is a photograph of "Alice" taken by the author. Accompanying the manuscript is a series of of six letters from the author to Mrs. Hargreaves, the original Alice, concerning the production of the *facsimile*, which Macmillan published in 1886.

Lewis Carroll called his original story, "Alice's Adventures Underground", and this was subsequently revised and published, in 1865 as "Alice's Adventures In Wonderland".

On a hot afternoon in July, 1862, an Oxford Don, afflicted with a stammer and a knowledge of mathematics, took a boatload of children up the Thames. When he was tired of rowing they landed, and under the pleasant shade of a hayrick he told them a story, the story of Alice's Adventures Underground.

It so happened that the little children's party gave birth to a classic, which will never be forgotten as long as the nursery exists, or as a writer in the "Morning Post" suggests in commenting on the sale, "has probably done more to form our characters and philosophical ideas than all the school books that have ever been produced".

To the original "Alice," the present generation owes a deep debt of gratitude, as without her influence, the shy Oxford Don would in all probability have published nothing but works of a remarkable mathematical obscurity.

STORY OF TROTSKY DYING

Alleged Wound Inflicted by Young Red Fanatic

London, Apr. 4.

The "Morning Post" gives prominence to a story from Paris that Trotsky is believed to be dying somewhere in Siberia from a bullet-wound in the spinal column. It states that Trotsky was fired on last week by a young Red fanatic, adding that every effort is being made by Stalin and his supporters to prevent the news from crossing the frontier. The details, which are most circumstantial, presumably come via the diplomatic bags of the various Embassies.—Reuter.

FRENCH CRUISER'S NEW RECORD

Paris, April 3.

In a trial cruise off Lorient to-day the new 10,000-ton cruiser Tourville attained a speed of 36.15 knot thus beating the record for French vessels of this class, which was previously held by her sister-ship, the Du Quesne, with a speed of 35.3 knots.—Reuter.

RECORDS ON NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Large Volume of Business Done: Many Shares Change Hands

New York, Mar. 31.

To-day was another gala day in the Stock market owing to the unexpectedly small increase in the total amount of brokers' loans. Speculative securities again forged ahead in a startling manner.

There was a huge turn-over in Radio Corporation's shares, and General Motors which closed at $192. The rest of the market ruled strong.

Owing to the volume of business transacted, the tape machine was 40 minutes late at the close.

New Records

Mar. 31.

The stock market to-day broke all records for trading on Saturdays, over 2,500,000 shares changing hands. There was a bullish opening, which was followed by swift reaction in which most of the early gains were wiped out and converted into losses of from one to nine points.

Radio Corporation shares strikingly illustrated the fluctuations of the market. A block of 100 of these shares passed at $189-1/2 and immediately after 3,000 of the same shares were sold for $185, compared with $195 at Friday night's closing.—Reuter.

NEW ENDURANCE RECORD

Continuous Flight of Over Fifty-two Hours

Jacksonville Beach, Fla., Mar. 30.

The aviators, Eddie Stinson and Captain George Haldeman, have established a new endurance record in the air, beating that of 52 hr. 23 min. established by the Germans, Ritzics and Edzard, by 72 minutes.

Mr. Stinson is the manufacturer of the aeroplane in which the record has been made and Captain Haldeman was Miss Ruth Elder's pilot on their attempted flight across the Atlantic.—Reuter.

SPECTACULAR FIRE IN KARACHI

35,000 Bales of Cotton Destroyed in Huge Blaze

Karachi, Apr. 3.

Over 35,000 bales of cotton have been destroyed in the most serious fire that has ever occurred here.

The fire started yesterday afternoon and spread in a grave manner. At nightfall there was a solid wall of flames 20 feet high and extending half a mile.

The fire-brigades were helpless and were not able to approach the conflagration.

The damage is estimated at 100 lakhs of rupees (roughly £1,000,000).

Several tons of wheat, rice and foodstuffs were also gutted.—Reuter.

AMIR TO VISIT RUSSIA NEXT

London, April 2.

The King and Queen of Afghanistan motored from London this morning to Windsor Castle. They were the guests of King George and Queen Mary, with whom they had luncheon, afterwards making a tour of the Castle. Their Majesties then bade their farewell to King George and Queen Mary. Before leaving Windsor, King Amanullah placed a wreath on the tomb of King Edward.

King Amanullah and Queen Souriya go to Paris on Thursday night and on their way home they will pay State visits to Russia and Persia.—British Wireless through Reuter.

GRENOBLE, April 2:—Baroness de Lenneps, the wife of Dr. Guerre Duval, the Brazilian Minister to Germany, was killed to-day when the taxi in which she was driving from Cannes to Par overturned.—Reuter.

RUBBER INDUSTRY BILL

Import Measure Read a Second Time by Commons

London, Mar. 30.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Waddington (Conservative) moved the second reading of the Rubber Industry Bill.

Mr. Atkinson (Conservative) moved rejection of the Bill. He said that the scheme was dangerous. If the Bill were passed attempts would undoubtedly be made to extend the principle to other industries.

Brigadier-General Makins (Conservative), who opposed the Bill, asked whether this was the beginning of taxation of raw materials.

Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, President of the Board of Trade, said that the Government favoured the principle of the Bill, which 80 per cent. of the industry supported. He considered that its details could be settled in committee.

The Bill passed its second reading by 104 votes to 52.

Note: The Rubber Industry Bill is a non-party bill to provide for the collection of contributions from rubber manufacturers of Britain and North Ireland to the funds of the Research Association of British Rubber and Tyre Manufacturers.

The Government's diminishing subsidy of the Research Association expires in 1929 and the Association is anxious to be firmly established financially by then. It is proposed that the funds shall be exclusively spent in research. The total cost has been fixed at £15,000 a year to cover all expenditure, which would be met by a contribution of one-twentieth of a penny per pound weight on all raw rubber retained for use in Britain.

The Bill is based on the Cotton Industry Act of 1923, which provided for the maintenance of the Cotton-Growing Association.

The Premier's Statement

Mar. 30.

The Government to-day sought the advice of the Stock Exchange and the Rubber Trade Association, as being best qualified to represent the City in an opinion regarding the most favourable time for Mr. Baldwin to deliver his promised statement in the House of Commons on April 4, on the rubber inquiry so as to avoid embarrassment to the London market to the advantage of the New York market.

The Premier will act on their suggestions and make his statement before the close of operations in London and before the opening of the New York market.

April 2.

The Rubber Growers' Association to-day met the Committee of the Dutch Rubber Producers' Association, after which the former appointed a committee to confer further with the Dutch Committee.—Reuter.

GERMAN METAL WORKERS ON STRIKE

Berlin, Apr. 3.

Twenty thousand Saxon metal-workers struck to-day bringing to a standstill a large number of workshops.

Saxon industrialists are meeting on April 5, in order to consider the question of a lock-out of all metal-workers.—Reuter.

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, Mar. 29:—Sixteen bodies, irrecognisably burned, have been recovered from the ruins caused by a disastrous fire here yesterday.—Reuter.

SEKONDI, Apr. 2:—Mr. J. H. Thomas, the former Colonial Minister, to-day opened the new Takoradi Harbour on the Gold Coast.

The harbour covers 200 acres and cost £4,000,000.—Reuter.

WSHINGTON, Apr. 3:—Mr. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, told the Senate Finance Committee to-day that he did not anticipate any material change in business conditions during the remainder of 1928 from the preceding two years. The reduction of $292,000,000 in taxes must perhaps be cut down to a reduction of only $182,000,000 which was less than he had proposed last year and was due to increased Government expenditure.—Reuter.

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HIDEOUSNESS OF THE NEXT WAR.

Swedish Military Writer's Forecast of Horrors to Come

Stockholm, Mar. 15.

"The war of the future will be decided in the air, and it will be more horrifying and inhuman than any previous war. The main objectives of the aerial bombing fleets will be the great cities and industrial centres. The aerial frontier of a country cannot be effectively defended, and the vital centres of the countries will be exposed to devastating bombing attacks from the air in order to break the morale of the people and its will to continue the war."

These are some of the conclusions arrived at by Major K. A. Bratt, a former officer of the General Staff of the Swedish army and a military expert and writer, in an article just published in the "Svensk Tidskrift" in Stockholm.

The author bases his conclusions both on an analysis of the development of military technique and on a series of pronouncements by leading military experts of different countries. He goes on to say that the time of mass armies has passed, since through the development of military aviation the railway lines, which are the life nerves of the armies, can be bombarded and destroyed, thus rendering the armies impotent. The author points out that, as regards aerial and gas warfare, the difference between combatant and noncombatant parts of the country has disappeared, and that it will result in mutual and meaningless destruction. He quotes Commander Kenworthy's statement in his latest book "Will Civilization Crash?", that when man has taken possession of the air war must be vanquished or civilization will perish. The writer arrives at the conclusion that there is only one way out of this future nightmare: a joint effort of the nations to study and to solve the common safety and peace problem.—Reuter.

CANADA AND ANGLO-EGYPTIAN TREATY

Ottawa, Mar. 30.

The Premier, Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, declared to-day that his recent statement to the effect that he did not think Canada would adhere to the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty, as contemplated military alliances, referred to the original pact containing no limitation regarding the parts of the Empire to which it might apply. The Canadian Government, he proceeded to say, had intimated that it would not object to Great Britain entering into such an agreement, but it could not recommend that the treaty should be applicable to Canada. A despatch, he added, had been received later intimating that the treaty would be limited to Britain and Northern Ireland.

In conclusion Mr. King expressed the hope that his explanation would remove any possibility of a difference between the British Government and Canada.—Reuter.

FUNERAL OF MR. GILES

London, Mar. 30.

The funeral of Mr. Bertram Giles, former Consul-General at Nanking, took place to-day.

Sir Austen Chamberlain, the Foreign Secretary, was represented and sent a wreath.—Reuter.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Mar. 31:—A series of earthquake shocks have been felt here. Forty persons have been killed and many injured in Smyrna. One village was half destroyed.—Reuter.

CAIRO, Apr. 3:—Nahas Pasha, the Premier, speaking to pressmen, declared that the Egyptian Note in reply to the final British Note, which while expressing a desire for a friendly understanding between the two countries objects to so-called interference in the internal affairs of Egypt, was merely a statement of fact without any spirit of defiance or aggression. On the contrary, he said, way to real friendship between Great Britain and Egypt by preventing causes of conflict.—Reuter.

BRITISH VISCOUNT IN ACCIDENT

Companion Killed in Car/Collision with Tree

Belleville-sur-Saone, Apr. 2.

Viscount Trematon, the son of the Earl of Athlone, Governor-General of the Union of South Africa, and two companions were injured in a motor accident near here to-day on the Paris-Lyons road when their car crashed into a tree.

The Viscount is in hospital here and is believed to be seriously hurt. One of his friends was killed.—Reuter.

Later.

Viscount Trematon was making a motor tour of France. The name of his companion who was killed is Kenneth Madocks.—Reuter.

Paris, Apr. 2.

The British Embassy announced to-day that Viscount Trematon's condition is satisfactory. He has been allowed to take nourishment and to smoke a cigarette.—Reuter.

ENGLISH MOTORISTS IN LUCK

Petrol Now a Little Over a Shilling a Gallon

London, Apr. 1.

The price of petrol has been reduced by a penny a gallon.

This brings the cost of the best spirit in Britain to 1s. 0½d. a gallon.

Down a Penny

Apr. 3.

Announcing the reduction of the price of their best petrol to 11½d., Russian Oil Products, Ltd., say that the combine reductions announced on April 1, bringing the price of the best spirit in Britain to 1s. 0½d. a gallon, were initiated for the purpose of eliminating non-combine firms but "we intend to hold the clientèle we have secured in the past four years."—Reuter.

HAVRE, Mar. 30:—Twelve million dollars worth of gold arrived here to-day from New York.—Reuter.

MUNICIPAL GAZETTE NEWS

Volunteer Corps.

"B" Company.—Lieutenant O. C. Kench resigns his commission.

Japanese Company.—2nd Lieutenants M. Koidzumi and E. Murai to be Lieutenants, dated April 1, 1928.

Shanghai Scottish Company.—Captain H. Martin, D.S.O., resigns his commission.

Smuggling of Copper Coins.

The following letter, relative to the smuggling of copper coins into the Settlement, has been addressed by the Chairman of Council to the Senior Consul:—

Council Chamber,
Shanghai, March 29, 1928.

SIR,—I have the honour to refer to the Council's letter of November 4, 1927, addressed to your goodself, on the subject of the smuggling into Shanghai of copper coins, with consequent flooding of the local market and depreciation of values, and to inform you that the continuance of this practice is causing the Council much concern.

The effect of the unrestricted importation of these coins on the economic livelihood of the residents of Shanghai, particularly upon the preponderating Chinese section, is considerable, and the consequent dislocation of standards of living is a factor not to be ignored in the causes contributing to dissatisfaction and unrest in this area.

I have the honour, therefore, to request that this matter may receive further attention at the hands of the Consular Body and that, in endorsing the Council's opinion as to the importance of this matter in its relation to the peace and welfare of Shanghai, they may be pleased to make renewed representations on the subject to the Chinese Authorities, with a view to their enforcement of restrictions on the importation of copper coins into Shanghai.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
S. FESSENDEN,
Chairman.

E. S. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,
American Consul-General and
Senior Consul.

Special Crime Suppression Fund.

On January 20, there was announced in the "Municipal Gazette" the inauguration of the Special Crime Suppression Fund, together with the initial list of subscriptions thereto totalling $47,000.00. The fifth list, which brings the total up to $53,742 is now published.

LATEST TELEGRAMS

KING AMANULLAH AT SEA

Mimic Warfare Staged for Entertainment of Britain's Guest

London, Apr. 4.

King Amanullah of Afghanistan to-day saw a great display of British sea might off Portland. His Majesty embarked at Portland in H. M. S. Nelson the new 33,500 ton battleship, the flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir Hubert Brand, Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic Fleet. A Royal salute of 21 guns was fired as King Amanullah went aboard.

As soon as the Nelson was a few miles from the coast a series of realistic sea operations began. His Majesty watched them from one of the observation platforms. By his side were Vice-Admiral Sir Hubert Brand and Prince George, who is a Staff Officer in the Nelson. The Prince explained the operations in French to King Amanullah.

Submarines dived and launched torpedoes at the battleship and one of them rose to the surface and attacked with its guns. The flagship notified the anti-submarine destroyers, which rapidly came into action and dispersed the submarines with depth charges. The Atlantic Fleet was sighted approaching majestically in three columns. It fired a Royal salute and then changing formation went by in a line. Miles away lay a target towed by the Snapdragon. The battle-cruisers Repulse and Renown (26,500 tons), led by the battle-cruiser Hood (41,200 tons) steamed at 25 knots on a circular course and concentrated upon the target heavy fire from their 15-inch guns. Later an attack by aircraft, launched from the carrier H. M. S. Furious, was made upon the Nelson.

The greatest thrill of the day, however, was when the destroyer flotillas bore down upon the Nelson and attacked with torpedoes. Cruisers engaged them and a tense battle ensued.

King Amanullah, who has expressed his keen interest in the naval spectacle, was escorted back to Portsmouth by the Fleet and a flight of seaplanes.

Queen Souriya did not accompany His Majesty Instead the queen stayed in London and visited Queen Charlotte's Hospital, which is devoted to maternity cases. Her Majesty asked many questions about the work of the hospital and was much impressed when the matron told her of the low rate of infant mortality in this country.—British Wireless through Reuter.

TROTSKY NOT MURDERED

A Denial from Moscow

Moscow, Apr. 4.

The reports current in Paris that Trotzky has been murdered are not true.—Reuter.

THE COURT-MARTIAL OF CAPT. DEWAR

Spirited Passages Between Defendant and Rear-Admiral Collard

Gibraltar, Apr. 4.

In the court-martial of Captain Dewar to-day Admiral Collard said, in the course of his evidence in reply to the Prosecutor, that his relations with Captain Dewar were "correct but not intimate."

Admiral Collard declared that he could not say that he placed implicit confidence in Captain Dewar.

The accused sharply cross-examined Admiral Collard. The questions and answers were loud and deliberate, intensifying the dramatic interest in the encounter between the leading figures in the case. For example Admiral Collard emphatically refused to imagine himself in the position of the band-master and, to another instance, when pressed to reply "yes or "no," said he would answer as he thought fit.

Admiral Collard, cross-examined, denied that he said he was fed up with the ship. What he said was, "I am fed up with my flag captain."

He emphatically refused to admit that his omission to return the salute of his officers on the quarter deck would have a bad effect on discipline, adding "discipline in a good ship does not depend on that sort of trivial rubbish."

He considered that Captain Dewar was entitled, under Article XI, to make a report provided the report was made in a proper manner.

Admiral Collard declared that a Captain should report orally, a written complaint not being justified until all other Service methods had been employed.

He denied that he threatened to court-martial the Chaplain for making a complaint.

Captain Dewar, more than once, was pulled up by the President of the Court on the ground that the questions he was putting to Admiral Collard were inadmissible. Captain Dewar asked that his protest be entered in the minutes of the Court "against the limitations placed on the cross-examination of this witness."

The court-martial then adjourned to to-morrow.—Reuter.

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FROM THE FOUR WINDS

OUR AUSTRALIAN LETTER

Luxuries *v.* Necessities: Commonwealth Revenue Declining: Storms Throughout Eastern States

From Our Own Correspondent

Melbourne, Feb. 17.

Perhaps the note of warning given by the Minister for Trade and Customs, Mr. Pratten, has arrived at an opportune time. This gentleman requests Australians to refrain from purchasing the unnecessary things in life, such as automobiles, gramophones and pianolas. As these purchases are very largely bought from the United States, and the Commonwealth trade balance with that country does not favour us at all, he thinks it would be advisable to put the money into houses and land. In this Mr. Pratten is probably right, for it is a notorious fact that the luxuries mentioned are most attractive to the general population because they can be bought on an extremely easy payment system. It is not so well-known that houses and land can also be bought upon the same system, but the former have an outward show, give fleeting pleasure to the wife and children, and may, or may not, create a happier atmosphere in the home. It certainly keeps numerous collectors busy, housewives on the tip-toe of expectation of a summons, and the post-office receiving a tidy revenue from "dunning" notices.

The marked trade depression in some of the Australian branches of industry cannot be wholly blamed for this excess of the non-necessities of life. The prolonged dry season had much to do with it. The continual increase of expenditure in the various governmental departments also helped towards it, and, so far as Victoria is concerned, the departure of the seat of Federal activities to Canberra also probably helped in the adverse state of business.

Figures Speak

When revenue commences to fall, the optimism of our politicians takes to the downward path. Gone are the high-flown utterances regarding the unlimited resources of our great Commonwealth and in their place the matured thought which prompts economy. The doctrine preached by some members of the Cabinet still retains much of their old optimism, but the following figures to the end of the year 1927, for six months, speak for themselves:—

	Revenue	
	1926	1927
	£	£
Customs and Excise	22,115,271	22,248,461
Income Tax	2,866,320	2,904,537
Land Tax	135,173	280,117
Estate Duties	716,875	773,507
Coinage	274,882	195,732
Interest on loans for soldier land settlement	792,770	807,122
Other items	1,256,702	1,173,669
	28,037,993	27,582,217

The expenditure for the same six months has shown an increase of £2,258,330. This amount is made up principally from the following:—

Contributions for Redemption of Debt	£1,131,640
Interest	594,602
Invalid and Old Age Pensions	226,088
War Pensions	89,444
Wine Export Bounty	266,433

The item of contributions for redemption of debt is accounted for by the fact that the Government, during the six months, used sinking fund money for the purpose of purchasing as many as possible of the war bonds maturing on December 15. Naturally, in the next half of the year, there will be a decrease in this item. The increases in both pension systems was greater than expected. So far as the expenditure is concerned, the Government is well satisfied, although, naturally, the opposition is not.

Tropical Disturbances

Only twice before in the last 72 years has Victoria suffered such a downpour of rain as in the last six weeks. With the breaking of the dry spell at the end of last year, just too late to prove beneficial to many parts of the State and too early for the other sections which were harvesting, it has rained on and off. Last week it more than rained—it poured. The intervening days between the storms proved unbearable, owing to the moisture and high humidity. People sweltered in the unusual heat, complaining with unaccustomed bitterness. At Toorourrong, the centre of the catchment district for Melbourne's water supply, 373 points fell in 24 hours. On the main road from Kilmore to Bendigo, a chasm 20 ft. deep and 30 ft. wide has been caused through the heavy waters and all traffic on this important road has been stopped, pending a bridge being erected across it.

This tropical storm has left its mark through Queensland and New South Wales, where floods are even now taking place. The Warrego river is already over a mile wide, and at Nive Junction, where the Nive and Warrego waters meet, considerable damage has been done. Shearing is an impossibility, owing to the sheep being wet, and no mail cars can get through to a town called Augathella. The Tambo district is cut off by flooded creeks and the Ward river is in flood and cannot be crossed. All this part of Southern Queensland but a few months ago was in the grip of drought, now the other extreme. Mails are being carried in many instances by air, and once again isolated settlers have every reason to thank the foresight of the Queensland air enthusiasts who have made such strides in linking up various outlying towns by the

British Exhibition

On February 23 will be held the first British Trade Exhibition Organized in Australia, and all efforts are being made to achieve a giant success. With the touch, of showmanship, so necessary when displaying wares nowadays, the conveners of the exhibition have been wise enough to introduce what should be termed side-lines. These are the drawing cards, and once enticed within the building, the people will, it is hoped, seek to learn all that is to be known regarding British goods. The side-lines are Seagrave's 1,000 h.p. Sunbeam car with which he broke the world's record at Daytona; an enormous model of the Mauretania; and a model of the Schneider aeroplane which has been specially built for this exhibition. Besides these a complete old-English inn is in course of erection.

The charge for admission is being made so low that no one has the slightest excuse to remain away from this great exhibition. Of course, the effect towards British trade is the main consideration, and, if the growing re-action of the people as regards goods from without the Empire continues on the increase, the exhibition has arrived at a most opportune time.

Combined Labour

The Labour Party has been in conference in Hobart for some weeks. Bitter scenes have taken place and complete unanimity of feeling has been absent. The particular note struck and the most important movement made by the party has been the proposal to amalgamate the Australian Workers Union with the Australian Railways Union. The importance of this move can be realized by the numbers involved—230,000 men. The danger of the move to the general public is not realized. The A.W.U. has in the past dealt a blow from an iron hand to all those who have opposed it in its pet schemes. It has numerous representatives in the Federal and State Parliaments, and, on reaching out its tentacles to embrace the great union of civil servants known as the A.R.U. has placed that dissatisfied body in such as position that, as the secretary of the A.R.U., Mr. Keane, states:— "They could control the industrial movement in Australia."

Whether the parliamentary members of either union would desire to see this amalgamation take place is doubtful. Queensland has had one taste of a Labour government fighting their own party over the question of who should boss the railways—the public who pay for them, or the men who are its paid servants. It is realized that divided opinion and the strong hand of the Premier, Mr. McCormack, were the deciding factors in the lack of support given to the railwaymen on that occasion, but, with the help of the A.W.U., such support would be only too freely given, and the drastic attitude of the farmers upon the last occasion may be intensified in the future. Even bloodshed may ensue. The hope which the public has of such a move not working according to plan is the determination of the various leaders of the unions to have everything their own way or nothing at all.

Alleged Failure of Arbitration

Once again the machinery of arbitration is threatened with the scrapheap. Ever since its inception, its opponents have declared it could not last. Now it appears that the employers are almost wholly dissatisfied, mainly because so many agreements are not kept to the letter, and the employees are dissatisfied because they declare that, in some instances, they can make better terms for themselves without resorting to the cumbersome legal machinery necessary to secure a higher wage.

This matter of private agreements may act in the case of a minority, for it is well-known that, before a certain trade received the award of a 44-hour week, specific firms were only asking their men to work 44 hours, though paying them the ruling rate of wages for 48. This naturally caused considerable unrest, which only ceased at the commencement of this year, when an award was made operating over all the factories in that particular trade. In a case like the one quoted, the Arbitration Court had not had a fair trial. The employer did not keep the letter of the court and neither did the employee. If arbitration is to fail, it will not be the system, but just plain human nature.

ATTEMPTED MURDER OF DR. C. C. WU

Admission of Instigation by Communist Party

"I was sent here by the Communist Party in China to bring light to the labouring classes in China," said Cheong Yok-kai, the would-be assassin of Dr. C. C. Wu, when in the dock at the Singapore Assizes on two charges of attempted murder.

The accused pleaded guilty, and the Deputy Public Prosecutor (Mr. N. H. P. Whitley) repeated the facts regarding the Hill Street shooting which are already familiar to the public. He added that a Malay car driver, who saw the accused and two other men following Dr. Wu and also saw him fire a pistol and throw two bombs, chased the accused, and in spite of the fact that the accused twice turned and pointed his pistol at him he continued the chase and ran the man to earth in a compound on Fort Canning Hill. Another Malay joined in the chase and assisted in the arrest. Six rounds of ammunition were found on the accused, and a pistol which was found near by showed signs of having been fired in all six chambers.

Accused's Statement

The accused, asked if he had anything to say, stated that he came to Singapore with instructions from the Communist Party in China to kill Dr. Wu, Mr. Sun Fo, and Mr. Hu Han-min (members of the Nationalist delegation). The powers of the Communist Party in China had recently been greatly reduced.

His Lordship:—I don't want to hear about the Communist Party in China. We are dealing with Singapore.

Accused said his instructions were to tell the people in Malaya and to enlighten them as to what were the ideals of the Communist Party.

His Lordship (to the interpreter):—Tell him that nobody would object to his enlightening the people as much as he pleased so long as he did not encourage them to break the law. It is no excuse to tell me that he was sent here by the Communist Party or by anybody else to do murder. He is responsible for his actions. He cannot plead to me that anybody sent him here to do murder in this country.

His Lordship then sentenced the accused to penal servitude for life.

Accused said he did not intend to shoot Dr. Lim Boon keng, and apparently he had more to say, but he was removed from the dock.

A CHINESE SCHOOL RECALLED

Twenty Years Ago in Village 300 Miles from Shanghai

By William J. Entwistle

Recently I was privileged to attend a select conference on Chinese education which took place in Glasgow. The principal speaker outlined the characteristics of the present scheme, with its Universities, public and private, graded normal schools for the training of teachers, junior schools, examinations, intelligence tests, and educational experiments, until a listener's mind was seized with an impression of the complete (at least on paper) Americanization of the Orient.

But how different is all this from the Chinese school as I saw it 20 years ago in a second-rate Chinese township, 300 miles from Shanghai! The school occupied the garret of a dwelling-house built on to our garden wall. Two or three latticed apertures under the eaves admitted not much fresh air as draughts in winter and chemically compounded odours in summer. The richer pupils fought off the cold of winter by means of brasiers and Japanese handwarmers, and to the heat of summer the poorer were indifferent, being clad mainly in their innocence. A bare room, destitute of professional apparatus, contained no more than some benches and a chair, one Confucian scholar, and several specimens of unwashed China. There was no glass on the windowns, nor even much of the translucent paper which is a humble substitute for glass, and so nothing stopped the issue of a shrill, unending chant

"From morn to noon, from noon to dewy eve,"

as the pupils repeated in imperfect unison their one endless lesson. The teacher's part was only to supply an occasional bass prompt, which would be instantly drowned by a fresh outbreak of the trebles. Were we to adopt scholastic bedlam as a principle, we could economise on motorists' road signs; the Chinese warning carries further and has greater directional accuracy. It is commendable also in the interests of discipline.

Competitive Clamour

A boy's nature prompts him to make a noise, and when we accidentally order him to be silent and then provide only mediocre entertainment in the class-room we do little but set the greater part of his brain free to devise mischief for his four limbs. How much better was the Chinese method with its frank acceptance of the boy's instinct! The school work was organized on the basis of competitive clamour; and as the whole muscular and nervous being of the scholar was summed up in the production of voice, it is plain that he had no brain nor muscle available for other purposes. The teacher remained at peace. His function resembled that of a conductor before a choir singing the "Hallelujah Chorus"—wherever possible he would have to localise and correct a false word or tone. At least he was always sensible of any unwonted local silence, and the man in the street first became aware of some boy's inattention to duty by hearing a yelp and a sudden soaring treble which gained a momentary mastery over the recitative babel of the school.

The theme of this untiring reiteration was 20 years ago the Three Letter Classic—a moral poem in lines of three monosyllables each. From this the pupil learned his vocabulary and literary style, his letters and penmanship, and his ethical code; indeed it was the source of all his education, apart from the ability to manage an abacus which took the place of our mathematical sciences. The method of instruction in the Three Letter Classic was the reverse of ours.

Pure Memorising

Nobody attached a meaning to the poem in the first instance, and they had this justification—owing to the difference between the concise literary and diffuse colloquial languages, no Chinese poem has any significance as pronounced, but only as read with the eyes and interpreted in a running paraphrase. Just as our babies acquire nursery rhymes and the alphabet as a senseless rigmarole, so the Chinese boy was taught to commit to memory a sequence of arbitrary sounds until he could repeat his long formula backwards and forwards and from any word to any other word. Hence his education was based on pure memorising, and the faculty of memorising pervaded even the least educated classes. Not a few old women have purchased a tract or a Gospel, and returned after a few weeks to astonish the missionary by offering to recite the whole book or from any verse to any other verse. In assessing the value of this feat, however, Europeans usually fail to make allowance for the circumstances that a Chinese old woman's mind is usually undistracted by any other intellectual activity.

When the sounds were mastered, the schoolboy was shown the text of the poem in a book, and learned his first five hundred characters, not as written words with meanings, but as an association between a series of graphs and a previous series of sounds, both graphs and sounds being equally arbitrary and meaningless. It was only as a last refinement (generally omitted) that the meaning of the Classic was divulged to the pupil in a running paraphrase, which began—

"Men, one and all in infancy are
virtuous at heart;
Their moral tendencies the same,
their practice wide apart.
Without instruction's friendly aid our
instincts grow less pure;
But application only can proficiency
ensure."

Filial Piety

In a style not more elevated than the rhymes for gender in our old-fashioned Latin grammars, the poem then detailed the five elements, four seasons, three closest ties in life, and an assortment of historical, biographical, physical, and metaphysical information—as much as could be packed into 1008 words. Being directed to the young, the Three Letter Classic naturally devotes disproportionate space to the celebration of infant prodigies of virtue or skill; and it is in these terms that the cardinal doctrine of Filial Piety was imparted—

"The little Hsiang at nine years old
could warm his parents' bed.
Ah, would that all of us were by like
filial precepts led!
The baby Jung when only four re-
signed the envied pear,
Deference to elder brothers then
should be our early care."

The individual who taught these undying platitudes belonged to the shabby genteel classes, and was the associate of (though he conserved his superiority) the mediciners and painters. Lawyers were not necessary in the China of 20 years ago, as every bystander advocated one side or another in every quarrel; when the yamen runners arrived somebody was sure to be bastinadoed, and the remainder had the comfortable feeling that justice, even a trifle misdirected, had at all events been done. Of the painter, it was supposed that he had attempted all other crafts, save beggary, and had proved inefficient. The mediciner's patients insisted on being taken seriously, and demanded either a large piece of red adhesive paper to be applied with a spirit-compelling incantation, or pills of the largest size, or some nauseous drench that would send them reeling; but as the contract was based on the formula of "no cure, no pay," money owed more readily to the unlicensed undertaker than to the quack.

A shade less precarious was the schoolmaster's existence. It is true that his pupils were capriciously withdrawn, and the parents embraced any excuse or none at all for defrauding him of his fees; but there was always a chance that some forward youth might win out in the Civil Service examinations and that the schoolmaster might rise on the skirts of his official career to the dignity of being a yamen parasite. At all events he had his subsidiary profession of calligrapher, employed in the composition of elegant letters and in the decoration of red visiting cards, in which case payment was by the piece. His penmanship was a source of comforting vanity, and he could forget cold and hunger for hours together if he should meet a fellow-penman and commence a discussion of adroit strokes of the camel's-hair brush. And he had his honorific association with the immortals of literature, even if only in the pages of the Three Letter Classic, which made him a reputable member of society in a land where literature had always governed and no printed paper might be destroyed.

"The little Lia of the House of T'ang
when only seven years old,
A 'godlike boy' was called and
'mongst the literates enrolled.
High honours in official life, though
young in years he gained:
With zeal, ye youths, a like success by
you may be attained."—"Glasgow Herald."

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LONDON CHINATOWN UNROMANTIC

Fireworks Banned on New Year: Vanished Limehouse Nights

BY TREVOR ALLEN

Two Chinese flags, with sun rampant, were flying in London's Chinatown—Pennyfields. A Chinese café in West India Dock-road displayed the notice: "Reserved for Private Party till 8 p.m."

It was the Chinese New Year's Day, but it might have been a Scottish Sabbath.

Unfortunately, there had been an opium-smoking prosecution against a Pennyfields resident at the Thames Police-court in the morning. Perhaps that had something to do with it. Anyway, there were no lanterns or buntings; except for the two flags, it looked very much the same grey, drab Pennyfields when I wandered through it in quest of exotic sensations.

My first call was at a Chinese tobacconist's inscribed with all the recognizable brands. I think his name was Chung, Ching, or Chang, but he was far too occupied painting the banker's name on a pile of "pukkaboo" slips to worry about the New Year.

When I mentioned festivities, he mumbled something which sounded like "Oo? Um? Ah? New Year? Ah? Um? Oo?" and went on with his elaborate painting.

It was an English woman in the shop who told me that nothing happened nowadays, except a tea-party to the half-caste children in the New Café round the corner—the one with the notice. When I asked "Why only the half-caste ones?" she replied that, of course, there weren't any others round Pennyfields way, and recommended me to the tea-dealer next door.

The Chinese Sphinx

The tea-dealer, whose name was, I think, Ching, Chung, or Chang, proved to be a perfect Oriental enigma. He, too, said "Oo? Um? Ah? New Year? Ah? Um? Oo?" and looked as though he could not remember what a New Year was if he tried.

He moved stealthily from one side of the shop to the other, apparently exchanging "business as usual" with two other Chinamen who were there. But he did say, as a special concession: "Party—to-night—yes, Number 41."

Number 41, I discovered, was an empty house, with bleak, vacant windows and a door which looked as if it would not open to the crack of doom.

The almond-eyed tea merchant had certainly put one over me that time, and I grinned and passed into a little general store not much bigger than a cupboard.

Vanished Limehouse Nights

Behind the counter, and all but under it was a little Chinese with a face of Buddhistic serenity. When he found that I did not want Sunlight soap or Rickett's blue, he too looked surprised, and said: "Oo? Um? Ah? New Year? Ah? Um? Oo?" and implied that he did not spikee Inglesh. His name also was either Chang, Chung, or Ching, I'm not sure which. In the circumstances, I don't think I greatly care.

What had happened to London's Chinatown, since the piping days of Mr. Thomas Burke's "Limehouse Nights" and "Nights in Town," that one should encounter such desolation on New Year's Day?

In Old Cathay itself, travellers like Mr. E. T. Williams will tell you, celebrations begin on the 23rd of the 12th moon of the Old Year with the propitiating of the Kitchen God or Spirit of the Furnace before the kitchen range by the whole family.

On New Year's Eve the devout go round with lanterns paying debts, for no self-respecting Chinaman dare think of starting the New Year without a clean slate; some have been known to steal rather than do so, and on New Year's morning all the shops shut for anything from three to fifteen days. A fortnight later begins the Feast of Lanterns.

For these signs, actual or prospective, I searched Pennyfields in vain I could get no evidence, for instance of residents having gone in procession with lanterns and money bags to the local Income Tax collector's office the previous evening.

Varied Menu

The children's party at the New Café proved to be very much like a Sunday School bun-fight, with ordinary cakes and tea.

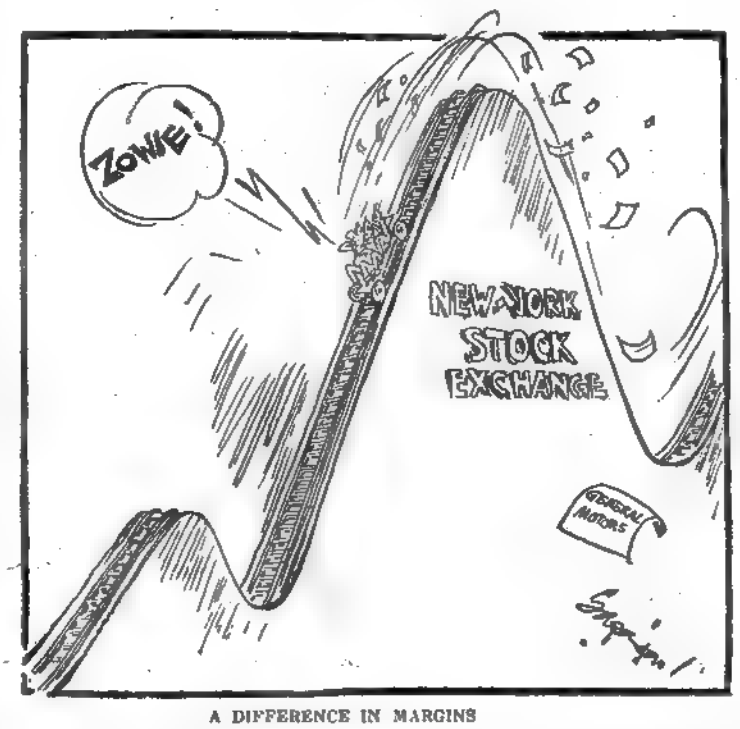
One or two fireworks, I was told, might be exploded at night, but they would be homely English ones in any case, as the pugnacious native variety could no longer be obtained from China.

But I did encounter a man who had been to a private party over a Chinese café in the Causeway the previous night, to see the Old Year out and the New Year in. His name was not Ching, Chung, or Chang, but plain Charlie Brown, junr., landlord of the Blue Posts hostelry in the West India Dock-road.

"No, nothing much happens nowadays," he said, "but before the war Pennyfields on New Year's night would be littered with spent fireworks inches deep. The police stopped all that."

"There is usually a procession to the Chinese corner of the local cemetery, where the relatives leave food on the graves, and perhaps a bit of a bust-up in the evening," he added, "but it is only in the Chinese quarters of New York and San Francisco that they have processions with dragons."

London's Chinatown, since Mr. Burke abandoned it, has become rather like Poplar, which is a pity.—"Westminster Gazette."



A DIFFERENCE IN MARGINS

AMERICAN STOCK EXCHANGES

How the Spirit of Gambling has Grown: Danger of Poison of Inflation: Speculation Now at High Tide

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

San Francisco, Feb. 27.

Americans generally characterize the Briton as an inveterate gambler. In a way, they rather admire him, for he is always prepared to take a legitimate chance. In the early days, there were many great ventures in this country that would have fallen flat had it not been for the fact that Britons are inherently prepared to risk their capital in foreign countries. Early progress in the United States was consistently fostered by this instinct for investment which the American calls gambling. Then, when the trans-Atlantic cousin visits England for the first time he claims to be literally shocked at the gambling on horses that he sees, and he comes back home with the firmly-rooted idea that all the people in the British Islands are gamblers born.

Similarly, the Briton in this country for the first time witnesses on the Stock Exchanges of the country such activity as is entirely foreign to him. No matter whether it be in New York or any of the Eastern exchanges, in Chicago or any of the Mid-Western exchanges, or in San Francisco or any of the Western exchanges, he finds that practically everybody is a "dabbler," taking a chance in the hope that what he buys is on a rising market. Conditions are different, he discovers, from what they are in England, where Stock Exchange transactions generally speaking are carried out on a much sounder basis. At all events, this is what he thinks. And again, though he may be an incorrigible gambler himself,—that is at the races—the Briton returns home quite convinced that he has never seen such gambling as goes on on the stock exchange of America.

Record Transactions

Last year, for example, $76,000,000 shares, worth some $50,000,000,000—say £10,000,000,000—were bought on the New York Stock Exchange alone. That was a record—over 125,000,000 shares more than in 1926; back in 1913 it was something like 83,000,000, and the value was little more than one-seventh that of last year.

To say that this was all in the nature of a gamble would, however, be, drawing too long a bow. There must have been some legitimate business. But it is certain that a very small margin of these purchases were for investment, where the buyer paid for the stocks and put them away to hold indefinitely. Probably more than 90 per cent. were merely speculative, the buyer of course depositing a margin of say ten dollars a share to protect the broker, intending to sell as soon as the stock advanced to a point that would yield a satisfactory gain—essential gambling on the course of the margin. This, of course, is a loud echo of affairs in Shanghai!

An authority who has a penchant for figures declares that if only 90 per cent. of the transactions were speculative and the margin was ten dollars a share, more than $5,000,000,000—a thousand million pounds sterling and more—was posted with brokers by their customers during the year, in expectation of winning through a rise in stocks. The brokers also put up a margin and borrowed the remainder of the purchase price from the banks or from individuals, the purchased securities naturally being pledged to the lenders as collateral. Brokers' loans in New York at the middle of last December amounted to no less than $4,091,836,303, which was also a record and some $1,000,000,000 higher than the previous January.

Mr. Will Payne, who frankly declares that this state of affairs is traceable almost entirely to money being too easy, and whose opinions may be taken as authoritive, deplores the trend of Stock Exchange speculation. He is not alone. Nobody who is in touch with this aspect of the national life of the United States can believe that the gambling prevalent in Great Britain in the horse-racing category—unfortunate as that may be regarded—is to be compared with the gambling of this larger sort prevalent throughout this country. Everybody who bought stocks on a margin in 1927 naturally expected them to go up, and on the whole they did rise rather smartly. In December the average price of twenty representative industrial stocks was 196.75 against 158.50 the year before; and of twenty representative railway stocks 142.95 against 118.22 the year before—an advance, as is seen, of some $30 per share.

But, such are the gigantic cornering possibilities of the immensely strong operators, that it is safe to say that most of the speculative buyers—the men who approximate to the Briton at home who take stakes a sovereign on a horse that he knows nothing about—were disappointed at the end of the year.

The present speculation on such an enormous scale is, however, viewed with disapproval not alone by those who do not directly profit by it or by those who regard it simply as form of gambling that should be curtailed from the moral standpoint. Economists are sounding their alarm, for more specifically this stock-market speculation involves inflation and it employs a great amount of bank credit that might (theoretically at least) be more profitably used in the production of goods and in the real development of this as yet little-developed country. For while it is popularly supposed that the United States as one great unit is a fully developed region, this is by no means the case—there are probably greater possibilities for men with vision in the wide almost untouched areas of many states than have yet been explored.

To Prevent Speculation

Total sales of stocks in 1913 on the New York Stock Exchange, as I have said above, were only 83,470,693, which proved a record for the century. The last year, prior to 1913, in which stocks fell below a hundred millions shares was 1897, which ended what Mr. Payne calls the "hard-times era" that began in 1893. After making comparison of the extraordinary prosperity of the United States to-day with what it was then, Mr. Payne says there is only one cure for excessive speculation—hard times! He then goes to show that in 1913 the United States was a much smaller country. Building operations were less than one-fifth as great as last year. Bank deposits were $17,279 million (say £3,456,000,000) against $51,132,000,000 (say £10,227,000,000) now, the latter figure including an amount of savings deposits which is three times that of 1913. Assets of life insurance companies, moreover, are to-day three times as large as they were then, and the factory payroll of the country is certainly pretty near to showing a three-fold growth as well.

This was the situation as Mr. Payne sees it:—

"A very important part of the whole country's bank reserve was always invested in stock-market call loans. When anything went radically wrong with the stock market, as had happened in 1907, there was difficulty in recovering those reserves, and banks far away from New York resorted to an improvised, extra legal sort of currency called clearing-house certificates in order to pay the cheques of their depositors.

"Country banks kept up a certain reserve in cash in their vaults to meet depositors' demands. But cash locked up in a bank vault earns nothing. Naturally the banks wished to carry no more of it than they were obliged to. Other reserves they sent on to the big Wall Street banks which would pay them around two per cent. on the money ..... Bank reserves piled up in New York. The New York banks had either to keep this money on hand in cash, in which case it would earn nothing and they could not pay two per cent. interest on it, or invest it in something that could be turned into cash quickly. The only investment that met that requirement and was big enough to absorb the bank surpluses consisted of stock market call loans."

This sort of loan, as everyone knows, is payable on demand and secured by collateral in the form of marketable stocks and shares.

The Federal Reserve System

In ordinary times the call loans worked tolerably well, although a great many people objected on principle to putting an important part of the country's bank reserves at the service of speculation of this kind. But so long as reserves piled up in New York banks and the country owners of them demanded interest on them, call loans were the only outlet for them. The Federal Reserve System was expected to do away with much of this inconvenience, if not altogether to put an end to that condition. Under that system, banks were required to deposit their legal reserves, aside from cash in vault, in the Federal Reserve banks of their several districts, and the F. R. banks were forbidden to make loans on stock and bond securities, or to discount paper so secured, excepting Government bonds. The special Bill to this end was claimed on the one hand to be beneficial to the country's commerce, though on the other to clog the channels in Wall Street; but it was called "an act of financial deliverance which affects the complete banking system of the country from the New York Stock Exchange and Wall Street gambling."

Everybody believed the new system would take bank reserves, to a very important extent, out of the stock market, and make all loans decidedly less popular with country banks. But, as Mr. Payne points out, what we see to-day under the new system—offering countless advantages in other directions—is exactly the opposite result.

The Federal Reserve System, however, is able to check speculation, if it is desired, by making money dearer, though in that event legitimate borrowers for legitimate business purposes would have to pay the higher rate. It is easy credit, like that which prevailed in 1927, that makes money go into stock market loans. There are two great financial dangers in this country in my opinion—the first is the rapidly growing and already stupendous purchasing, the second is stock exchange gambling.

NEW YORK, Mar. 31:—Ten corporations and 13 individuals have been indicted by the Federal Grand Jury, in connexion with the investigations by the Department of Justice into the so-called quinine Trust.—Reuter.

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FOREIGN TUTELAGE OF CHINA

Sir Frederick Whyte Foresees End: Problem for League

By Sir Frederick Whyte, K.C.S.I.

Life in China leads to short views; and the shortest views are those of the Treaty Ports. Here are assembled men of all nations, whose business is trade, to whom politics are a matter of indifference, if not anathema, except when they impinge on commerce, and who are absolved from the effort of understanding the Chinese by the working of the Compradore system. To the highbrow they leave the thankless task of looking into the future. Their frame of mind is the legacy of past times in which the foreign trader was deliberately excluded from any ordinary participation in Chinese life; and its chief political result to-day is that the foreign communities in the ports are so isolated from the main currents of modern China that they have little opportunity of gauging their significance. At the same time, there are individuals in every port—Consuls, bankers brokers, missionaries—who have broken out of the stockade which separates the foreigner from the Chinese. Such men know what is going on, but even they often lose heart in the contemplation of the political chaos around them.

China's Need of Assistance

The seeker after truth, going in and out among these different men, finds that there is one subject on which the shortsighted and the long-sighted tend to agree. China, they say, can never put her house in order unaided. From such a premise it is no long step to the demand for foreign intervention, which has many supporters throughout the country, even among those who are not of the "Shanghai Mind."

Before accepting this conclusion, let us examine the premiss in order to find out how far the Chinese themselves acknowledge its truth. It would be easy to show evidence in the history of the Manchu Dynasty, still easier in the story of the Imperial Maritime Customs, the Salt Gabelle, and the Post Office, which proves its truth, but, except in the case of the Customs, the modern Chinese would probably deny its validity by saying that foreign assistance was forced on China by the Treaty Powers.

We must therefore seek our evidence from some other source, and it will be found in the policy of Sun Yat-sen himself. When the author of the Three Principles set out to construct the Republic of China on the ruins of the Empire he deliberately sought foreign aid, and when he failed to receive it from Western Europe or America he turned to Russia. Thus the prophet of the Chinese Revolution showed that foreign assistance, of the proper kind and given in the proper way, was welcome. His followers have not receded from that position, and we may expect that some day they may realise that what Russia gave with an ulterior motive the Liberal Powers will be prepared to offer with no other motive than the welfare of China. At the present moment the prospect of co-operation between the Powers—or any one of them—and China is not bright. Xenophobia is still rampant; and the anti-foreign tide will have to ebb far from its high-water mark of 1926 before the Chinese and the "Outsiders" can work effectively together for the benefit of China.

"Intervention" Futile

The premiss being granted in the form of China's willingness to invite foreign help, in some appropriate way and at some future time, what is the conclusion? As commonly stated by foreigners in China, it takes the following form:—

> China's great evil is civil war, waged by Tuchuns who seek to control the great cities and the railways, the former for their wealth, the latter for mobility. Deprive them of either source of strength, and their power to fight is gone and China will have peace. It is more effective to control the railways in the end, therefore foreign intervention should take the form of an international military railway police, controlling the rail-heads at five or six key points, *e.g.*—Peking, Mukden, Tientsin, Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Canton—and forbidding any military traffic not duly authorized by the Central Government. Six months of such control will abolish Tuchunism, strengthen the Central Government, restore the railways, and resuscitate trade.

The plan looks pretty on paper, but it is not practical politics. It assumes a Central Government, which does not exist; it assumes a Chinese welcome to this form of intervention, which is improbable; and it assumes unity of action by the Powers, which is even less probable. Foreign intervention, in anything like its usual form, is a castle in Spain built by one who knows neither architecture nor Spain.

Let us take the three points in their order. There is no Central Government to-day, nor any in sight for to-morrow. All that can be predicted—and here, as everywhere in China, the prophet might wisely save his breath—is that probably the Chinese Government of the distant future will be the offspring of the Kuomintang, and that therefore any form of intervention must reckon with the fact that the party of the South is the party of the future. Meanwhile the intervening foreigner—if intervention is to serve its appointed purpose—must take charge not only of communications, but of civil administration; and before intervention is a month old the Foreign Powers will be the Government of China. Are the "interventionalists" prepared for that result?

Force No Remedy

In the second place, foreign intervention, unless backed by overwhelming force, would be defeated by a political boycott beside which the Canton effort of 1925 was as a mouse to a lion. Politically speaking the Powers, in the circumstances of to-day, could not govern an unwilling China, and those who believe they could simply do not know what has happened to the world in general since 1914. It is often said, to be sure, that a Division of Guards could march through China from Canton to Peking. No doubt they could! But, at the end of their victorious march, they would have left as much impression behind them as a foot, when raised, leaves on wet sand.

As for the third point, those who believed in the possibility of united action by the Powers in pursuit of a policy of unlimited liability, such as intervention must inevitably be, may be advised to study the public opinion and the official attitude in London, Washington and Tokyo. Japan is playing her own game; Washington and London seem to have some common ground of principle, but do not act harmoniously; and in the last resort, the British Government is not firmly committed to the policy of December that intervention of the kind proposed is out of the question.

What remains? Let us first rid ourselves of the terminology of the past. "Intervention," "Tutelage," "Foreign Control"—words such as these, implying the will of a superior Power imposed on an inferior, must be expunged from the vocabulary of our relations with China. Sir Austen Chamberlain himself told the Powers a year ago that they must "expressly disclaim any intention of forcing foreign control upon an unwilling China." But foreign aid, requested by a willing China, not to protect foreign interest but primarily to reerect Chinese sovereignty and to promote Chinese prosperity, is very different thing. In the past the Treaty Powers have acted in China as a group pursuing self-interest. With only an occasional honourable exception, they have never placed the interests of China first; and their method has manifestly failed to promote Chinese interests, or, in the long run, their own. It is time to take a new course.

Probable For the League

Since the War, Europe has taken a new course in her own affairs, and by the agency of the League of Nations substantial progress in European reconstruction has been made. Of this progress Asia is hardly yet aware, and the League thus suffers from the ignorance, the indifference, and even the open hostility of many Asiatic peoples. The Chinese, taking their cue at times from Moscow, profess to regard the League as an engine of European Imperialism painted to look like philanthropy. They must be disabused of their delusion; and the present writer has the best reason to know that when the Chinese become aware of the significance of Geneva—even Geneva with all its shortcomings—they will see a new light on their own problem.

It is still too early to expect the League to enter the Chinese stage: the fever of revolution must pass its climax, and the Chinese must learn the lesson of their own disorder, before China can take her new course. But the time will come when, with civil war ending in exhaustion, with the unity of China approaching realization, benevolent aid from an external source will be urgently needed. Is is chimerical to believe that it will be sought by the Chinese themselves? If and when the request is made—it may be years hence, it may be sooner—the Treaty Powers will have to leave interests, privileges, concessions, all, in the hands of the League, in the belief that only thus can Chinese sovereignty and the interests of the world at large be finally reconciled. The task will be greater than any that the League has yet undertaken, but its magnitude is no cause for timidity, but rather a challenge to effort.—"The Times."

OUR PARIS LETTER

A Boom for Lawyers: A Modern Champion of Freedom

From Our Own Correspondent

Paris, Feb. 16.

We seem to be approaching a decision, with no indecent haste, touching the eventual ownership of the historic Chateau de Chambord, in which Francis I scratched on a window, with a diamond ring, the celebrated lines:

"Souvent femme varie
Bien fol est qui s'y fie."

The last undisputed owner of the estate was the old Duke of Bourbon-Parma, who had something in common with the old woman who lived in a shoe and had a great many children. Their rights in his estates up to the time of the war were governed by decisions of the Austrian Court, which, as might be expected, gave predominance to the eldest son, Prince Elias. The outbreak of the war led to the castle being sequestrated as enemy property, and Prince Elias has been trying to regain possession of it ever since peace was restored. The peace, however, did not extend to all the members of the family. While Prince Elias clung to the dispossessed *régime*, Prince Sixtus and another brother threw in their lot with the Allies and served in the Belgian army, and they, of course, opposed their elder's claim to the property in France.

Such a case, involving nice points about the laws and customs of different countries, has been a source of great satisfaction to the legal gentlemen concerned. It has now reached the Orléans Court of Appeal, after several years of intermittent argument before lower tribunals, and the representative of the French State has come to the conclusion that the estate ought to remain in the receiver's hands and that the liquidation should be continued, so that the French Government will eventually be able to exercise its right of preemption, leaving Prince Elias to claim compensation from the Austrian Government.

Pulling Authority's Leg

M. Castille, a chemist who has his shop in the Ternes district of Paris, is a worthy descendant of the Frenchmen who revolted against tyranny and stormed the Bastille. He, too, complains of oppression, and his weapons are intellectual rather than material. Two years ago, it was decreed, in pursuance of the policy of giving rest to workers, that chemists' shops in Paris should be closed on Sundays, the chemists in each quarter being left free to arrange among themselves as to which of them should remain on duty to supply drugs in cases of emergency. M. Castille alone refused to obey. He pointed out that Sunday was his best trading day, that his rent and taxes continued to run, on Sundays and week-days alike, and that, so long as he did not compel any employees to work for him on Sunday, he was entitled to use his shop for the purpose for which he rented it. He therefore defied the law and went on selling drugs and patent medicines on Sundays as before. He was summoned 131 times and fined thousands of francs.

He has now invoked the aid of the great modern god, Publicity. Last Sunday week, he sold newspapers and last Sunday oranges, up to 8 p.m., the hour after which he could not be summoned. His windows were plastered with summonses and also with posters announcing his shop as a "fruiterie de *première classe*"—an allusion to the French practice of always describing a drugstore as a "*pharmacie de première classe*" (no one has ever seen a second-class "*pharmacie*"). The Chemists' Assistants Union appealed in lofty terms to the great body of wage-earners to come and "demonstrate," but could not collect more than twenty or thirty supporters. In the intervals of selling oranges, M. Castille stood in his doorway to be photographed, and beamed upon the crowd, which seemed to sympathise with him. Parisians are always on the side of anyone who pulls the leg of authority.

Expensive Nerves

M. Henry Bernstein, the dramatist, has a horror of noise. His ideas refuse to flow when sound-waves impinge upon his nerves. He therefore asked the landlord of the Paris house in which he occupies a flat to let him make his study sound-proof. The owner agreed, on condition that M. Bernstein paid all the cost and employed the landlord's architect instead of his own. Double walls were built round the study and the space between them was filled with pulverised cork. Then M. Bernstein, full of hope, sat down to work in his sound-proof den and immediately heard someone sneeze in the next room! He fled with his secretaries to Arenchon and engaged five rooms—one in which he worked, one above, another below and one on each side.

The bill for the sound-proof study that proved such an utter failure was Frs. 40,000, and the escape to Arenchon, the hire of the five rooms and contingent expenses ran away with Frs. 108,000, so that M. Bernstein's search for silence made him Frs. 148,000 out of pocket. He counter-claimed against the architect and contractor and also against his own architect and contractor for failing to detect the weak spots in the scheme. French architects' and plumber's bills always contain numerous items in which the cost is reckoned down to the last centime, with an elaborate accuracy which the ordinary citizen is apt to regard as camouflage intended to disguise the horror of the total. In this case, the court went carefully through the account, struck out numerous items and awarded M. Bernstein compensation to the amount of precisely Frs. 31,707 as a set-off against the Frs. 40,000.

English as She is Taught

An Englishman dining at a small Montmartre restaurant the other evening found himself next to a young man and a young woman who faced each other across the table and talked English labouriously with a strong French accent. Pain was imprinted on their features as they wrestled with the unfamiliar idiom. "*Vot ees eet,*" inquired the young man, as he tendered the menu, to his companion, "eat you go to eat?" The lady scanned the sheet and replied without enthusiasm:—"I sink I will eat a leetle veal." They continued to exchange remarks from which all Gallic gaiety was banished, and the listener wondered why they found it necessary to dine together at all.

The secret came out when the young man, having paid the bill, handed a few five-franc notes to his companion and, breaking into French with a sigh of relief, thanked her very much for the English lesson she had given him and asked when he could have another. The lady, reverting to the language of France with equal delight, made an appointment for the following week at the same place. She was one of many language-teachers who have persuaded their pupils of the superiority, of object-lessons over uninspiring struggles with books and dictionaries. In the same way, when an Englishman and a Frenchman make an arrangement to exchange lessons, they seldom stay indoors. The streets, restaurants and cafés offer an inexhaustible supply of subjects for conversation. In the same order of ideas, London dance teachers advertise that they are prepared to go to private dances with their pupils as partners. This is a practical age.

The Nationalist Government has granted $20,000 for the planting of trees round the tomb of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen in Nanking.

EFFECT OF HANKOW EXPERIMENT

Worthless Papers in Payment of Debenture Interest

The following appeared in the "Financial News" of February 2:—

"To the Editor.

"Sir,—For the second time since the rendition of the British Concession at Hankow, the unfortunate debenture-holders of the ex-British Municipal Council have had to suffer default.

"In my own case I invested Tls. 20,000 in a new issue of debentures made in the middle of 1914. Hankow was a prosperous British Concession, and the investment was a gilt-edged one till the first payment of interest fell due, June 30, 1927, three months after the concession came under Chinese control. Payment was made by cheque in Central Bank notes, then heavily depreciated, which I refused to accept, requesting payment in full value in silver currency.

"Finding it was hopeless, I instructed my bank to cash the cheque for what it was worth, but later was informed by the bank that payment of the warrant would only be made in Treasury notes, and that these were now worthless. For the half-year ended December 31, 1927, no payment at all has been made, nor any reply given to my request to the Council at Hankow as to whether I can expect payment or not.

"Sir Austen Chamberlain apparently does not realize how it grates on people's feelings in the East when he alludes in his speeches to the British Government's generosity in its policy with the Chinese. It is so easy to be generous with other people's money and property.

"The 'North-China Daily News' pertinently asks in an article in its issue of January 10, 1928:—"Is it anyone's business, if so, whose, to see that debenture-holders are protected and that the Chen-O'Malley agreement is observed?" Undoubtedly it is the business of the British Government, who, by a stroke of the pen, have apparently wiped out our assets and given a ready-made concession, which has been kept up by the debenture-holders' money, to the Chinese, who of their own initiative could never develop or find the money to create a prosperous and well-ordered municipality of the type that the British Concession at Hankow used to be.

"Doses of Locarno soothing syrup form an excellent sedative for the Chinese, but unfortunately they require, and will continue to do so, a little more after each dose. The principle is that of the dole.—Yours, etc.,

"Old China Hand."

Shanghai.

Britain's Unchanged Policy

In last month's Parliamentary records appears the following:—

Sir B. Peto.—Then there is no change in the policy of His Majesty's Government, due to the fact that the Red Government, to whom this surrender of British rights was made, has now disappeared into the blue?

Sir A. Chamberlain.—No, Sir. No change has taken place.

Mr. Looker asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he is in a position to make any statement as to the progress of the negotiations for payment of the interest in arrear on the Hankow Municipal Debentures, or as to whether the Municipal Administration of the late British Concession may now be considered to be working satisfactorily or not?

Sir A. Chamberlain.—As regards the first part of my hon. friend's question, I have no information beyond that given to him on February 20. I am not prepared to go so far as to say that the Municipal Administration is working as well as I could wish, but a recent telegram from His Majesty's Consul-General at Hankow says that, speaking generally, the Sino-British Council is functioning as well as can be expected in the difficult circumstances of the moment.

Nice, April 2:—Miss Soumi Cheng, a member of the Nanking Government, has arrived here to stay a few days for the benefit of her health before proceeding to Paris and London on a diplomatic mission.—Reuter.

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VIENNA CHIT-CHAT

How We Amuse Ourselves in Austria: A Radio Dinner

By Ruth Benedict

Vienna, Feb. 28.

The temperature in Vienna continues wintry, although an occasional mild day sandwiches itself in between two blustering periods and the pussy-willows are out in sheltered nooks and the flower-women's stands on the corners. The warmest things about Vienna at present are the debates *pro* and *con* Josephine Baker, who is now enacting her rehearsals of the new revue, "Black on White," which opens on March 1. The populace is divided for and against her and she has attained the dignity of being discussed in a regular session of Parliament, where one indignant member rose and protested that ■ did not wear clothes enough to cover a postage stamp!

Opera and Dinner Simultaneously

I had my first radio dinner last night. There was nothing airy about the dinner; it was as substantial as any Viennese could wish, but aside from the food and drink the entertainment was radio. We were asked to come to dinner promptly at 7.15 p.m., as the opera would go on the air at 7.30 p.m. The invitation worried me terribly. Were we to eat before, after, or during the performance? One's Abendessen (evening meal) may be served at any time between six and midnight, so there was no formal rule to guide one. It is quite usual to be invited to "tea" at nine o'clock in the evening. To be on the safe side, I had a hearty "jause," or four o'clock coffee.

Arrived at our hostess's home, however, we were marshalled with exceptional promptness into the dining room, where place-cards resembling dance programmes bore the Tannhäuser cast, with blanks for us to fill in the names of the artists later. The host uncorked his apparatus as we were settling ourselves. No, the English lesson for beginners was still going strong.

"We have still five minutes for conversation," he announced gravely. Whereat we hurried to improve the time, but achieved only such inanities as those current when a train delays after farewells have been conclusively said. Cocktails, a concession to American guests, as was carefully explained, were served at the table, but, as a self-appointed orator was going to propose a toast, the host, who had hardly taken his eyes off his watch, jumped to his set, and—yes. "Hier Wien, R-r-r-r-radio—." The announcement was beginning. The disappointed orator sat down.

We all grasped our pencils, studied our casts and finally wrote down the names of the evening's singers—that is, those of us who could understand the names. All I could recognize were the two stars, Lotte Lehmann and Alfred Jerger. Needless to say, the performance was marvellous. So was the dinner. The combination? Well—it was unique. The Viennese take their music seriously, hissing any culprit who may disturb the peaceful auditors by rustling a programme, fidgetting, or even coughing. Now one ate one's soup anxiously, hoping that no unguarded inhalation would attract the wrath of the guests.

The Reverent Attitude

The servants tip-toed in and out with course after course. The dining-auditors chewed vigourously but inaudibly. Bold men whispered an occasional "Bravo!" and daring ladies attempted all but inaudible comment. Myself, I only essayed a lifted eyebrow, an approving smile, or pantomimic applause. The interval after the first act was a blessing. We plunged into the conversational fray with the zest of those to whom Central had been denying important connections. We talked a little louder than was really necessary in our reaction, but just in the middle of our best stories came the orchestral warning and we hushed reverentially.

In the middle of this act, we slip-toed into the adjoining drawing room for coffee and liqueurs. Scattered about the big salon the austerities of listening were a bit relaxed. Unfortunately, however, this led to rash pronouncements of the elect:—"O, Elisabeth's aria is coming now. I do so love this part!" But when instead the first Page warbled further announcement were naturally discouraged.

The second act was over. We walked about the drawing room feverishly assuring our hostess and ourselves how marvellous it all was, how far superior to actual attendance, but we did not voice the surprise we felt at discovering that it was not yet ten o'clock. We certainly seemed to have been making a night and a half of it. I am sorry I cannot tell you much about the third act. You see, I had bagged a comfortable armchair in a shadowy corner and was making up some of the sleep lost during carnival. Yes, indeed, there is much to be said for opera by radio.

SPECIAL ARTICLES

THE DIVINE CREATION

Notes of a Sermon Preached in Shanghai by the Rev. Father Robinson

"For of Him, and by Him, and in Him, are all things. To Him be glory for ever, Amen." —Romans XI, 36.

The world, a mere speck in the vast universe, contains so many beautiful and wonderful things, that man's intellect, ever striving to master them, only succeeds in opening up new vistas of research. Year by year, aye, day by day, new beauties, new forces, are discovered. There seems to be no end to the marvels which science is endeavouring to unravel and control. Books by the thousand have been written on the world's flora and found, on its seas, rivers, mountains, and peoples. Every book we read contains in its preface an apology and a hope; an apology for the imperfection of the treatment, and a hope that some little thing has been done to bring home to others the wonders of creation.

One point alone is not mentioned and that point is fundamental. The world, with all its beauty, is the work of God. His omnipotence called from nothing the mighty suns and planets that are whirling through space. His divine intellect brought into being the laws which govern their motions. It was ■ his bidding that stars and sky, mountains and plains, rivers and oceans were formed. He, with loving care, painted the petals of the flowers. His hand modelled the tens of thousands of insects, birds, and animals, and He made man, the most wonderful of all God's creatures. Man, in ■s insensate pride, prefers to a attribute his being to the vagaries of chance and to evolution from the brute rather than acknowledge God's power.

A Universal Admission

God created me. In those three words lies the great fundamental principle of my religious life. Deny that basic fact and religion has no meaning, but it is a truth so evident that the most unlettered savage acknowledges it. He may not do so explicitly, but he does do it implicitly, for research has shown that not one of the many races of the world is without religion of some kind, by which ■ acknowledges a power other than those of earth to which it owes homage. It only remains to the so-called scientist—for science without God is not science—to pretend that he has discovered a reason for the existence of man which does not postulate God, and even he in his heart of hearts knows that what he says is false.

God created me. He modelled every nerve and sinew of my body and breathed into it a living soul so that I was made unto his image and likeness. I embody every perfection of creation and I owe it all to God. Plants live, so do I. Sensitive creations feel and see and hear, so do I. The angels know and will and love, so do I. I am partly material, partly spiritual. Material in my body, spiritual in my soul. My body came into being in response to the natural laws laid down by God when, by His direct act, He created man. His creation of my body ■ indirect through the workings of His natural law, but my soul is the result of an immediate direct creative act on the part of God. Without my soul, the little shell of my body would never have developed, never have come to perfection. It would never be, for my body is not I, but an essential part of me. God created my soul, therefore God created me. Because God created me, I belong not to the world, not to myself, but to God. I am a thing of God's, an instrument in the hand of God, but here to do not my own will but the will of Him who created me.

A Definite Purpose

Every thing in the world has been created for a definite purpose and that purpose ■ the glory of God. I have been created for that purpose also. I am different from the mineral, plant, and animal kingdoms, for I can and do know that I have come from the hand of God. I know that between me and God there is the relationship of creature to Creator. That relationship implies on my part a definite duty with regard to God; it implies that God has a strict right to my fulfilment of that duty. In other words, the material world glorifies God by manifesting His power. I glorify God by acknowledging his power.

Man—and by man I mean I, for we must bring the truth home to ourselves if we are to be influenced by it—was created by God to praise, reverence, and serve God in this life and thereby save his (my) soul. I must praise, reverence, serve. Praise, the honour given to one (who is not known to be present) because of the perfection of his works. I enter a picture gallery, stand before a remarkable picture or piece of sculpture, and, carried out of myself, I am loud in my praise of the artist. If, while doing so, the artist himself were to come in, my feelings and conduct become something quite different. Praise gives place to reverence. Many years ago God created me. Let me pause and consider the masterpiece. There is no vanity, no pride, but I realize that God alone could have made so perfect a thing and I praise Him. God does something more. Every moment of my life God is keeping me in existence and that will be true as long as God is God. Every heart-beat, every breath I owe to him. Were he to turn from me but the faction of an instant, I should fall back into the nothingness from which I came Hence, because God is vitally present with me, I reverence Him.

Man's Obligations

Reverence and praise are but empty formulæ unless I go a step further and vitalize my praise and reverence by service. It is not by saying:—"Lord, Lord," that I fulfill my duty towards God. I must do what God wants me to do. He has clearly laid down exactly how that service is to be given. His Divine law—the Ten Commandments—the precepts of his church, mark the path I must follow if my obligations towards my Creator are to be met. As a Catholic I am bound to serve God in the way the Catholic Church requires and in no other. Now let me ask myself a straight question: Have I given God the service which natural gratitude to God demands, or have I simply forgotten and ignored God? I must not hedge in my answer. ■ may be an unpleasant one, but I might as well be straight, for a time will come when I stand face to face with God, when I must be straight. I may as well be straight now.

The modern world is eaten up with ambition. Men and women are striving for place, honours, renown in the eyes of their fellow-men. They give themselves up with a whole-hearted generosity ■ the business in which they are interested. Sometimes the methods used to acquire money, the key to social standing, are not above suspicion, and the whole aim and object seems to be to get on. But "what doth it profit a man if he gain the whole world and suffer the loss of his own soul," when the moment comes, as come it will, sooner or later, for each and every one of us to render an account of our praise, reverence, and service. To say that we have made a great name, have acquired great wealth, can count, a host of friends, have placed our children in the highest grade of society will avail nothing if we have failed ■ our duty to God. All our honours, friends, social standing and business successes, we must leave behind us. What will it profit us if we stand before God empty-handed in the things that really count. We "must render to Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's and to God the things that are God's.

It is only right that we should do the best we can in our worldly affairs, but our duty towards God must not be forgotten. There are Catholic men and women to-day who sacrifice everything to worldly ambition. Not merely do they jeopardise their own souls, but they make a really good attempt to damn their children's souls as well, and that just to satisfy their social vanity. They do things they know are wrong; they join societies condemned by the Church, abstain from fulfilling their duties as Catholics because it is not "the thing;" send their children to non-Catholic and irreligious schools because they are more fashionable; read books which are immoral and contrary to faith because "the best people read them." What will they think of it all when they stand face to face with God? To come back to myself. What has my service been like? Have I given to Cæsar not only the things of Cæsar, but the things of God as well?

Now, I went you to take this thought with you to-night. Think over it, repeat it again and again until it comes home. "God made me and I belong to God. I am bound ■ serve God. On that service will depend my eternal salvation." God wants the salvation of every soul. He wants all to be happy, but he will not reward unless the reward be merited and the only way to merit is to acknowledge God's supreme dominion by praise, reverence, and, above all, by service, along the lines God has laid down, in the faithful discharge of the duties of one's state of life, for God, and with God.

FROM THE CROW'S NEST

The morning post brought us a neat pamphlet purporting to reveal the secret of keeping well. Skimming its pages, we concluded that the sender had mistaken our sex until we came to "The Problem of Thirst." Then we realized that it was truly meant for us, and we turned to the beginning and read with great care.

* * *

According to our unknown well-wisher the first thing to do if one desires to keep well, is to breathe. One had frankly suspected this to be the case, but was not certain. It transpires, moreover, that there is more than one method of breathing. Nor were we altogether without an inkling of this, in view of having lain awake many a time while listening to the music of the spheres as performed in a railway sleeping coach. It further transpires that Hamlet was wrong when he said the play's the thing. It isn't. The nose is the thing, according to the author of our health hints, who has discovered that the mouth is to eat with and to talk with, while the nose is to breathe with. He might have added that it is also to smell with, to say nothing of gaining an idea of other people's affairs. But then neither of these functions is conducive to health.

* * *

The reader of the pamphlet is next adjured to develop the habit of deep breathing by taking six deep breaths before an open window the first thing in the morning and again on retiring at night. Certain factors, unnoted by the author, militate against ■is practice. They are, (a)—If you live in the neighbourhood of Soochow or Siccawei Creeks (b)—If the people who live opposite insist on cooking to-morrow's cabbage the evening before, and (c)—If there are quarrelsome people in the neighbourhood. Missiles have a curious habit of finding the shortest distance between the propeller and the nose of the disinterested, or innocent, by-stander and are not conducive to his health.

* * *

Having learned to breathe, the next thing to do is to learn how to sleep. This appears to apply to the fair sex rather than ■ men, for we are instructed that ladies who wish to be good-looking should get as much beauty sleep as they can. Not a difficult matter, this, and quite consonant with the discovery that ladies who wish to be tall should grow as much as possible, or if they do not wish to become stout they must be at special pains to remain thin. Our author, however, is firmly convinced that sleep is shortest road to beauty where ladies are concerned. Is this, perhaps, his way of suggesting that, as sleep occurs chiefly in the dark, many ladies look far better after the sun has set? We hesitate to contradict his dictum, but ■ the same time recall having once employed a maid who slept practically all of the time and who was far from beautiful. But then, being a maid, she could not possibly have been a lady, so that must be the explanation of why she never became good-looking.

* * *

Another way of keeping well is to avoid illness of any description: and to avoid illness, all one need do is ■ keep well. There are germs about, it would seem, mean-spirited, insignificant creatures who will never permit one to have a good look at them but who, when one's back is turned, enter the system without so much as by your leave. The front door which they like to use most, ■ the mouth. That is one reason why it pays to be smooth-shaven. If one sports a "soup strainer," like ourself, it is the easiest matter in the world for a germ to effect an entry without being seen. Of course it must be remembered that unless a germ is seen entering the mouth, it cannot be detected. A germ crawls up one's chin or down the side of one's nose with such a delicate tread that its presence is unsuspected until it is too late. Like many other things, a germ "must be seen to be appreciated."

* * *

By this time the reader is saying to himself, "There's a catch in it, somewhere. The author of this seemingly gratuitous advice must have something to sell." He is quite right. There are several catches in it besides catching cold. But it is not for us to reveal them but to ask, "What of your blood?" Disagreeable term, blood, suggestive of all manner of unwonted messes; yet a matter of the utmost importance. There is a precedent for blood. Do you recall the snarky retort of the young man to Lady Clara Vere de Vere—"Kind hearts are more than coronets, and simple faith than Norman blood"? According to the author of our pamphlet, the young man was altogether wrong. Blood is far more than simple faith. And in spite of all that has been said about the Soviets, that blood must be red.

* * *

To determine if your blood is red, proceed as follows. Stretch your left hand on a teakwood table (be sure it's teak) and seizing a sharp axe in the right, smite the left forcibly. Scrutinize the result closely. If it ■ not a crimson of at least medium depth, you are not healthy, and must immediately take so-and-so's such-and-such. From this point onward, you will begin to comprehend why so-and-so's such-and-such has so phenomenal a vogue. For, look ye: here in the East nobody's blood is red. We are all aristocrats, sprung from the oldest possible human stock, and our blood is cerulean in shade. Heaven forbid that it should be purple, for that would mean an admixture of red with the blue, and Mrs. Veryhaw would not ask us to her next dinner. That is the one thing our author has overlooked.

R.R.L.F.

Marshal Li Chi-sen, Military Administrator of Kuangtung, and Gen. Ho Ying-ching, formerly Commander of the First Route Armies, assumed their new appointments as Chief of Staff and Associate Chief of Staff, respectively, to the Nationalist Army Command on Friday last. They will be in charge of military affairs whilst Gen. Chiang Kai-shek is at the front and after Marshal Li returns to Canton this month, Gen. Ho will have sole charge.

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NATIVE BANKING IN SHANGHAI

Past History and Present Activities: Organization and Classification: Little-Known Subject

By Percy Chu,

Managing Director, the Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd., Shanghai.

The subject of native banking in Shanghai, I think, is not too well-known to many, especially my foreign friends, because through the system of compradores, you very rarely come into direct contact with the native banks. So very little on the subject has been written in English is another reason for your lack of information.

There has always been an unfortunate misunderstanding on the part of foreigners in China, most of whom can hardly distinguish the difference between a native bank and a Chinese bank of the modern type, although both are domestic banks. Native bank, which is called in Chinese "Chien Chuang" or "Chien Tien," is properly translated as "money shop," to mean an institution whose business ■ in currency. Chinese modern bank, which came into existence only some twenty years ago, is known in Chinese as "Ying Hong," literally translated as "silver firm," whose business, in addition to the native method, is being carried on the European system as well. If you wish to have further elucidation of the difference in the method of their business, I shall be glad if I am given another opportunity to give a supplementary classification talk on the Chinese bank of the modern type, which now occupies a strong position in the financial market of China.

Before touching the method of native banking in Shanghai, I think it is necessary for me to bring to your knowledge some historical background and organization of the native banks. Native banks in Shanghai are the most important of their kind in China, because Shanghai is the financial centre of the nation. Before the birth of Chinese modern banks, financial affairs were exclusively in the hands of the native banks. Their service rendered to the commercial development of China has been considerable. Their relations with mercantile firms in Shanghai have been very close indeed. Although foreign banks in China occupy a strong position on account of their larger resources, their dealings with Chinese merchants have to be handled through the native banking institution through their compradore offices. The sole reason is because foreign banks are unable to maintain organizations covering the vast territory of the interior cities, and consequently all business with interior districts have to go largely through the native banks.

Native Banks, Past and Present

The establishment of native banks in Shanghai antedates the opening of the port. The methods of working, which have been adopted in time immemorial, have been reformed ■ course of decades to meet the needs required at times. During the past seventy-five years, there were many successes and failures among them. Between 1851 and 1874, the native banks in Shanghai enjoyed a period of gradual development and expansion from humble beginnings. Up to 1876, there were about eighty of them, and this number has always been maintained up to the present. On account of the Sino-French War, they were badly hit, and, as a result of this, only about twenty of them survived in operation. However, they soon regained their former position. Another crisis was experienced in 1910 when the failures of some old established native banks in Newchuang took down with them many other sister-institutions in Shanghai, but they managed to pull through the crisis.

In the following year of 1911 Shanghai native banks experienced the most critical and trying period in the history of their existence. That was the famous panic of the rubber shares. When they have financed their clients heavily in the speculation of the rubber boom, the subsequent heavy collapse of the shares was a serious blow. The failures involved some of the native banks which were regarded to be the strongest. Almost half of them had to be liquidated. That disaster is still fresh in the minds of most of us. Soon after, came the chaos of the Revolution in China. The sudden change in the political *régimes* from an empire into a republic caused great shock and confusion in the economic system of the country which affected all financial institutions in no small degree. Out of some seventy-five native banks, only forty-three were able to weather the storm. All the rest were forced to close their doors. During the first year of the Republic, they were cautious enough to the extent of doing little more than merely maintaining offices. In the following year, business revived and conditions gradually improved.

Native banks which had managed to pass over the trying times then were rewarded by better business conditions later on. During the European War when China was free from internal strife, as well as external machination they had the opportunity to participate in the trade boom then prevailing. In the seven years from 1914 to 1921 inclusive, they were benefitted by the circumstances, enjoyed a period of great prosperity and expansion. In the autumn of 1922, although the wild-cat stock and commodity exchanges collapsed after a short-lived boom, they were not affected ■ the extent to be alarmed. They went on working smoothly until 1924, when a period of trade stagnation was followed by the outbreak of a civil war between Chêkiang and Kiangsu Provinces around Shanghai. Ever since then until to-day, business depression has prevailed owing to continuous political upheavals and military operations, on account of which native banks are directly affected and are forced by adverse circumstances to reduce the scope of their business. Until to-day it is still a period of extreme caution, resulting in the cessation of extension of almost all credits, thus hindering trade to a considerable extent.

As a result of the failures and near failures and warned by their sad experience in the past, native banks in Shanghai have learned a good many valuable lessons and began to conduct their business on a more conservative basis. Speculation has been curtailed and a much greater care has been exercized in granting credit since. Therefore, all the existing native banks at present are being managed on a sound and safer policy than ever before.

Organization of Native Banks

The organization of a native bank is different from that of a modern bank. All modern banks are, as a rule, organized according to the commercial law of the country on a joint stock plan as limited companies. On the contrary, all native banks in China are private companies organized more or less as a family affair by a small group of wealthy people as partners, who assume full liability for all engagements entered into by the bank. Their liability is not limited to the amount of capital subscribed. This unique feature on the part of the owners accounts for the success of native banks in gaining the confidence of the public. The strength of a modern bank is its capital and reserves, but that of a native bank is the standing and wealth of its partners, whose total resources may even exceed their capital by hundredfold.

The office organization of a native bank is similar to other Chinese business organization throughout the country. There is a manager and, in case of larger banks, there may be one or two assistant managers. It is not unusual that the manager is a partner of his bank. It is regarded as a good policy inasmuch as he takes full responsibility for the conduct of all affairs entrusted to him by the owners, who very seldom interfere with the execution of business. There are his colleagues. A native bank usually employs a small staff of ten to 20 employees, each is assigned with a duty to perform. They are divided into indoor and outdoor divisions. The work of the indoor staff consists of accounting, correspondence, safe custody of funds and waiting on clients and visitors. The work of the outdoor staff, which is considerably more important, consists of canvassing, consulting and, above all, credit investigation, which is the method of native banking in China. There are apprentices, who are students of the bank. A course of practical training from one to three years is required according to the ability and advancement of work, before they are promoted as members on the staff. Many of them have worked their way up to the position of managers. There are messengers. A native bank employs more than two messengers for the purpose of making payments and collecting receipts among clients and other banks in native bills, orders and even cash in specie form. On account of their responsibility as money carriers, reliable guarantors are required.

Classification of Native Banks

Native banks in Shanghai are classified under three categories according to the size of their capital, the standing of their owners and the scope of business they handle. Those of the first-class banks are known as "clearing banks," to identify them from the smaller banks. They are styled in Chinese "Hüei Hua," which means clearing. Those belonging to the second and third categories are "smaller banks" and "exchange shops," both of which are of minor importance and I shall leave them out of my present discussions.

The "clearing banks" are members of the native Bankers' Clearing Association, which takes the place of a clearing house organization in other countries. Any payment or receipt exceeding Tls. 500 and $500 is to ■ cleared daily in the Association about four o'clock in the afternoon. This group of "clearing banks" forms the backbone ■ the financing of local and inter-provincial trade of China.

Native Bankers' Association

There are at present according to the latest statistics eighty "clearing banks" in Shanghai, sixty-nine of which are located in the International Settlement, and eleven in the Native City. They formed two guilds—the North City and the South City guilds, each having its member banks of its district. These two guilds are combined through association known as the Native Bankers' Association for the purpose of being enabled to observe a uniform set of regulations for common interest and to act co-operatively on identical policies.

Through alliance of financial strength with other member banks as a corporate body, the privileges and advantages of membership in the Association are by no means small. For illustration, in the event that a native bank happens to get into difficulties and is forced to close its doors, the Association, through its directors, will come into assistance on the following lines. They will appoint a committee to engage, with the co-operation of the owners and manager of the indigent bank, a lawyer or a chartered accountant to liquidate its affairs. ■ it has sufficient assets to cover liabilities, the Association will supply necessary funds to meet all validated claims, in order to enable the needy bank to realize its assets in a more advantageous manner—thus making a voluntary liquidation possible, instead of a compulsory bankruptcy. ■ it were found that its assets are insufficient to meet all claims of its creditors, the Association will undertake to recoup whatever sum required from the owners in proportion to their holdings of shares, in conformity with the constitution of a native bank—a private company of unlimited liability.

Capital of Native Banks

It may be of interest to give you some idea of the capital of the "clearing banks." Their capital has shown substantial increase during the past five years, which has been an indication of healthier conditions. Out of the eighty first class native banks, two of them have capital ■ Tls. 360,000 each.

No. of Banks ■	Capital
	Tls. 360,000 or over
22	200,000 „ „
48	140,000 „ „
7	60,000 „ „
80	

The great majority of them is in the class of Tls. 100,000 or over. In 1923, when the number of "clearing banks" was not any less than to-day, there was not a single one whose capital exceeded Tls. 300,000 and there are now five of them. The combined capital then was estimated about eight million Taels and to-day's total shews almost twelve and a half million, which is over 50 per cent. increase in capital over the figure of five years ago.

Official Rates

Native banks in Shanghai have been dominating for years in the establishment of official rates for local dollars, native interest and domestic exchange. The control of these three features in the money market gives them a unique privilege from which their profits largely depend upon. Although tael is the popular medium of exchange for import and export trade in Shanghai, dollar is still widely used in connection with numerous other common daily transactions. The native banks determine in their meeting at the Association twice daily ■ 8.30 a.m. and 12.30 p.m., the official market rate for local dollars in relation to taels. Their profit lies in the conversion of taels into dollars and *vice versa* by adding or subtracting one half to one point on or from the official rate of the day. It is estimated that the profit from this source alone is sufficient to cover their annual office expenses.

The determination of the daily native interest rate ■ entirely under the control of the Native Bankers' Association. It corresponds to the interest rate for call loans in Europe and America. It is also quoted twice daily in candareens per Tls. 1,000 per day. If the quotation for example is 10 candareens, it corresponds to 3.66 per cent. per annum *i.e.* multiply the official rate by 365 days. Native interest rate is determined by factors of supply and demand for short term loans. It serves as an excellent barometer indicating the conditions of local money market. The rate varies from zero to 70 candareens per Tls. 1,000 per day. After Chinese New Year for a period of one month or so, when business ■ not in full swing, native rate of interest scarcely exceeds ■ candareens. It gradually rises corresponding to the demand for funds to finance products from interior cities such as cocoon, rice, tea, cotton and other kinds of produce. According to the existing regulations of the Native Bankers' Association, the highest limit is 70 candareens which is equivalent to 25.55 per cent. per annum. Of course, such high rate happens only when money market is in a state of panic.

Native interest rate of Shanghai is of great importance to the economic life in whole China. All interior cities keep a close eye on Shanghai for the reason that should they find a higher rate of interest ■ offered here for short term loans than they can invest locally, they will transfer their funds to Shanghai to earn better returns on their investment.

Another quotation which is under the influence of the native banks is the rate for domestic exchange. As a rule all important cities such ■ Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Canton and other commercial centres have constant requirements in buying and selling Shanghai taels, on account of Shanghai being the most important distributing centre for import and export trade in China. Therefore each of them has an active market for Shanghai taels.

Functions and Facilities of Native Banks

The functions and facilities of the native banks may be divided into three principal categories: deposits, overdrafts and loans, and inter-provincial remittances.

Fixed or time deposits are accepted from three to twelve months at a rate of interest to be mutually agreed upon. In the case of current deposits, there is no established rate of interest. ■ is determined by the average monthly native interest rate, which is decided and officially quoted by the Native Bankers' Association, five per cent. of which is deducted for service charge. This means depositors of current account are entitled to receive 95 per cent. of the average monthly native interest for the month. However, according to the regulations of the Association, the minimum rate of interest payable on current deposits is Tls. 2 per Tls. 1,000 per month *i.e.*, 2.4 per cent. per annum.

Loans are divided into two kinds, —overdrafts and fixed loans for long term. The difference needs no explanation, as it corresponds to that as practised by modern banks. The scale of interest charged on overdrafts by native banks, however, is figured on a different basis. It ■ subject to the average monthly native rate of interest. For example, if the average is over Tls. 4.50 per Tls. 1,000 per month, which is equal to 5.4 per cent. per annum, the native banks will in addition to which, charge Tls. 3 or more according to the credit standing of the borrower. The better the standing of the borrower, the lower the interest will be charged. If the average is below Tls. 4.50, this rate is taken as the minimum basis of charge with usual addition from Tls. 3 upwards. Therefore, the minimum rate of interest a borrower on overdraft account has to pay is Tls. 7.50 per Tls. 1,000 per month *i.e.*, 9 per cent. per annum.

Overdraft account is generally opened in favour of those who enjoy good credit standing in his community, who are, as a rule, recommended by some one known in the bank. It is customary for native banks to send out to commercial firms and business individuals passbooks soon after the lunar New Year. Those favoured ones will have the privilege to overdraw to the extent the banks would welcome to accommodate. But they have the right to recall at any moment's notice at their will. At the end of the year, when all outstanding accounts are to be settled, overdrafts at the native banks must be squared up. In case of failure, the borrower destroys his own credit and consequently will encounter great difficulties in securing such privilege again in the year following.

In the case of long term loans, the term and amount are definitely contracted which cannot be recalled within the agreed period. Interest charged on such loans is always higher than those on current loans, because it involves more risk. Therefore, native banks exercise the utmost care and judgment in deciding the usance of the term according to the credit standing of the borrower. According to Shanghai practice, long term loans are given for a period of three to six months, although sometimes terms for one year or longer may be secured by special arrangement. Native banks place more emphasis on short term, both for deposits and loans, because they choose to work on assets of a more liquid nature, which can be utilized as working capital for a larger and quicker turnover.

Native banks have either branches or agents in other cities ■ commercial importance throughout the country. They are active in domestic exchange. Remittances are made in the form of telegrams and letters. Drafts payable from three to thirty days after sight are common instruments of transfer.

Native Orders

It is customary for native banks to issue native orders as substitute for money at the request of their clients to whose account the face amount is debited, and the value date always corresponds with the due date of the Native orders. They take the place of "cashiers' cheques" issued by modern banks, and are generally made payable on demand or five and ten days after date, the last of which is the longest usance allowed by the regulations of the Native Bankers' Association.

Native orders issued by the "clearing banks" in Shanghai are negotiable instruments accepted for payment as cash by all banks and mercantile firms in this locality. They have been so popular because of the fact that in the history of existence of the "clearing banks," not a single native order drawn on themselves has ever been dishonoured. Even during the time of the rubber share crisis in 1910, all liquidated banks belonging to the Association paid up their outstanding orders to the last cent.

It is regrettable to mention that, in autumn last, foreign banks in Shanghai announced in the vernacular press to the effect that, as from August 1, 1927, cash would be demanded in lieu of post-dated native orders against delivery of shipping documents. This resolution was passed as a means of combatting the embargo on silver ordered by the Nationalist Government at Nanking. Similar decision, however, was once made during the panic of 1910, but, on account of strong opposition from the local merchant body, the decision was never put into practice. It was not surprising that the late resolution practically

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met the same fate as its predecessor. It nevertheless would have caused a great deal of inconvenience to the [redacted] firms, for it has been the established commercial practice here for years that dealers always make payment for goods by post-dated native orders. It [redacted] obviously impossible for import merchants to make two ends met when they will have to provide sufficient cash to tide over their receipts and payments for a period of five to ten days.

The resolution though ideal in principle from the point view of safety was found to be impracticable, and more so because the action was adopted without the approval of the merchants in concern, who should at least have been approached. All foreign banks were then obliged to modify their resolution to the extent which is almost identical as the old practices. They decided to accept only native orders issued by the "clearing banks," a choice which has always been left to their discretion. The usance of native orders is classified limiting to payment of a certain kind of imported goods. Native orders of seven days after date against metals, coal, timber and piece goods, and that of ten days against produce, sugar, rice, oil and sundries have since been the regulations. Inasmuch as all kinds of goods are payable by native orders alike, the reason why different limits, although a difference of three days only, should be applied to various commodities certainly deserves explanation."

I have often been questioned by my foreign friends as to the reason why Chinese dealers do not pay by native orders in cash. The reason, the originality of which is untraceable, is twofold. In the first place, by paying native orders of five or ten days after date, it gives the dealers ample time to examine the correctness of the goods, and, in case of discrepancy, means will be found to hold payment, thus giving them a kind of protection. Secondly, by issuing orders other than cash, it gives native banks sufficient time of preparation to meet their numerous obligations, especially when money market happens to be tight. This practice of post-dating native orders for a short period is therefore both beneficial to the banks as well as to the dealers.

Credit the Method of Native Banking

Business and credit go hand in hand. They are inseparable. Practically speaking, the function of credit is to secure the willing transfer of capital from the possession of those who have it to those in need of it. In this connection, native banks are performing an excellent service in the development of business by accepting deposits on one hand and advancing loans on the other solely on personal standing and business ratings. Credit is being looked upon as an economic force of the highest importance for it is absolutely necessary to develop great enterprise. It is the corner-stone of business and industry. Without it, no nation, no community and no commerce can be strong and prosperous. It is such a powerful implement which regulates and controls the dimensions of business, the extension of which is both beneficial to trade and financial institution. They are inter-dependent and if properly done it will result in mutual benefit. Its restriction may curtail business prosperity, but its too generous extension, which inclines to encourage speculation, will result in time the bank which has over extended credit not only becomes the means of causing the speculator to come to grief, but also brings suffering upon the entire community. This accounts for the reason why credit is not so easily obtainable.

Since the business of native banks is almost entirely based on credit, credit investigation is therefore of paramount importance in the method of native banking. To receive a credit is a simple matter which involves no bother at all, but, on the other hand, the extension of a credit is such a delicate problem which requires sound judgment, based upon accurate and intimate investigations, so that the safety of the principal may be guarded.

Criterion of Extending Credit

Native Banks before extending credit to a commercial concern generally make antecedent investigations on the following lines:—

Whether the applicant possess good business rating among his profession.

Whether his management and organization are sound and fit.

Whether his payment has been prompt.

Whether he wants money to facilitate speculation.

Whether he demands loan to pay for his previous business losses.

Whether he is extending beyond the capacity of his capital.

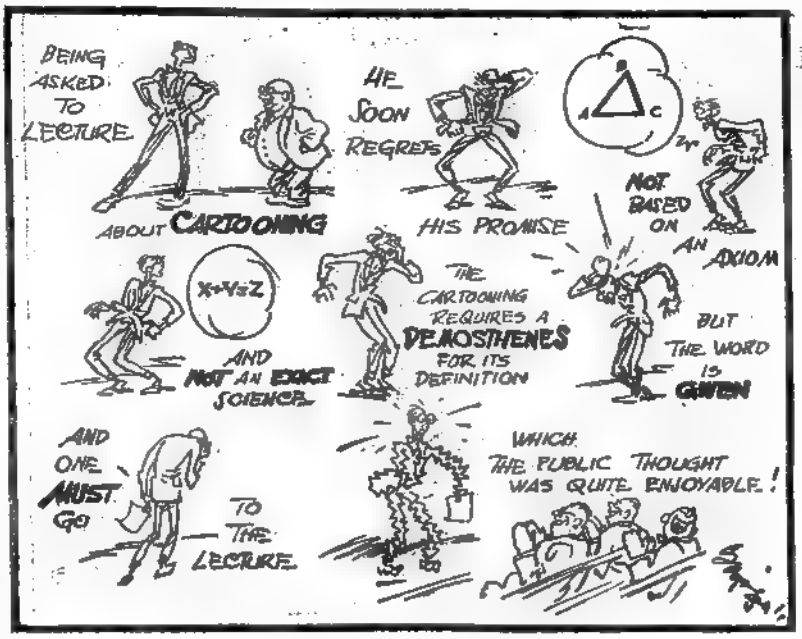
All above points have to be investigated with great discretion.

The method of native banking is the procuring of a proper knowledge of credit, and the acquiring of such knowledge in Shanghai is done through two kinds of method. The direct method, by which a commercial firm sends a report of its balance sheet together with any change of the owners in the firm is a common practice. This is, however, not considered by native banks to be reliable and accurate. They employ in majority cases the indirect method by sending out their outdoor staff to ascertain specifically what the financial condition of a borrower is, what his business habits are, and what his record is for financial integrity. Credit men, who are literary speaking "watch dogs" [redacted] a truer sense, visit their clients almost daily to observe what they are doing. Sometimes other firms of same line of business are also approached for further information.

Credit investigation in Shanghai at present [redacted] a much more difficult task than in older times. Twenty years ago [redacted] was an easy matter [redacted] obtain continuous information on the credit of any who may ask it. The reason was that the people in the same community at that time changed comparatively very little than nowadays. The same business was carried on from one generation to another, and the result was that native banks had a continuous knowledge of the antecedents of those engaged in the business. It is quite different to-day, because of the ever-increasing volume of trade on a great many new lines and ever-changing business occupations which cause antecedent knowledge to become useless in the majority of cases. On account of such changing conditions, there has been a tendency rapidly growing among native banks to restrict loans on solely credit basis and to grant credit against collateral securities.

Having reaped the benefit of experience for three quarters of a century, and with reformation in the methods of working governed by a policy adhering to the principles and practices of sound and conservative banking, native banks to-day are better than ever equipped to aid the commercial and financial development of China.

REPLYING recently to a question by Lieut.-Col. Heneage in Parliament, Mr. Locker-Lampson, said he understood the damage done to the war memorial at Hankow by Chinese on January 4, 1927, was slight. Arrangements were made last July for removing the memorial to a position within the compound of His Majesty's Consulate-General, a suitable site having been allocated for the purpose.



THE TROUBLES OF A CARTOONIST

SHANGHAI'S MUNICIPAL SERVICES

Commandant's Regret at S.V.C.'s. Lapse: Record Year for Fires: Improvement in Public Health: Chinese Schools

Following are further extracts from the Municipal Council's Report for the past year, giving particulars of the various departments other than the Police:—

Volunteer Corps

The Officer Commanding reports:—

The strength of the S. V. C. on the last day of the year, inclusive of all reserves, stood at 1,887 all ranks, as against 1,597 on January 1. The strength has fluctuated considerably, for on March 31 the strength reached the fine total of 2,238 all ranks. This latter strength included 260 of the Russian Unit, which was raised in January as a semi-permanent part of the Corps and reduced by 50 per cent. in June. It now numbers 126 all ranks. Owing to the instructions received from the Inspector-General of Customs it became necessary to disband the Customs Company, which was finally carried out on June 1. Altogether, upwards of 961 members of the Corps, including Russians, have left during the year, of which 328 have left Shanghai, 80 per cent. of these going since July 1. I regret that these numbers have not been replaced, as I should have liked to have seen them, for since that date only 71 new-comers to Shanghai have realized that the safety of Shanghai is as much the interest of the able-bodied civilian as it is of the troops and naval landing parties temporarily loaned by the various national Governments.

Fire Brigade

The Chief Officer reports that the number of calls received during the year was 642, which again constitutes a record, being an increase of 29 over the 1926 record. The total loss during the year was estimated at Tls. 1,128,133 (foreign Tls. 227,278, Chinese Tls. 900,855). These figures show an increase on last year of Tls. 794,671. The fire at the Chang Foong Flour Mills accounted alone for a loss of over Tls. 600,000.

Fifteen persons lost their lives by fire within the Settlement, being a decrease of 24 on last year's figures, whilst 3 lives were lost by collapsed houses, shops, or walls, 3 by asphyxiation, 1 man was killed by an explosion, and 1 fireman drowned by diving into the Yangtszepoo Creek, and as far as could be ascertained 3 lives were lost at fires outside the Settlement at which the Brigade attended.

The Council on March 1, 1927, approved the formation of a Volunteer Reserve. Many old Volunteer firemen showed their enthusiasm by joining immediately. "This section of the Department has proved its extreme usefulness, particularly at some of the larger, as well as smaller fires, though it is seldom that we have fires of sufficient dimensions or duration to warrant more calls on their services. I think, however, that the community should be highly appreciative of the services offered and rendered by its members both at drills and fires."

Public Health

The Commissioner of Public Health also refers to the past year as one of the most anxious and critical in Shanghai, but states that, in spite of the abnormal conditions, which favoured the spread of communicable disease, 1927 was, by good fortune, a remarkably healthy year in Shanghai, both among the civilian population and among the troops. The death-rate among foreigners, excluding the Defence Forces, was 13.7 per thousand, compared with 20.12 in 1926. If deaths occurring among members of the Defence Forces are included, the death-rate was 14.98 a thousand, the lowest during the last ten years. Among the Chinese the death-rate was 12.3 a thousand, compared with 15.3 in 1926. Of the 650 deaths notified among foreigners, 168 were among non-residents. Among foreign residents 56.1 per cent. were among Asiatics other than Chinese, 44.5 per cent. being among the Japanese. There were altogether 9,966 deaths reported among the Chinese, and 1,825 of these were due to communicable disease. Cholera, typhoid and dysentery caused 678 deaths, or 6.8 per cent. of the total number.

"Knowledge and practice of the science and art of health are increasing rapidly among all civilized communities. Recognition of the fact that the burden of disease is one of the heaviest and costliest that weighs upon mankind is followed by the realization that money spent on measures for the prevention of disease and the promotion of health is money well spent."

One of the outstanding features of the year was the unexpected outbreak of malaria among the British units of the Shanghai Defence Force. A few cases among the civilian resident population also occurred.

The Commissioner further remarks that, in spite of the troublous times through which the Settlement has passed, and is passing, building and re-building continue. It is observed, however, that the provision of housing accommodation for the poorer Chinese does not keep pace with the demand. Factories spring up in areas where there are no houses to accommodate the employees, forcing the latter to crowd more and more into such houses as may be comparatively near. An example of the overcrowded condition in which many Chinese live can be found in the north-western portion of the Eastern District. In normal times the congestion in this area was always sufficiently bad but, during the turmoil in March, when continuous streams of refugees poured into the Settlements from the adjoining disturbed territory, it was not uncommon to find as many as 50 or 60 persons living in houses originally intended for about 5 or 6. Attempts to deal with the problem of overcrowding among the Chinese are immediately faced with the age-long problem of the poverty of the people. The solution is along the lines of industrial and social betterment.

The Commissioner has much to say about mosquitoes and flies, the following being outstanding:—

"Many people do not appear to understand that mosquitoes breed only in stagnant water and that it is the duty of each householder to supervise his own premises. While the Public Health Department undertakes responsibility for conditions over which private individuals have no control, it is impossible for the inspectors to make house-to-house inspections to control the breeding of mosquitoes.

"Without public co-operation the suppression of flies is impossible. In Shanghai the annoyance from mosquitoes bears no comparison with the menace from flies, which are capable of transmitting cholera, typhoid, paratyphoid, dysentery and diseases caused by parasitic worms and other communicable diseases. A fly seen on the dining table or in the milk may have come direct from the uncovered refuse receptacle or from the unscreened servants' latrine."

Education

Education is dealt with in reports from individual schools, and [redacted] is interesting to note the following in that from the Public School for Chinese:—

"On May 30, the anniversary of the riot of 1925, the paid agitators of the "Red" element in Shanghai made as much trouble as they dared, and, to defend the Settlement from possible invasion by undesirables, the barricades were closed at 8 a.m., just when the pupils of the School usually leave their houses. As a result, some seventy boys were absent on that day. The Head Master interviewed the parents or guardians of each absentee before re-admitting him, and, with few exceptions, all were allowed to return. Three boys had deliberately tried to induce other boys to stay away from school, and these three were expelled, as well as two who could furnish no satisfactory reason for being absent. The parents of the pupils are dead against any interference with the attendance of their sons at school, and co-operate with the School staff in maintaining regular and punctual attendance. There is nothing but a very friendly relationship of the pupils and their parents with the masters of the School."

And again, in the report from the Nieh Chi Kuei Public School for Chinese:—

"The discipline of the School, which was exceptionally good throughout the troubles of the early part of the year, was spoiled later by the attempt made by a section of the boys to declare a holiday on May 9. This attempt was entered into quite light-heartedly, but, eventually, it proved a good lesson, as the boys concerned found that it was considerably easier to leave the school than to return, and that they had played into the hands of agitators, who were quick to use the stupidity of the boys as the basis for a public attack on a Council school and on all concerned therein. The boys responsible for the lack of discipline shown had sufficient sense to publicly repudiate the resolutions passed against the School."

Public Works

The Commissioner of Public Works declares that the problem of a Municipal Works Department in a rapidly growing town, stated broadly, is to suitably follow the pace set and the needs created by private development, and, for this reason it is well to review the growth of the Settlement from time to time. For instance over the two quinquennial census periods—1915-25—the population increased from 556,839 to 832,831, and it seems to be generally conceded that, owing to the then political situation, the 1925 census figures are considerably below the actual population. The

(Continued on Page 41.)

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THE FIGURES OF THE MING TOMBS

New Lights on Some Very Ancient Relics

By
FROM ROONEY GILBERT

A friend set forth a few days ago on a motor tour of the vicinity of Nankow, Tangshan—the hot springs that the Emperors used to patronize, and the Ming Tombs, with several objects in mind. One was to explore the network of new roads in that part of the country and another was to have a protracted soak in the mineral springs at Tangshan as an antidote to the bachelors' ball of the previous night (and same morning). His third purpose was to search for subjects upon which he could try out an all-steel German camera with a very expensive lens that he had bought as a bargain from a departing resident. The photographs reproduced with this article are the fruits of the experiment. They are of some of the huge stone figures that line the long approach to the Ming Tombs. Everyone who has been to Peking and has "done" the place properly has seen them, or has at any rate seen similar though smaller ones elsewhere. They are about 500 years old and are bigger, have more artistic merit and are better preserved than most—and that is about all that one would normally have to say of them before referring the reader to the many guide books for the rest. As it happens, however, the friend who took these photos showed the writer the first prints with due pride and asked whether copies would be of any use.

"Of no immediate use" said I, "but they might serve to illustrate something some day, so I should be very glad to have prints."

"Illustrate something!" exclaimed the photographer. "They illustrate nothing but the Ming Tombs and you're surely not going to write about them. I can't imagine anything that would seem more banal to you."

"No," I admitted, "the Tombs no longer make an appeal, but why not something about the animals themselves?"

"But you cannot say anything about them," said he, "unless you simply say 'herewith one piece stone mandarin, two piece stone elephant and one piece stone lion, take 'em or leave 'em.'"

"If I can't write something about those stone animals" I retorted, "it will be because my fingers have withered on the keys."

"If you promise to write something about them then" said the owner of the films with scornful incredulity, "I'll have a set of prints made on shiny paper for reproduction." This then is a retort to a challenge.

Providing for the Next World

Those who have read recently published accounts of Mr. Wooley's excavations at Ur will remember that much interest was aroused by the opening of a tomb containing the body of a dead queen of very ancient times and, with her, the bodies of the numerous retainers and attendants that had been slaughtered at her funeral so that they, like the treasures and utensils buried with her, might be of service to her in a future life. All primitive peoples seem to have had some conception of the sort. The humblest prehistoric barrows contain not only the bones but the trinkets and weapons of the persons over whom they were raised. The enormous store of wealth buried with Tutankhamen was meant for his greater ease and delectation—I was almost going to say abroad, for the certainty of material needs in the next world was as firmly fixed in the Egyptian mind as is the certainty that he will need clothes and money in England to the Frenchman who sets sail across the Channel. When the dead Viking was sent to sea in his burning boat, he too had not only his trappings but the corpses of his horse and dog as well, for use in Valhalla presumably. The horse and dog are only led in the funeral processions of great soldiers now, but this custom is of course a direct survival of the older one.

In modern China paper replicas of the things that a man considers essential to his happiness during life are carried in his funeral procession and burned at the grave—that they may be conveyed to him through the medium of fire. As we all know these objects include not only imitation gold and silver ingots, carts, carriages and the like, but human figures as well—figures of attendants and maid servants. We may not only suppose that this custom is a survival of an unpleasant practice of sacrificing human beings to the dead to attend him in the next world, we know it. Such sacrifices within historical times in China are on record and also persist in folk tradition. Stories of the voluntary immolation of wives are particularly common. When the builder of the Great Wall was buried near Lintung in Shensi at the close of the 3rd century B.C., all the women of his harem who had not borne children and hundreds of his male retainers were either put to death or committed suicide; while the workmen who had constructed his elaborate tomb and those who had carried in the vast store of treasure, were walled in with him. Nor did such customs die out with the Ch'in Dynasty.

A Milder Age

There came however a time when such sacrifices were considered barbarous and when the animals and human retainers that were to accompany the exalted into the shadow land were represented by the terra cotta figurines of horses and camels, men and women, which come in such numbers from Honan and Shensi and are part of the stock in trade of every curio dealer. These were buried with the deceased potentate together with weapons, utensils and money. Whether the change to paper representations that could be burned instead of

A FIGURE OF A WARRIOR

buried was inspired by motives of economy or fear of grave robbers—numerous in every generation of Chinese history—the writer does not know, but for royal personages the change was from corpses of the sacrificed, buried with the dead, to figures in clay and then finally to the huge stone figures of the T'ang and later dynasties standing at the approach to the grave, at the service and command of the great one's spirit. The practice of having the living attendants sacrificed outside the grave and set up in the flesh to await the master's call was common among the Huns before the Chinese are known to have set up their stone figures. A great chief, with his gear, was buried in lonely state, after which his slaughtered servants, guards and horses were impaled in lifelike attitudes on high stakes in a great circle around the mound.

All of which ought to make it fairly clear why the long avenue leading to the Imperial Ming Tombs is lined by pairs of elephants, horses, camels, rams, armed bodyguards (*p'ang kuan* in Chinese) and the like. Possibly no one believes now that they serve the Emperor Yung Loh's soul, but they stand for the sacrificed beasts and men, who were once sincerely believed to be essential to Imperial comfort beyond. Although modern worthies of wealth and distinction have paper rickshas and motor cars burned at their graves, it is fairly safe to assume that in matters pertaining to the Imperial court no animals would be represented that were not, according to history or undying tradition, used by the Emperors of foggy antiquity or sacrificed to them at their graves.

How the Choice Was Made

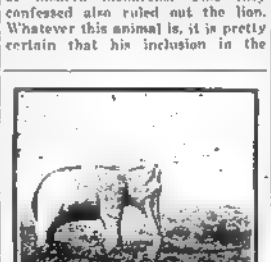
It is interesting therefore to note what animals are represented at these imperial tombs. Camels and horses are easily accounted for. The ancients did not ride horses but they drove them in war chariots and were so fond of them that old kill-joy prime ministers were for ever lecturing gay young emperors on the folly of their devotion to horses. Camels they certainly did not ride but that they were considered useful to the dead is proved by the great number of terra cotta camels that come from ancient graves.

Even the elephant was not such an exotic beast in China in very ancient times as most moderns might suppose. They were crop destroyers in Shantung within historical times and in one of the Odes a victory over the Huai River barbarians is celebrated by telling

A KNEELING ELEPHANT, 13 FT. HIGH

how they brought ivory from their district as tribute to Shantung (Lu). I believe that there is some record, though I cannot find the reference, of the Duke of Chow hunting elephants to put an end to their depredations in Shantung about 3,000 years ago. That the character for elephant is an ancient pictogram and not a composite character is in itself evidence that a knowledge of the beast preceded the art of writing in China.

One of the finest specimens in the whole line at the Ming Tombs is the representation of the beast which most Chinese would identify off-hand as a lion but which looks like nothing known to orthodox zoology. It is true that no Chinese representation of a lion does look anything like either the Asiatic or African marauder, because the Chinese knowledge of and interest in the lion dates from the introduction of Buddhism and the Chinese artist's conception of what a lion is, is always derived from crude representations, whether imported or native or is constructed out of his own imagination. The animal whose photograph is reproduced does not even resemble, in essential details, the lion of Chinese tradition, as several Chinese to whom I have shown the photograph have confessed after studying it closely. They were equally certain that it was not a mythological beast. They do not figure in these funereal displays because they played no intimate part in the lives of ancient or modern monarchs. This they confessed also ruled out the lion. Whatever this animal is, it is pretty certain that his inclusion in the



AN ELEPHANT ONCE COMMON IN CHINA

line before the tombs is sanctioned by very ancient tradition, that he stands for something that was once sacrificed to dead potentates as essential to him in the next world and, since he cannot possibly be any other domestic animal, I have decided in my own mind, by the process of elimination, that he is a dog.

The Much Criticized Dog

This decision, when announced to my Chinese friends, was received with snorts of derision; but the more I look at the beast the more convinced I am, despite his resemblance to the strange creatures that appear in holiday numbers of "Punch," that he is the hunting dog of the ancients, against whom the same kill-joy Jeremiahs who denounced princely devotion to horses rant throughout all of the Confucian classics except the Odes. In these very ancient songs the dog in action elicits from the shameless poets spontaneous gurgles of delight. The commentators of course join the righteous ministers, whose memory Confucius exalted, in denouncing princely devotion to horses and dogs in the shadowy past and therefore force themselves to read into joyful hunting songs rebukes to the frivolous royal hunters.

According to the Book of History, as edited and approved by Confucius, a grand guardian at the court of the Emperor Wu of the Chow Dynasty, who flourished 3,000 years ago, found another excuse—since his prince was sedate and businesslike—for objecting vociferously to dogs. Tribesmen were bringing in presents from all quarters, when emissaries arrived from a place named Lü in the West (Lü means a military headquarters post in the wilderness or a barbarian capital), bringing a present of some hounds. This particular type of dog is described in the ancient dictionaries as being four feet high but amenable to training and useful. The grand guardian, however looks upon them with loathing and tells the Emperor that a wise ruler takes no interest in novelties from abroad lest he cheapen himself in the eyes of foreigners and that such a prince will not even harbour horses and dogs that are not native to the land. We wonder how many times grand guardians and their like have quoted this passage between then and now.

Convention Persists

With constant reiteration of such admonitions it is probable that court officials finally contrived to

IS IT LION OR HUNTING MASTIFF?

make hunting traditionally disreputable and that whatever breeds of dogs were used in hunting deteriorated or died out, but it is likely that the association of a hunting dog with a prince cropped up at burial time, because of age-old sacrificial customs, and persisted through sufficient generations to establish the dog among the conventional animals that should accompany a great lord to the other world. His likeness would then be taken from crude old statues or drawings and might easily later have been confused with the equally crude representation of the Buddhist lion. A great majority of the guardian lions at Chinese gateways wear a collar with what look like bells attached by rings, as does the animal in stone whose photograph we reproduce. Collars with bells scarcely seem suitable for lions and though I have studied a number of Chinese Buddhist paintings of the T'ang Dynasty in which lions are represented (in one instance it is a life-like lion) I have found none decorated with collars. The jingling of the hunting dogs in action with metal rings attached to their collars, is mentioned in the Odes of Ch'i, however, so we do know that dogs wore collars and were supposed to be heard when in action.

Our strange animal is a very sturdy one indeed and if his variety survives it can only be in the Tibetan mastiff, a huge shaggy ferocious beast of an exceptionally stocky build for a big dog. His progenitors are, as we know, immortalized in Bactrian Greek sculpture and when one reads of dogs being brought into the Chow court from I.E. in the West, at a time when most of Kansu was within the Chow domain one is strongly tempted to believe that they were Tibetan dogs used in the chase and that our beast from the Ming Tombs, and most of the guardian lions as well, are traditional representations of some such hunting dog in which the Chinese have long since ceased to be interested and can therefore no longer identify as a dog but have confused with the Buddhist lion.

The Stone Pillars

One feature of every such promenade as the approach to the Ming Tombs, unfortunately left out of our photographs, is a pair of upright stone pillars which always comes before all the beasts and attendants. The two finest in China stand in front of the main entrance to the Imperial Palace in Peking, though those at the Ming Tombs are not be despised. They are insignia of the greatest distinction and challenge one to guess their symbolic meaning. They suggest at once the *Irminsul*, the two pillars in the holy places of the ancient Teutonic tribes, which were held in such great veneration and which Christian missionaries made such an effort wherever they went to have thrown down. Some of the *Irminsul* were winged like the pillars at the entrance to the Imperial Palace in Peking and were therefore supposed by the Romans to be dedicated to Mercury. There is some old town in Germany, perhaps Hildesheim, where they still set up the *Irminsul* annually and knock them down in pious holiday fervour.

The common Chinese name for the Chinese pillars of distinction is *Liao Chu*, which can be translated "light pillar" or even vulgarly "lamp post." The Liao of this combination is not ordinary light however; but meant anciently the flame from the sacrificial fire, and on all the pillars of this kind that I have seen, including those at the Ming Tombs, are carved what might be taken for clouds, smoke or flames. Perhaps they are simply conventionalized sacrificial fires or perhaps in primitive temple and tomb arrangements they marked the sites for sacrifice. It would be of real interest if the solution of this problem threw light on the disputed character of the *Irminsul*. In old German *sul* (now *säule*) of course means pillars, like the *chu* in the Chinese combination, but Irmin (which appears in the name Ermentrude) seems to mean only honourable, though I believe that philologists have never agreed upon the exact meaning. The first syllable, *Ir*, at any rate, is commonly assumed to be the primative word for that which is honourable, noble, or sacred, running through all languages from Sanscrit to Irish, cropping out in such names as Aryan, Iran and Erin; and certainly in Vedic language the nobility, described as the *Aryo*, were distinguished from the riff-raff by their attention to the ritual of the sacrificial flame. All of which is very interesting, but does not bring the *Irminsul* any closer to the *Liao Chu*, though we might like to think it did.

With this the writer will assume that he has demonstrated that he could write something new around the photographs of the stone animals and will rest upon his laurels.

In order to protect their uniformed men from being positively identified by agents of armed kidnappers and robbers, and so that gangsters can not obtain revenge against those who have distinguished themselves in the performance of their duty, the police authorities have given each Chinese constable a false number to wear on his collar. Thus, there may be eight, ten, or more wearing the same number, and, as it has no bearing on official records or on Provisional Court proceedings, or with the presentation of decorations, the numbered identity of the constable is not common knowledge.

LATEST developments in the trans-Pacific flight race include discovery that work on the Japanese airplane entry has progressed too far to permit modifications as required by the air inspection officials and in order that the flight may be attempted this year, officials declare the flight route between Kasumigaura and Seattle must be shortened. The starting point will have to be made at Nemuro in the Hokkaido, it is said, and the destination will have to be at Sitka. This shorter route will reduce the distance from 8,030 kilometres to 5,600. In spite of the probable reduction of the flight distance, officials say, Japan may yet have the credit of crossing the Pacific by air first.

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THE PEKING THEATRE TO-DAY

The Types of Play and of Playhouses Encountered in the Birthplace of Chinese Dramatic Art

BY GEORGE KIN LEUNG

(Continued from Last Week.)

A study of the theatres in Peking and in Shanghai leads to the definite conclusion that while the audiences appreciate what is admitted to be the best in Chinese theatrical art, they differ in their preferences for that which is not of first quality. This is not extraordinary when one considers the fact that the southern port, with its mercurial population, is favourable to change and the northern capital, with its less

CH'ENG YEN-CHIU
Popular Female Impersonator

emotional elements, is, comparatively speaking, a much firmer stronghold of conservatism.

"Listening" and "Looking"

The two characters: *t'ing* "to listen," and *k'an*, "to look" as applied in theatrical vernacular, serve to distinguish briefly the outstanding differences between Shanghai and Peking taste. The fact that at Peking one goes to "hear" a play means that the operatic drama is prized; the fact that at Shanghai one usually goes to "see" a play means not only that youth and beauty are rated at a premium but also that the gaudy, sensational type of extravaganza has a strong public appeal. The foregoing statements are subject to correction to this extent: an actor possessing a handsome face and a good voice would be liked in Peking; and one having an exceptionally good voice, but unattractive face, would have even in Shanghai a fighting chance to win a following. In all events, the Peking theatre patron not only prefers, but knows how, to listen, as may be witnessed when a passage is sung in the best style. At such a moment, one may see any number of scholarly and musicianly men tapping their fingers or nodding their heads in perfect unison with the orchestra. Sights of this kind are rare in Shanghai.

Peking Tradition

It is only fair to Shanghai to point out that Peking, apart from being the former centre of drama under imperial patronage, sets theatrical tradition for the entire country, local drama being excepted. Under the Manchus, there flourished four great training schools; and even at present two institutions in Peking continue to train actors many of whom make national reputations for themselves. Scholars, journalists, and the public often study the work of child or adolescent actors, following their careers to maturity and to success and often write articles which prophesy the degree of success the young artist will attain. Because, in Shanghai, there are no such training schools, no keen interest of this kind is possible.

One is entitled to ask, "If Peking has its own standards, why does not Shanghai develop some of her own?" Briefly, Shanghai has no well-defined standards unless the dictates of the box office may be considered such. Although a few actors of first rank and originally from Peking preserve old traditions, most Shanghai actors are veritable "jacks of all trades," who are expected to do whatever the management may ask of them.

Estimates of Popular Actors

Nothing could be more illuminating than a scrutiny of the relative positions of certain actors in the two cities. Shang Hsiao-yun, the foremost *ch'ing-i* singer of the younger generation is liked by music-lovers everywhere; but it seems that Ch'eng Yen-chiu, while liked in Peking, has attained in Shanghai exaggerated importance; and this is also true of the portrayer of male roles, Ma Lien-liang. Although both are excellent actors, their voices, pleasant and well trained, have limitations that preclude the possibility of their attaining the true *bel canto*. Shanghai, Peking, and the entire country admit the supremacy of the "Five Incomparables:" Chen Te-lin, Kung Yun-fu, Mei Lan-fang, Yang Hsiao-lou, and Yu Shu-yen, although Shanghai has little, if any, opportunity to hear the master voices of the aged actors, Chen Te-lin and Kung Yun-fu. Of the three Shanghai favourites, veritable gods of fortune for booking receipts, Hsiao Ta-tzu, Liu Hsiao-heng, and the late Shang Ch'un-heng, it is quite safe to say that in Peking none of these could earn his daily rice. Without good voices and destitute of vocal style, these actors nevertheless give the Shanghai audience what it gladly pays for: overdone acting, sensational situations, occasional "foreign" touches, etc. Hsiao Ta-tzu's prestige is dependent upon the fact that his voice seems just ten times louder than that of any other human being. The late Shang Ch'un-heng, sensationally murdered last January, used to delight Shanghai audiences with his exaggerated declamation or an occasional fox trot suddenly interpolated into an old play. His dancing partner invariably was the female impersonator, Liu Hsiao-heng, who, even at the present moment, continues to regale the local public with impersonations of frail and dainty Chinese heroines, of modern women, and of American chorus ladies, visions in white or

CH'ENG YEN-CHIU
In Costume

pink gauze; but who is, needless to say, not master of any one of the many types he essays.

The foregoing passages, which have outlined, in general, the striking differences between Peking and Shanghai audiences, might be elaborated into book length. It is of interest to point out that Shanghai not only presents serial plays of the extravaganza type which have had one or two years' run, but also, as recently as March 6, two leading local theatres presented mixed programmes, which began with three to four old classic plays and ended with about two hours of semi-modern extravaganza. From this it may be gathered that there is a combination of plays of various types in order to please the different elements in the audience, which is proof that public taste is unsettled, especially in Shanghai.

(To be Continued)

CHINA'S SKIES FOR APRIL 1928

BY CANOPUS

1. Neptune in conjunction with the Moon, 10.44 a.m. N. 4° 36' S.
5. Full Moon, 11.24 a.m. (P.L.T.)
6. Jupiter in conjunction, 11 p.m.
8. Moon in Apogee, 8.0 a.m. (P.L.T.)
8. Mercury and Venus in conjunction, 11 a.m. M. 1° 06' S.
10. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, 9.17 p.m. S. 3° 26' N.
13. Moon Last Quarter, 3.56 p.m. (P.L.T.)
13. Mercury and Uranus in conjunction, 4 p.m. M. 1° 54' S.
15. Venus and Uranus in conjunction, 3 a.m. V. 0° 55' S.
16. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, 8.30 p.m. M. 4° 03' N.
18. Uranus in conjunction with the Moon, 6.33 p.m. U. 4° 26' N.
19. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, 1.49 a.m. V. 3° 18' N.
19. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon, 10.24 a.m. M. 2° 26' N.
19. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, 7.16 p.m. J. 3° 13' N.
20. New Moon, 1.11 p.m. (P.L.T.)
21. Moon in Perigee, 3.0 a.m. (P.L.T.)
22. Mercury and Jupiter in conjunction, 7 p.m. M. 0° 45' S.
27. Moon First Quarter, 5.28 a.m. (P.L.T.)
28. Neptune in conjunction with the Moon, 3.33 p.m. N. 4° 47' S.
29. Venus and Jupiter in conjunction, 4 p.m. V. 0° 28' S.

Constellations near the meridan at 9 p.m.:—

In the northern sky: Ursa Major, Camelopardus, Draco.

In the eastern sky: Canes Venatici, Bootes, Virgo.

In the southern sky: Hydra, Leo, Cancer, Monoceros.

In the western sky: Auriga, Gemini, Canis Minor, Canis Major.

Brightest stars:—

In the northern sky: The 7 stars of Ursa Major.

In the eastern sky: Arcturus in Bootes, Spica 1.2 in Virgo.

In the southern sky: Regulus 1.3 in Leo, Alphard 2.2 in Hydra.

In the western sky: Capella 0.2 in Auriga, Castor 2.0 and Pollux 1.2 in Gemini, Procyon 0.5 in Canis Minor, Sirius —1.6 in Canis Major.

	Light received	Magn.	Distance in Parsecs	Luminosity.
Sirius	1.6	100	2.73	32
Capella	0.2	19	14.9	180
Arcturus	0.2	19	8.3	60
Procyon	0.6		3.26	6.6
Aldebaran	1.1	9	19.2	134
Spica	1.2	8	100.0	3,300

The Milky Way crosses the western sky between the zenith and the horizon from North to South. The Zodiacal light may be seen after sunset in the western sky, but its top will disappear in the Milky Way.

PHASES OF THE MOON

Standard time of the China Coast	
5. Full Moon	11.36 a.m.
13. Last Quarter	4.08 p.m.
20. New Moon	1.26 p.m.
27. First Quarter	5.42 a.m.
8. Moon in Apogee	8.12 a.m.
21. Moon in Perigee	3.10 p.m.

RISING AND SETTING OF THE MOON

Day	Rises	Souths	Sets
1.	2.47 p.m.	9.41 p.m.	3.51 a.m.
8.	9.18 p.m.	1.54 a.m.	0.23 a.m.
15.	3.28 a.m.	7.42 a.m.	0.59 p.m.
22.	6.55 a.m.	1.54 p.m.	9.01 p.m.
29.	1.40 p.m.	8.25 p.m.	2.30 a.m.

RISING AND SETTING OF THE SUN

Day	Rises	Equ. of time	Sets
1.	5.50	add. 4 min. 3.7 sec.	6.18
8.	5.42	+ 2 " 0.1 "	6.22
15.	5.34	+ 0 " 3.7 "	6.26
22.	5.26	subt. 1 " 25.4 "	6.30
29.	5.19	— 2 " 38.1 "	6.35

In this month the morning increase 33 minutes (62 m. at Greenwich) and the afternoons 19 minutes (48 m. at Greenwich), making a total of 52 minutes for the whole month.

Sidereal time at mean noon on 120th meridian.

10.	1h.	12m.	33.2s.
20.	1h.	51m.	58.8s.
30.	2h.	31m.	24.8s.

ASPECTS OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS

MERCURY.—An early morning star in Aquarius moving in to Pisces and Aries. On 8th in near conjunction with Venus; passes on 10th at about 2° South of the Vernal Point. On 13th in conjunction with Uranus and on 22th in conjunction with Jupiter. Magnitude from 0.2 to —1.5.

Rises on 1st at 4.49 a.m.; on 15th at 4.52 a.m.; on 27th at 5.03 a.m.

VENUS.—An early morning star in Aquarius moving into Pisces; Rises about one hour before sunrise. It crosses the equator on 14th. In conjunction with Uranus and on 22th in conjunction with Jupiter. Magnitude from 0.95, but its brightness is the faintest —3.3.

Rises on 1st at 4.51 a.m.; on 16th at 4.42 a.m.; on 30th at 4.33 a.m.

MARS.—A morning star moving in Aquarius. It rises earlier and earlier about two hours before sunrise. It may be seen nearly at the same time before daybreak as the past three months.

Rises on 1st at 3.47 a.m.; on 16th at 3.22 a.m.; on 30th at 2.57 a.m.

JUPITER.—An evening star in the first week, but setting to near the sun for naked-eye observation; at the close of the month it becomes a morning star. On 6th in conjunction with the sun and on 8th at greatest distance from the earth: 552,970,000 miles. Magnitude —1.5.

Sets on 1st at 6.35 p.m.; rises on 16th at 5.18 a.m.; on 30th at 4.33 a.m.

SATURN.—A morning star in Scorpio, rises now before midnight and may be observed in the eastern sky during the second half of the night. Its brightness increases from 0.5 to 0.4.

Rises on 1st at 11.26 p.m.; on 15th at 10.28 p.m.; on 30th at 9.28 p.m.

URANUS.—An early morning star in Pisces, near the equinoctial point, from which it moves away. In conjunction with Mercury on 13th and with Venus on 15th. It is too near the sun to be observed during the first half of the month.

Rises on 3rd at 5.25 a.m.; on 15th at 4.40 a.m.; on 27th at 3.55 a.m.

NEPTUNE.—At about 2 degrees east from Regulus, it may be observed during the greater part of the night. It moves retrograde, away from Regulus.

Sets on 4th at 3.43 a.m.; on 16th at 2.56 a.m.; on 28th at 2.09 a.m.

Star Clusters and Nebulae which may be observed during this month:—In Cancer a star cluster called "Praesepe," or the "Bee Hive," visible to the naked eye: R.A.=8h 35m, D.=20° 15'. In Canes Venatici, a brilliant spiral nebula: R.A.=13h 28m, D.+47° 35', and a splendid cluster of stars: R.A.= 13h 38m, D.=28° 45'.

The Cluster "Praesepe" in the constellation Cancer, the Crab; is plainly visible to the naked eye on a clear, moonless night, as a nebulous mass of light. Examined in a small telescope, it is found to consist of a group of stars, ranging from 7th or 8th magnitude upwards. Zeta Cancri is a fine triple star, two being close together, the other farther away. The close pair is a binary in rather rapid motion: 60 years for a revolution; the third star apparently revolves about the binary but with singular irregularities of motion. The large star looks oblong with a high power or a three or four-inch telescope.

The Constellation Leo, represented as a rampant Lion, is one of the most beautiful in the zodiac. The principal stars are arranged in the form of a sickle, with three bright stars forming a triangle on the left. The lowest star of the sickle is Regulus, the lion's heart, a first magnitude star with a small distant companion. It is almost exactly in the ecliptic. The eastern most star of the triangle is Denebola, a second magnitude with six small stars around it. The lowest star in the curve of the sickle is Gamma, a golden yellow star 2.6 magnitude, with a companion 3.5 magnitude and greenish-red in hue. It is one of the finest binaries in the northern sky: its period is 407 years. On the line joining Regulus with Denebola somewhat nearer the former, are several nebulae, the brightest of which has a stellar nucleus. East of Denebola lies a nebulous region, enclosed by this star and several bright stars in the upper part of the constellation Virgo. This region embraces the northern corner of Virgo and nearly half of Coma Berenicis, and contains within its boundary a larger number of nebulae than any equal area of the heavens.

The Constellation Coma Berenicis, situated above Virgo and east of Leo, contains numerous nebulae and clusters with which it abounds. At least two will be found on the east side of the bright group; one is a long faint streak with a small stellar nucleus, another is condensed towards the centre and fairly bright. It is a fine sight in a small opera-glass.

SHANGHAI'S MUNICIPAL SERVICES

(Continued from Page 39.)

value of buildings erected in the 10 years ending 1925 is estimated at Tls. 109¼ million, and the cost of public works, exclusive of land purchases, approximately Tls. 12½ million.

The length of roads under the control of the Council is 170.961 miles, and of alleyways 54.22 miles.

The amount expended in acquiring land and in road construction during the year was:—Land for widenings, Tls. 796,207.78; land for new roads and extensions, Tls. 104,575.68; construction work, Tls. 188,498.75; total, Tls. 1,089,282 21.

The Orchestra

Of the Municipal Orchestra and Band, the Conductor reports:—"When the Orchestra and Band might have had, during the summer, an opportunity of making up for the concerts lost during the symphony season with a greater number of open-air orchestral concerts, its chances were very much handicapped by the fact that the 10 or 12 British military bands, which at that time were in Shanghai, were giving daily performances in parks and theatres, etc., and in those days everybody's heart beat, and with just reason indeed, much faster for the gay brass-band tunes from home (military), than for the excerpts of classical repertoire. As already mentioned, many military bands were playing from May to October, in clubs, theatres, restaurants, cinemas and parks, and the public were literally over-flooded with music. The S. V. C. Military Band, organized in 1923, under the musical and military command of the Assistant Conductor, Mr. de Kryger, has continued to give satisfaction."

IN reply to a complaint made by the Bureau of Public Utilities to the effect that the water it supplies is impure, the Nantao Waterworks Co. says that new machinery has been purchased and is now on its way to Shanghai. The company proposes to build several reservoirs at Lunghua.

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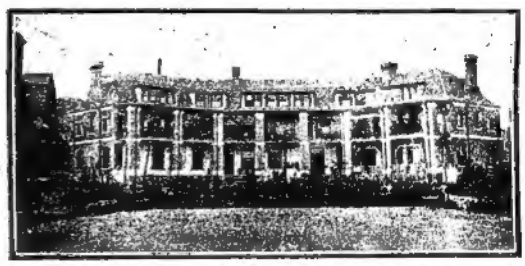

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THE BOOK PAGE

A STORY OF MARCO POLO

"JÊN."—By Mrs. Alfred Wingate. London: Crosby Lockwood. Price, 10s. 6d.

In that memorable book, "A Servant of the Mightiest," Mrs. Alfred Wingate made Central Asia of the twelfth century come alive, dominated by the tremendous figure of Chingiz Kahn. In "Jên," says "John o'London's Weekly," she carries us again to Central Asia, but now it is the thirteenth century, and the chief protagonist is Kubilai Khan, the grandson of Chingiz, who extended the vast empire committed to his charge, and became the first Emperor of the Mongol dynasty of China. This is an epic story.

Though Kubilai, in an age of constant warfare, was necessarily a fighter—he was a great commander and served faithfully by greater commanders than himself—he was essentially a man of peace, an apostle of brotherhood. It was from Chutsai, a great Chinese statesman of the Mongol Court, that he learnt the meaning of the mystical word "Jên." In effect it typifies the union of opposites, of the Natural Law and the Moral Law, and to achieve that union men must be simple, virtuous, long-suffering, eager for knowledge. Chutsai summed up "Jên" thus:—

> It is not only the flame that is called love, not only the gratification that is called beneficence, not only the grace that is called pity. But it has all these qualities together and more. For it is the mystery itself.... It is the Word which unites man to his fellows and to all other terrestrial forms in appropriate relationship. And thus it also unites man to Heaven.... It is the foundation of all creeds and may belong to all people.

And the word took root in the heart of the boy and flowered in his manhood. It was fostered by the lovely and serene Jambui (a character beautifully drawn by Mrs. Wingate), whom Kubilai married when the throne seemed far away. To her all life was sacred, part of the universal soul. "To understand," she said, "is to awaken from the great dream, to come out of the shadows into the light. What living beings are not our fellows?"

It is impossible here to follow Kubilai's many adventures and campaigns, or to describe his wonderful Palace of Peace, with its vast hall supported by golden pillars and adorned with golden peacocks that flapped their wings. While Kubilai was dreaming his dreams of peace and at the same time subduing his enemies, young Marco Polo was also dreaming in Venice. He had been left, as a child, by his father and uncle—great merchants—who had gone on a business journey which had extended itself into years. As a matter of fact they had reached, by almost incredible journeyings, the heart of the Mongol Empire, had been well received by Kubilai, who was always hospitable to the stranger within his gates, and had interested the great Emperor in the Catholic faith. But of all this young Marco, as he kicked his heels on the quays of Venice, knew nothing. The boy, like Kubilai, had visions of the Company of the Free:—

> These were they who knew life and had acquaintance with Death. For them poverty, with its strange devices, was a rule; wealth, with its stale custom, was a beneon; pain was a matter of acceptance, rather than of avoidance; pleasure of women was in incident rather than an end.

Then, when Marco was fifteen, his father and uncle returned to Venice.

But they were no longer the simple merchants of old; they had seen strange lands, they had experienced hunger and thirst, moved in the shadow of death, and wondered at the glory and magnanimity of Kubilai. Moreover, they had promised to return, bringing with them a hundred priests and teachers of the Catholic faith, for Kubilai had said: "If your religion is all you say it is, and your learned men can prove it by reason, both I and all my people will be even as you." And the Polos, being gentlemen of their word, did return, but without the hundred priests and teachers, because the new Pope considered that letters under his own seal ought to be sufficient to convert an empire in one valley of which the whole republic of Venice could have been tucked away unnoticed. This time they took Marco with them, and he felt that at last he was one of the Company of the Free. When he was presented to Kubilai by his father,

> Marco approached and knelt before the throne. The brown eyes of the ruler of the largest empire the world has ever known met the grey eyes, eager and visionary, of the youth who had travelled half across the earth to come here.....
>
> Between himself and Marco there was no barrier of race or age or rank. Here was complete confidence, absolute sympathy, an instinctive sense of natural and right relationship.
>
> It was one of those manifestations of Jên, so unusual and so contrary to reason as to be miraculous.

So Marco became a person of importance, Kubilai's confidant and adviser, a power in the land. He was sent on great embassies, controlled vast provinces, travelled to and fro like a prince. Much of all this is set down in the wonderful "Travels" of Marco Polo; he was a close observer, and made elaborate and careful notes. But at last he had to leave Kubilai (the author's description of the parting is movingly human), and there was committed to him a final duty: to carry safely a far-away country, by sea and land, a princess whom Marco loved himself. For political reasons she was to be given in marriage to a troubler of Kubilai's peace. How Marco fought against his desire, conquered the temptation, and reached Venice with his father and uncle, full of riches and honour, you may read here. It is a noble piece of romance. "Jên" is not a novel in the ordinary sense; it is a kind of Saga, illuminated by the writer's imagination, but never departing from likelihood or the sense of reality.

SOVEREIGN RIGHTS

"SOVEREIGNTY. A STUDY OF A CONTEMPORARY POLITICAL NOTION."—By Paul W. Ward London: Routledge Co. Ld. 1928. Price, 7s. 6d.

One of the features of modern thought is the tendency to analyze anything and everything. This little book is a serious attempt to define a very subtle concept and to indicate its future place in political thought. The subject has a particular appeal in a country where "Sovereign rights" are the centre of much discussion and it may well be that the book will prove quite useful to students of Chinese politics. One's general impression of sovereignty is that it is authority delegated or surrendered by a group of men to one or a few men to manage their communal affairs. Historically it traces back to the divine king-priests of antiquity but our author places particular emphasis on the attempt of the Roman church to achieve universal temporal power as the prototype of the modern idea of sovereignty. He analyses the literature of the subject in a very thorough manner, pointing out the decay of sovereignty which has resulted from modern democratic and syndicalist ideas and shows what extraordinary dilemmas arise from the conflict of the idea of sovereignty with that of internationalism. His general conclusion is the practical one of compromise but his arguments and comparisons are of great interest even to those who feel dubious as to the value of his philosophical theories on the matter.—H. C.

CRIMES OF EVERY NATURE

"THE LAST TRAP."—By Sinclair Gluck. London: Mills & Boon Ltd. Price, 7s. 6d. net.

This detective story will occupy any traveller's full attention for some hours. The complications are well worked out and suspicion is attracted to practically every character. Crimes of every nature abound. The deductions are logical in each case. The curious point is that the original murder which starts the story is the one crime to which practically no clue is afforded throughout the book. The story relates how a young detective is called upon by a renowned officer, who has just retired, to investigate a murder. The older man is paternally interested in the niece of the murdered man. The young detective feels much honored and is only too proud to share all information obtained with the retired detective who co-operates. The book must be read rapidly without scrutinizing whether events were very probable. Granted this desideratum the book is well worth reading by those who prefer detective stories to impossible love romance. Of course, however, the young detective does fall in love with the niece, so readers of latter school may be satisfied.—V.D.

A PAINSTAKING TREATISE

"CHRONIC CONSTIPATION: ITS CAUSE, GRAVE CONSEQUENCES AND NATURAL CURE."—By J. Ellis Barker. With a Preface by Sir William Milligan, M.D., M.S. London: John Murray. Price, 7s. 6d. net.

Mr. J. Ellis Barker is a prolific contributor to the literature of medicine, his thesis appearing to be that the average medico is quite incompetent to deal with the matters he, Mr. Barker, expounds, and that it behoves him to set the benighted practitioner right. Those who have followed Mr. Barker through the pages of his "Good Health and Happiness," and "Cancer," will not deny that he has much of value to offer in the way of attainment of a proper perspective of many of the physical ills which beset mankind.

In the volume under review, however, Mr. Barker appears to have set himself the task of collating voluminous data tending to prove, when all is said and done, that the sun rises in the east and sets in the west. Is there, we would ask, a medical practitioner worthy of the name who has been unaware that the adequate elimination of waste from the human system is the very foundation stone of health, and who is not at pains to inquire into this condition in his patient? Granted that certain of the means employed to ensure this elimination, that is to say, artificial means, are open to very serious question, Mr. Barker fails to enumerate anything in the present volume of which the medical profession, as a whole, has been unaware. True, he has compiled a bibliography of his subject which, as Sir William Milligan rightly says in his preface, "should not be allowed to pass without due acknowledgement and gratitude."

The trouble to which Mr. Barker has been to collate his data is little short of amazing. There is scarcely an authority, beginning with Isaiah, through Hippocrates, down to Sir Arbuthnot Lane and the late Sir Dyce Duckworth, whom he fails to quote in substantiation of his contentions. Indeed, so eager is he to impress upon the lay reader the multitudinous evils accruing to failure of natural processes of elimination, that what purports to be a scientific exposition of the subject soon assumes the guise of a glorified patent-nostrum almanack, the reader every minute expecting to be informed of the one and only cure. We attribute no such unworthy motive to Mr. Barker; but at the same time do not hesitate to express the opinion that the present work lacks much of his customary logic.

Having devoted some 21 lengthy chapters to arraying the formidable consequences of chronic constipation, the 22nd, and last, is given over to a disclosure of what the author considers a natural cure. His constant emphasis, in all that he writes, of prevention as opposed to cure never fails to commend him to the serious. Yet this very harping upon the factor of prevention betrays a disregard of logic that goes far to detract from the value of his dicta.

Mr. Barker can never resist a fling at the clinical laboratory, accusing the conscientious worker therein of inability to see the forest because of the trees, trees which, according to him, are principally of the technician's creating. He condemns the laboratory out of hand, by thundering *falsus in uno, falsus in omnibus*, forgetting that he himself, is wrong in far more than one instance but is nevertheless not to be utterly condemned because of this. His deliberate ignoring of the fact that a vast part of the data he presents in substantiation of his several theses has been adduced in the clinical laboratory, is somewhat surprising.

Sir William Milligan, in his preface, is to be complimented upon the adroitness wherewith he skates over some very thin ice. One does not, however, fail to agree with Sir William's pronouncement to the effect that Mr. Barker's book should be widely read. Nor does one deny that Mr. Barker has produced a valuable scientific treatise. One might even go further and suggest that, by omitting Chapter XXII, the value of the work would be enhanced.—H.H.L.D.

TRAVELS IN YUNNANFU

"MY NIGHTMARE JOURNEY."—By Dorothy Fox. London: P. B. Baddew, Anerley S. E., 1927. Shanghai: Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.

A book by Mrs. Dorothy Fox, wife of Mr. H. H. Fox for many years in His Majesty's consular service in various parts of China is bound to attract an interested reading public in this country. Yet one wonders a little whether this book, descriptive of a journey from Yunnanfu, to Chentu, via the long and incidental route of Hanoi, Hongkong, Shanghai, Hankow, Ichang, Chungking and thence overland to the final destination, and told in a delightfully chatty style will not hold a greater fascination for those to whom China is a far away wonderland, than to those foreigners, as it were, on the spot.

Mrs. Fox seems to have that happy quality of finding the world an amusing and likeable place and she recounts in an altogether pleasing manner the sort of things which happened to the wife of a consular official more than a decade ago in China. The essential atmosphere of the places through which the route of Mr. and Mrs. Fox lead in 1913-14 and the unconscious contrast with those same places of the present by a foreign resident here, make the book very readable indeed. One marvels a little why the authoress should call individual inhabitants of the country "Chinaman," but this, too, possibly sounds a note from out the past. The eerie quality of the upper Yangtze portion of the journey and the short traversing of the beautiful province of Yunnan make the most interesting bits in the book to the reviewer's mind. One would perhaps take a small exception to the title of the book, as the author in no wise makes you feel that she regarded her travels to any extent in the nature of a nightmare. True, beyond the gorges, the element creeps into the narrative. We are told that in Chungking 90 per cent. of the Chinese have tuberculosis, nor does the disease spare the foreigner.

> It is a sunless, humid climate and the narrow streets make a perfect incubating ground for the microbe."

Again,

> The nearer we get to Chengtu, the more bad eyes we saw. Most of the beggars are blind. In Yunnanfu and the surrounding country every fifth person has goitre.

And of course, there is the story about the little boy in Chungking who could just walk. One day he was playing in the garden when he started to scream violently.

> His mother rushed out to him and asked him what was the matter. He pointed to the sky, and between his sobs asked, "What is that thing?" It was the sun; he had never seen it before and naturally was a little frightened. We were told, as I had been in Hongkong, Shanghai, Hankow, and Ichang, that they had had lovely weather, and this was the first rain for some time. It did not surprise me. I rather hoped it would rain when we reached Chengtu, as it seemed a pity to break the record.

Some lovely photographs accompany the text, and an appendix by Mr. A. J. Moore-Bennett of Peking on Yunnan's geography, flora, fauna, peoples and historical incident add greatly to the volume and strengthen the reader's desire to visit that remarkable province. In conclusion and intensifying that desire, Mr. Moore-Bennett declares.

> To-day Yunnan is just as beautiful as of old. The sulpher roses upon the lake shore, the jasmine that climbs the hedgerows, the edelweiss and tiger lilies upon the mountain sides, the gentian that besprinkles the uplands the yucca that stretches long arms down the wind, the mountain ash and birch and rhododendrons upon the upper hills, all combine with the eternal snows of the ranges, the emerald green of the rice in the lower valleys and the weird costumes of the tribesfolk, to make a picture that once seen can never be forgotten."—H.B.W.

ARYAN AND DRAVIDIAN

"A RACIAL SYNTHESIS IN HINDU CULTURE."—By S. V. Viswanatha. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co. 1928. Price. 10s. 6d. net.

It is one of the standard hypotheses of oriental anthropology that the present population of the Indian Peninsula is the result of the fusion of a tall fair "Aryan" race coming from the northwest with a short dark "Dravidian" people who already occupied the southern part of the country. This book is an attempt to disentangle the history of the process of fusion by an analytical survey of archaeolgical discovery, cultural relics and the classical literature of India. Particular stress is laid on the somewhat neglected importance of the non-aryan contribution to Hindu culture, which has been masked by the dominance of Aryan ideas. The interest which Europe has in the Aryan people, as being possibly ancestors of the Europeans and as certainly having a cultural relation to the Mediterranean races of the classical period, is to some extent responsible for this neglect.

The author is inclined rather freely to accept certain highly speculative ideas including Waddell's theories as to identification of the Sumerians with the Aryans, which the reviewer believes has no support from philologists. Curiously enough he says nothing of Hrozny's much better documented identification of the Hittite language as Indo-European.

While this book will principally appeal to readers directly interested in India, it is a very fascinating study of a problem which is undoubtly of great importance to the future of Asia since, which history does not in fact repeat itself, the laws of heredity play a part in social relations which tends to be overlooked but cannot be suppressed.—HERBERT CHATLEY.

UNSOLVED MYSTERIES

"RIDDLES OF CRIME."—By Elisabeth Villiers. London: T. Werner Laurie Ltd. Price, 7s. 6d. net.

This book relates accounts of fourteen murder mysteries that were never solved. It is worth reading for the sake of the stories alone, but the peculiarity of the style renders it of special interest to anyone who remembers Macaulay's essay on "History." Macaulay describes the style of Herodotus, and explains how dramatically all his accounts are written. He compares the way the modern educated man would relate a simple fact with the personal "dramatic" style of the porter who would tell the story as if he had hidden behind the curtains and had stenographed every remark. In this sense the book is most peculiarly "Herodotean." Everything is told as if author were relating personal recollections. Comments are given upon cases and the reader is almost persuaded that author had actual experiences of each case. Inasmuch as some of cases date centuries ago it is reasonable to doubt the impression that the dramatic style conveys. The feminine touch comes out when, in one instance the point is urged that "In those days nightdresses were very long and voluminous garments, the flimsy magyars of to-day were not heard of." Approving comments are often accompanied by qualifying remarks of a "superior" order. Some of the cases referred to have been detailed in recent books. Notably the Poison Crimes. To compare the masculine treatment of such cases when related by C. J. Thompson in "Poison Mysteries" with the "Herodotean" style under review is quite an amusing study. Both well worth reading.—V. D.

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THE WOMAN'S PAGE

A CHINESE SOCIAL SERVICE WORKER

Mrs. H. C. Mei's Many Sided Personality

The writer once heard Mrs. H. C. Mei described as "social worker, charming mother, and mistress of a beautiful home." The description, perhaps, shows in a concrete way that the Chinese woman leads, frequently, a many-sided life, and that sometimes the activities of the home can be broadened out into that wide field of "social work."

Mrs. Mei, nee Anna Fo-jin Kong, was born in Hongkong, the daughter of the Rev. Kong Fai-tsing, a Christian clergyman. When she was three years old, her father died, and the management of three boys and six girls was left to a gifted mother who saw to it that most of her children had a college education abroad. While still a child, Mrs. Mei went with her sisters to Honolulu where she had elementary schooling in English and Chinese. Following preparatory work, she attended the University of California for a year, and then went to Barnard College, Columbia University, in New York, from which, in 1915, she took her degree of Bachelor of Arts, —the first Chinese woman ever to graduate from that institution.

In 1915 she returned to China and became head mistress of a girls' school in Kwangtung, from which, after a term, she resigned to marry Dr. H. C. Mei, Shanghai lawyer, whom she had met in Columbia. Since 1916, they have lived here their house in East Kiangwan which is called "Meisonette." Dr. and Mrs. Mei have three children, and Mrs. Mei, besides her duties in her own home, has been engaged in many movements for community welfare, principle among which has long been the uplift of Chinese women.

In the latter connection she has written frequent newspaper and magazine articles, and as a lecturer, she is much admired both locally and abroad. Perhaps her most outstanding work has been with the Y.W.C.A., she having been elected in 1924 Hon. Vice President for the Far East of the World's Y.W.C.A. During the past three years she has been Chairman of the Joint Committee of Women's Organizations, comprising American, British, Chinese, German, Japanese and other nationalities amongst its membership. As head of this, Mrs. Mei occupies a unique position among clubwomen of the city and has proved her capacity for international co-operation.

Her Numerous Contacts

Mrs. Mei is a fluent lecturer and as she has had much opportunity for contact with all kinds of Chinese women in the social work which has engrossed her for a number of years, her statements are regarded as sound and bearing the stamp of practical understanding.

She sees certain similarities between the Chinese woman and the Frenchwoman, principal among which is the ability which both have for wielding a tangible influence from the home. Chinese women are not yet deeply touched by the element of organizing into clubs, etc., which has characterized modern Angl-Saxon womanhood, she feels, though is is simply a matter of time until they will be.

Returned men students have a discouraging habit of looking with an amused contempt upon the efforts of Chinese women to organize into working units, Mrs. Mei has found, and quite different from what one might at first imagine, it is the conservative, old-fashioned type of man who views with interest and encouragement the desire of educated or interested Chinese women for club activities. Mrs. Mei feels, naturally, that much progress can be stimulated through the combined efforts of women and in this respect, Chinese women's clubs have a distinct importance.

The hope for progress of any sort, Mrs. Mei believes, lies with the younger generation, and for that reason much of her work in educating towards new ideas has been directed towards children and young people. She has been superintendent of a Sunday school, where 100 children attended, and she has sponsored women's groups inside churches where training could be given them regarding modern homes, sanitation and the other ideals held by Christian households.

In her own words, one of the principal tasks confronting Chinese women of to-day is that of "working steadily for peace." "Our sages from the very early days," Mrs. Mei declares, "have put down as one of the attributes of the female principle, the instinct to pacify and to harmonize. In China it is as true as anywhere else. Let us get the women to work and help and maybe a better world will result." L. B. W.

THE SPRING SUIT HAS VARIOUS EXPRESSIONS

EASTER THOUGHTS

The Goddess of Spring's Influence

"The Year's at the Spring"

Easter thoughts can be all-inclusive. They can range, and they usually do, from sighs for a bright new hat, to plans for a holiday trip and bright skies, and still further to a feeling for "turning over a new leaf," and linking oneself up with the ecstatic, vernal transformation which thrills one as glances dart about the garden. The trees begin to blur with green, and spirits respond accordingly, in a truly delightful and reciprocal manner.

One would not wish to overlook the religious significance of Easter, a significance which has grown up since early days of Christian ecclesiastical history. But no amount of ecclesiastical history can dissociate it from its true beginnings. The festival, as observed to-day, overlaid with the beautiful teachings of Christianity can be said to be a continuation of a very natural, pagan turn of mind. It is the broadening of a pagan festival into a fuller significance. But the very name Easter, implies its pagan origin. It is a survival from out old Teutonic mythological lore which sponsored a benign goddess who presided when the year was "at the spring," and who represented to the Anglo-Saxons the pleasant metamorphosis which was going on in the physical world—and no less important, in the world of spirit.

The Anglo-Saxons felt the happy influences of Eostre or Ostara, as they designated the goddess of the spring, and called the month of April after her. Apart from any religious aspect of the festival which they, too, observed, the seasonal acknowledgment of the spring seems to need no explanation that a profoundly human note was struck.

New Year, through some hoax of circumstance has taken on the traditions of a time for "new beginnings," whereas anyone can see that Easter is by far the more logical time. If resolutions are to be made at all, they are much more naturally made in the spring than in the bleakness of January.

Something happens to the average human spirit in the spring, something joyous and buoyant and purposeful. Young men are frequently cited in this connection, but is not "love" towards which their fancies are supposed to turn lightly, simply another way of expressing the spring's exuberance, and a desire for all the good things of life.

A new hat, too, comes into the same category. One can hardly endure masquerading in one's dingy, winter apparel with the first breath of spring—that is, if one is a woman. The spirit no longer feels the shackles of winter and when budding things in the external world proclaim the wizardry of the goddess of the spring, all the chemical reactions of life are conniving to make one shed the old and find a new and vivid counterpart.

Is there not, perhaps, a more deep significance to this perenniel exuberance than meets the eye? Are we not more closely liked up with the seasonal activities of the physical world, with the equinoxes and the chemistry of change than we are willing to admit in our present stage of civilization? We frequently talk about "getting back to Nature", as though it was something which we had to do deliberately, shedding civilization and our shoes as we went. Whereas, can we be sure that we are as far removed as the phrase implies, and would we want to be if we had the chance, when "being a part of Nature" is such a perenniel, delightful business. L.B.W.

THE NECESSITY OF A POCKET

Some Points on Modern Clothing

Shall we take to pockets again? Dr. Octavia Lewin thinks emphatically that we ought to for health reasons.

"Every woman," she says, "should have a place where she can find her handkerchief easily. Women are getting lazy about their noses because they can never find their handkerchiefs.

"If the girls who complain of headaches in the middle of the afternoon blew their noses instead of taking tea, they would probably get much more relief."

But on the whole Dr. Lewin holds that the modern style of women's dress has produced a race of girls far less anemic than their predecessors.

"The modern girl, even if she is an indoor worker, lives under healthier conditions than the Victorian girl, who wore tight clothing, covered up her neck when she went out, and did not get sufficient exercise," said Dr. Lewin.

"The business girl has to do a certain amount of walking on her way to the office and back; she rarely spends her existence in the hot-house atmosphere considered suitable for a girl years ago; she usually plays games during the week-end, and, more important still, she wears loosely fitting low-necked garments which do not cause stagnation of the blood. Stagnant blood is like stagnant water—poisonous; and modern clothes mean better complexions and younger looking faces. Whenever I want a headache I can give myself one by putting on a tight-collared dress."

It is most unfair—says Dr. Lewin—that a smart children's nurse should have in wear a high stiff collar, and dress generally that is far from ideal, when modern woman's costume on the whole is so much lighter and looser than it used to the that women all round have become notably adaptable to changes of climate.

Here are several features of everyday clothing which Dr. Lewin classifies as Good or Bad.

Good: Open necks. Silk stockings (god because they permit the aid to reach the legs. Barefooted children seldom catch cold). Skirts short enough not to collect dust. Loose slip-on underclothing. Pull on hats for schoolgirls which don't need elastic. The small felt hat so long as it is not tight. Boy's lightweight cloth caps. Pockets (*for handkerchiefs*). Paper handkerchiefs for use first thing in the morning.

Bad: Stuff collars (especially in the case of growing boys and girls). Tight suspenders. Hat elastic. Tight armholes: contract the chest and lead to round shoulders. Hats which grip the head too closely. The hard-gripping naval peaked cap. Skirts which grip at the waist and hang heavily. Outgrown garments. Corsets of the constricting variety. Tight bust bodices.

RETURN OF THE SLEEVE

The question of sleeves or no sleeves is resolving itself in favour of the former, except for such definite occasions as tennis, or in the majority of evening dresses.

But even here, while a good many shoulderstraps are seen, the sleeve is gradually making its way. Sometimes it appears in the form of an epaulette, attached to the shoulder-strap. Sometimes the strap itself is made so wide that it almost becomes a sleeve.

Draperies are attached to the shoulders which wrap round them and form something very like a sleeve. The real short sleeve appears in tulle and net dresses, and manifests its character by being joined into the chemise shoulder. Most dresses with little sleeves have something rather quaint about them, and the quaintness is used as an excuse for the revival of the sleeve.

One example of this is made of innumerable rows of fine, pleated net, each row sticking out a little at the edge to give a soft impression. The sleeves are also made of the pleated net. Both the use of net and the return of the sleeve suggest something a little less severe in evening-dresses in the near future.

I AM CONTENT

I am content with latticed sights:
A lean, gray bough, a frill
Of filmy cloud, the shadow-lights
Upon a window sill.

HAZEL HALL.

ADVENTUROUS LADIES

Women travellers in strange lands are common enough nowadays, but they were rare birds in the middle of last century. "Wanderers" (Cape, 12s. 6d.) is a record of the travels of Lady Emmeline Stuart-Wortley and her daughter Victoria, compiled from the original journals by Mrs. Henry Cust, the granddaughter of the former and daughter of the latter lady. Mrs. Cust, as was to be expected, has done her work admirably. She is, as Sir Ronald Storrs says in his Preface to the volume, "already known as a sculptor and a poet, the rarity of whose work is its chief reproach; and as the author of one of the best modern studies of mediæval adventure, the scholarly and entertaining 'Gentlemen Errant.'"

America Through Victorian Eyes

Between 1849 and 1855 these two adventurous ladies—the younger was hardly more than a child when the wanderings began—travelled through the United States, saw a good deal of Mexico, were caught in the gold-rush across the Isthmus of Panama, and later made journeys in Spain and Syria. There are almost prophetic passages concerning "the great Mississippi River of death and tears," with its splendidly appointed but dangerous passenger boats, and many shrewd observations about Americans and their critics. It must suffice to say, on this point, that these essentially Victorian ladies were received everywhere with the utmost courtesy and friendliness. They had introductions to persons of influence, naturally, but we imagine that they could have managed very well without them.

The most fascinating part of this book is devoted to the negotiation of the Isthmus of Panama, and to Panama City. And so, in the end, they reached the small, worn city that was their goal:—

> And a strange small city they found—a city older, they felt, and surely more melancholy than Pompeii or Thebes; a city of dirt and death and decay and desolation; a city the most of whose walls.... were mouldering in a shining cloud of green. Here was a once eminent Jesuit Church, whose "magnificent arches spanning the nave" was wreathed and crowned by a forest of vines and luxuriant shrubbery." ... In brief, the forest was pouring over Panama "as the sea closes, with its bright and flashing waters, over a wreck."

Gold-Fever

And yet, even in that apparently dead city, the stream of life was once more beginning to flow. "Vast numbers of Americans" pervaded the town, "and above all its corpse-strewn and effluvial beach, waiting impatiently for the tardy steamers, which, many as they were, seemed ever in arrears to the demand." The gold-fever had caught these pioneers; California was paved with gold; passing feet kicked up gold-dust on the roads. The red-shirted prospectors, however, were con siderate enough to our travellers. This book is full of meat. It will, we suspect, provide many fiction-writers with local colour.

THE DAWN WITH THE TIDE

The dawn comes with the tide, comes
stealing up the river:
Comes stealing up the river, so lonely
and so cold;
So lonely and so cold it makes me
pause and shiver;
It makes me pause and shiver to feel
I'm growing old.
To feel I'm growing old, have done with
careless ranging;
Have done with careless ranging
through all the world so wide.
Through all the world so wide the days
go on unchanging.
The days go on unchanging; the dawn
comes with the tide.

HAUNTED HOUSE

Before the doorway there's a white cat,
Staring. On what does she stare?
I have my own coat, my own hat,
My own scent on my body and in my
hair.

I have done nothing to bring this
Monotonous quiet; yet it here
Thickly. Without sense and without
kiss.
A little cold and a little drear.

Night comes. No one answers
My heels or my tongue.
There is no light. Nothing stirs.
Whatever died here was young!

A. BERT COOKSLEY.

Pinks—I see that young Thomas and Miss Blunt have made a match of it. He's got no head at all, but she's a clever girl.

Binks—Well, you can't expect a match to have two heads to it!—Weekly Scotsman.

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INWARD MAILS

DUE SHANGHAI:—

†Per R.D.S. Pres. Pierce ..... Apl. 6
Per B. F. Patroclus ..... " 9
†Per R.D.S. Pres. Jackson ..... " 12
Per M. M. Chenonceaux ..... " 12
†Per P. & O. Kashgar ..... " 16
†Per R.D.S. Pres. Harrison ..... " 17
†Per R.D.S. Pres. Taft ..... " 20
*Per R.D.S. Pres. McKinley ..... " 24
Per B. F. Knight Companion ..... " 26
Per P. & O. Mirza ..... " 26

*From Seattle †From S.F.

OUTWARD MAILS

FOR EUROPE VIA SUEZ:—

Per M.M. Paul Lecat ..... Apl. 7

FOR JAPAN, CANADA, U.S.A. & EUROPE:—

Per R.D.S. Pres. Cleveland ..... Apl. 6

FOR MANILA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND VIA HONGKONG:—

Per R.D.S. Pres. Pierce ..... Apl. 6
Per C.P.O.S. Emp. of Canada ..... " 7

VESSELS DUE TO ARRIVE

Ships are shown under the port at which last reported. The first date against a ship's name is the date of departure (or when the ship has not left the probable date of departure) from that port. The second date shows when the vessel is due at Shanghai. Vessels sailing from all ports of the world are given. Vessels marked* may be expected to be carrying mails.

EUROPE, etc.

From LONDON

Beamsech'ei Feb. 25 Apl. 17
Hakusan* Mch. 10 Apl. 10
Benvrech Mch. 10 Apl. 20
Kitano† Mch. 23 May 4
Glenbeg Mch. 31 May 16
Pomb'shire Apl. 14 May 26
Glenlifer Apl. 28 June 11

From LIVERPOOL

Dakar* Mch. 8 Apl. 16

From HAMBURG

Ningpo Feb. 11 Apl. 13
Tungsha Mch. 7 Apl. 22
Gemma Mch. 9 May 3
Malaya Mch. 29 May 13

From ROTTERDAM

Tsuruga* Feb. 27 Apl. 15
Aster Mch. 13 Apl. 29
Gismund Mch. 17 Apl. 6
Tsushima* Mch. 20 Apl. 25
Trave Mch. 28 May 17
Hainan Mch. 9 —

From ANTWERP

S.Kinnaird Feb. —

From MARSEILLES

Chenonceaux Mch. 10 Apl. 14
Athos* Mch. 24 Apl. 26
D.Artagnan Apl. 7 May 12

From GENOA

Gemma Mch. 29 May 8

From VANCOUVER

E.of Canada Mch. 17 Apl. —

From BOMBAY

Alipore Apl. 10 —

From CALCUTTA

Talantia Mch. 21 Apl. 14

From PORT SAID

Aister Mch. 29 Apl. 30
Hailmon Mch. 23 Apl. 30
Dessau Apl. 2 May 7
Goettingen Mch. 8 May 19

From SUEZ

Nippon Feb. 26 Apl. 11
Glenshiel Mar. 15 Apl. 18
Carnarvon Mch. 29 Apl. 30
Perseus Apl. 9 May 4

From SINGAPORE

Oldekerk Mch. 28 Apl. 10
Afrika Mch. 31 Apl. 12
Glentara Apl. 3 Apl. 13
Trier Apl. 1 Apl. 13
Kashgar Apl. 6 Apl. 16
Glenshiel Apl. 7 Apl. 18
Jeypore Apl. 13 Apl. 21

From SOERABAIA

Tjilaboet Mch. 21 Apl. 18

From MACASSAR

Tjilaboet Mch. 27 Apl. 13

From BATAVIA

Tjikarang Apl. 4 Apl. 20

From HONGKONG

Tjikambang Apl. 3 Apl. 8
Tenyo* Apl. 3 Apl. 8
Anegir Apl. 4 Apl. 8

AMERICA AND JAPAN

From NEW YORK

Editor Jan. 23 Apl. 9
P.Harrison Mch. 10 Apl. 17
Radnor — Apl. 26

From SEATTLE

Ivo* Mch. 13 Apl. 3
P.Jackson Mch. 26 Apl. 13

From SAN FRANCISCO

Korea* Mch. 15 Apl. 6

From KOBE

Shanghai* Apl. 4 Apl. 6

From PORTLAND

W.Nomentum — Apl. 20
W. Niger — Apl. 23

PASSENGERS

INWARD

Per str. Hsin Kiangteen, March 31. From Ningpo.—Mr. L. C. Jones.

Per str. Suochow, April 1. From Amoy and Hongkong.—Mr. R. A. Brown, Captain, R.N.; C. Rewett, (East Yorks) Miss Allen, Master J. Turner, Mr. J. Turner, Mrs. E. J. Strick.

Per str. Luenho, April 2. From River Ports.—Mr. A. Foukle, Mrs. and Master Armstrong, Mrs. J. D. Smith and child, Mrs. Main, Rev. Jon Fitje and Mr. A. B. Williams.

Per str. Nagasaki Maru, April 2. From Japan.—Mr. Gao, McMurdo, Mr. C. E. Maligny, Mr. E. R. Forni, Baron and Baroness Von Oppon, Mr. and Mrs. E. Bounekne, Mr. and Mrs. John Scott, Mr. H. Green, Mr. L. G. James, Mr. R. W. Peters, Mr. Ho Yat Chow, Mr. Choung Rih, Mr. Chang Chung Lind, Mrs. C. W. Hopnor and two children.

Per str. Morea, April 2. From London.—Miss Basham, Mr. and Mrs. A. Hatton, Mrs. C. May, Mr. and Mrs. C. Williams, Mr. W. Fothergill, Dr. and Mrs. J. Brown child and two infants, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bailey, Mrs. S. Dawson and child, Mr. and Mrs. F. Boyd, Miss E. Boyd, Miss K. Boyd, Mrs. J. Richards, Miss Richards, Miss Kettlewell, Mrs. Oliver and child, Mr. C. Woolhouse, Mr. E. Price, Miss Patterson, Mrs. M. Morgan, Mrs. G. Jones, Mr. J. Black, Miss M. Pollock, Mr. J. North, Rev. J. Wnason, Mr. S. Burns, Mr. A. T. McLellan, Mr. M. Byrne, Mr. and Mrs. H. Spenkman, Mr. and Mrs. J. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. K. Ashdowne, Mrs. L. Wheen, Mr. Hadley, Mr. and Mrs. Hathurst, Dr. and Mrs. D. Muir, Mr. and Mrs. G. Ruxton, Capt. N. Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. G. Johnson, Mr. W. Rigden, Rev. J. Watson, Rev. W. Mudd, Mr. F. Ellis, Mrs. W. Rigden, Capt. and Mrs. Reed, Miss I. Barber, Mr. S. Schukian, Mr. W. Cox, Mr. E. Russell, Mr. P. Chelvers, Mr. Preston, Mr. Anderson, Mr. S. Winkworth, Mr. Harding, Mr. and Mrs. Murray, Mr. D. Hazell, Mr. A. Lorensinayer, Mr. L. Garner, Mr. A. Galloway, Col. F. Exham, Mr. McDonald, Mr. G. Bloods, Mr. W. Michaleff, Mr. J. Lanting, Mr. Wheen, Mr. Hucker.

Per str. Hsin Kiangteen, April 3. From Ningpo.—Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Carnet, Mr. Barriere.

Per str. President Garfield, April 3. From San Francisco.—Sister M. G. Casey, Sister R. G. Martin, Mr. Alvin T. Parker, Miss Dorothy Relyea, Miss Stella Relyea, Rev. M. G. Ryan, Sister Christina Werth.

Per str. Loongwo, April 3. From River Ports.—Mr. W. W. Achuck, Mrs. R. Johannsen and child, Miss G. Rowland, Mr. F. Schurmann, Mr. A. C. Lue, Mr. E. H. Platt, Miss Leontorich, Miss Vahramueff and Mrs. T. Thoresen.

Per str. Tingsang, April 3. From Northern Ports.—Mr. A. Moore, Mr. Jerides, Mr. G. A. Buchanan, Mrs. Viola, Mrs. Verdont, Mr. and Mrs. J. Z. Newton, Mrs. A. G. Foon, Mrs. Polkinghorn, Dr. and Mrs. Hogg and Miss Hogg.

Per str. Kingsing, April 3. From Chinwangtao.—Mr. and Mrs. Desplute and child.

Per str. Chusan, April 4. From Antung and Chefoo.—Mr. Spray.

Per str. Hsin Peking, April 4. From Ningpo.—Mr. Benjamin, Mrs. Molovny and Dr. Goodwin.

Per str. Shantung, April 4. From Canton and Hongkong.—Miss H. Beyrodin, Mr. P. J. Klink and Mr. A. Mozabgab.

Per str. Kutwo, April 4. From River Ports.—Mr. J. Crundal, 7 British Naval Ratings, Mr. de Schubert, Dr. Wittern, Mr. and Mrs. Gatrelly and child, Mon. and Mme. G. Lecomte, Rev. G. McEttrick, Father M. Vlaminck, Mr. W. L. Caddum, Mr. F. T. Tientong and Mr. A. P. Blunt.

Per str. Tungchow, April 4. From Northern Ports.—Mrs. Athy, Mrs. Dunilova, Mrs. René Leo, Miss Humphries, Mr. and Mrs. Eddon and family, Mrs. Littlewood and family, Mrs. Webb, Miss A. J. Turner, Mr. Welch, Mr. Purthill, Mr. Best, Mr. Fairburn, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Dr. and Mrs. Agnew, Mr. Pickelsley.

OUTWARD

Per str. Fengtien, March 31.—For Northern Ports.—Lord Addington, The Hon. Ruth Hubbard, Miss A. Dalman, Mr. F. V. Cantenel, Mr. W. G. Latton, Mrs. Bidwell, Miss A. Worth, Captain Grandelaude, Mr. and Mrs. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Dailey and child, Captain J. Wall, Mr. H. Greenwood, Miss G. Greener, Miss G. Hartman, Miss D. Weinberg, Miss M. Solomon, Mrs. Tuttleman (Sette), L/Cpl. Ormston, L/Cpl. Brown, Sergt. Richardson, L/Cpl. Thompson, L/Cpl. T. Cook, L/Cpl. Gobbins, L/Cpl. Routledge, Cpl. Leyland, Mrs. Dailey's Amah.

Per str. Empress of Asia, March 31.—For Vancouver.—Miss P. N. Baker, Mr. T. D. W. Bannister, Mr. A. H. Barlow, Miss V. Burdett-Hulme, Mr. and Mrs. Emens, Mr. C. Goldrel, Mrs. M. Helsby, Master D. C. Helsby, Mrs. J. O. Hughes, Mr. B. M. Hunting, Mrs. N. Impekoven, Mr. G. S. Knowles, Mr. W. O. Lancaster, Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Leahy, Mr. H. W. Lester, Mrs. J. Liddell, Mr. J. F. Owen, Miss W. M. Penfold, Mr. A. S. Ramsey, Mr. C. G. Roberts, Miss E. M. Vallens, Mr. and Mrs. N. S. O. Watson, Mr. G. H. Wright, Mr. T. Bardwill, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Calder, Master K. Calder, Master C. Calder, Mrs. Ward Cohen, Master Ward Cohen, Miss L. Darlington, Mr. C. G. Elliot, Mr. P. S. Grigorieff, Mr. J. Gysin, Mr. S. Kerse, Mr. D. A. MacDonald, Mr. A. C. Mack, Mrs. J. McKinney, Mr. W. A. G. Price.

Per str. Siangwo, April 1.—For River Ports.—Mr. Lifchitz, Mrs. I. A. Hamlyn, Mr. and Mrs. Charlenx, 1 Naval Rating, Mr. Coghill.

Per str. Hsin Peking, April 2.—For Ningpo.—Dr. Decker.

Per str. Luenho, April 2.—For River Ports.—Miss Pattison, Mr. De Berry, Mr. J. Ward, Mr. B. J. Stansfield, Mr. R. Brown and Mr. Veasely.

Per str. Kaiping, April 2.—For Chinwangtao.—Mr. Payne, Miss Anderson, Mr. P. D. MacFeat, Dr. and Mrs. D. D. Muir, Mr. and Mrs. Hotton, and Mr. O. S. Liew.

Per str. Tungting, April 2.—For Hankow.—Mr. A. L. Lorntson.

Per str. Soochow, April 3.—For Tsingtao.—Mr. Foruaz, Miss Brenner, Miss Grace Jarvis.

Per str. Szechuen, April 3.—For Swatow.—Mr. Sefurshayin and Mr. Roham.

Per str. Nagaskai Maru, April 3.—Japan.—Mrs. Betty Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Harmer, Miss Wake, Miss Splicter, Mr. I. J. MacKinley, Sir Reginald Spence, Miss J. P. Wangh, Miss Westbrook, Mr. and Mrs. Carlson, Mrs. G. B. Warner, Mrs. Perkins, Mr. John W. Cosgriff, Mr. and Mrs. L. Cateaux, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Wake, Mr. and Mrs. S. Plemmons and child, Mr. G. G. Virji, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Anderson and child, Father D. Polly, Mrs. Bowely, Mrs. Charbonnel, Mrs. Sato, Mrs. Nakaura, Mr. J. Navalran.

Per str. Loongwo, April 3.—For River Ports.—Mr. and Mrs. Jungjinger, Rev. L. R. Craighill, Mr. Y. Y. Dunn, Miss Myers, Mrs. Twogood and three children, Mr. C. Dohr, Mrs. Morosoff, Mrs. Rosse and family, Mr. Price, Mr. J. Black, Mrs. Alderson, Mr. Masseu, Dr. Newberry, Miss E. I. Sellemeyer, Miss G. C. Wiest, Dr. and Mrs. W. P. Ulmer, Miss Woodruff, Miss Ploeg, Mr. Tayler, Mr. Brock, Miss Pelleck, Mrs. Rickman, Mr. Masson, Mr. Buccione, Mr. K. Holz, Mr. and Mrs. Bradley and child, Miss Kotpenko, Miss Gumennaker and Mrs. Doyle.

Per str. Shantien, April 3.—For Northern Ports.—Mrs. Muller Laval, Mrs. Metz, Mrs. Elderton, Mrs. Howell, Mr. and Mrs. Escott, Mr. and Mrs. Bendscheder, Captain Elderton, B. N. Mr. and Mrs. McKerron, Mrs. Griffin and child, Mr. W. T. Andrews, Mr. H. S. Sweeting, Mr. R. A. Brown, Mr. C. H. Polhill, Mrs. A. de Ridden, Miss Hawkridge, Lieut and Mrs. W. J. Hardy, Mr. R. Deanealy, Capt. R. A. C. Prevost, Mr. O'Shea, Capt. E. Fingalsen.

Per str. Hakone Maru, April 3.—For Europe.—Mr. Herbert W. Eay, Mr. Chas. S. Rosselet, Mr. H. T. S. Green, Mrs. Emma Johnston, Mrs. W. Tiner and two children, Miss Tinker, Mr. W. Weir, Mr. Shu Hun Hu, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Passtkidis and two children, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Lang, Miss B. Daly, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Hindle and infant, Mr. and Mrs. D. MacGregor and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Weatherhead and Master Weatherhead, Mr. and Mrs. M. Berry, Miss Berry and three children, Mr. W. R. Earley, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Harvey and two children, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Clarke, Mr. R. Fyfe and Master Fyfe.

Per str. Kaiyan, April 3.—For London, etc.—Mr. H. J. Brett, Mr. L. C. Boyd, Mrs. B. D. F. Beith, Mr. H. Corte-Real, Mr. A. Collaco, Mr. S. A. Collaco, Mr. Costa, Mr. R. Favacho, Mr. C. Favacho, Mr. J. M. Gutierrez, Mr. A. M. Gutierrez, Mr. L. Gonsalves, Mr. H. Syndman, Gunner Hamilton, R. A. Mr. W. Lang, Mrs. Lawson, Mr. L. Marcal, Warrant Eng. C. W. Morse, Pay.-Comdr. G. P. Martin, R.N. Mr. E. L. Rocha, Mr. A. Rougel, Mr. M. Sequeria, Mr. C. R. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Tamiya and infant, Mr. J. Young.

Per str. Fulda, April 3.—For Europe.—Miss N. Handelman, Mrs. O. Richter, Dr. Pappelier, Mrs. Pappelier, Mr. A. J. Linger, Mr. A. McGregor, Mrs. D. Landau, Miss M. Kalmovitch, Mr. Theo. Frich, Mrs. Frich, Mr. and Mrs. Holden, Mr. A. P. Tambosi, Mr. and Mrs. H. Zabel and child, Mr. G. J. Bennett, H.H. Prince Albrecht zu Hohenlohe-Ingsberg, Mr. Karl Schwarz, Mrs. Rataxzi, Miss D. Rataxzi, Mrs. C. W. Hopner and children, Mr. O. Johansen, Mr. G. Nicolla, Miss de Almeida, Miss A. Ferguson, Mrs. Mender, Miss Mender, Miss Eicholbaum, Miss H. Eckert, Mr. A. Zimmermann, Miss C. Nell, Mr. Heausing, Mr. W. Balthasar, Mr. P. D. Doyle, and Master Francis, Mr. and Mrs. Young and family, Mrs. M. Isitt, Mrs. Sherville and son, Rev. A. T. Polhill, Mrs. N. E. Black.

Per str. Hsin Peking, April 4.—For Ningpo.—Mr. and Mrs. Sherman child 6 months and Amah, Miss Gregory.

Per str. President Garfield, April 4.—For New York, etc.—Mr. S. E. Ellis, Mr. L. Bate, Mr. S. Trimble, Jr., Mr. C. J. Clabrett, Mr. and Mrs. R. Weissinger and Mrs. A. S. Mayer, Mrs. Lucy F. Grueby, Mrs. B. Biscomb, Mr. R. L. White, Mme. Flora Rosenberg, Mr. E. S. Wilkinson, Mr. and Mrs. A. Akesson, Miss Louise Akesson, Mr. C. A. Riggle, Mr. and Mrs. P. T. Smith and two children.

Per str. Kutwo, April 5.—For River Ports.—Mr. G. W. Sheppard, Mr. F. W. Maze, Mrs. J. Anderson, Mrs. Jack, Mr. T. C. Kaw, Mr. W. D. Mi, Mr. P. S. Tien, Mr. Parker, Mr. H. V. Novelly, Miss Hersonova, Miss Hvosteva and 3 Naval Ratings.

BIRTHS

BENNETT.—On April 4, 1928, at Kamakura, Japan, to Mr. and Mrs. B. W. BENNETT, a son.

CHEETHAM.—On April 4, 1928, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. B. L. CHEETHAM, a daughter.

MARRIAGES

JUNGINGER — WALTER. — On Monday, April 2, 1928, at the German Consulate, Shanghai, and after at the German Church, CHRISTIAN LUDWIG JUNGINGER, only son of Mr. and Mrs. L. JUNGINGER, to CECILIA ANNA HELENE, elder daughter of Mrs. WALTER and the late O. WALTER, Shanghai.

LANG ROSS.—On March 31st, 1928 at H.B.M. Consulate General, Shanghai, before C. F. GARSTIN, Esq. and at the Union Church by the Rev. E. F. BORST-SMITH, JESSIE ANN SIMPSON only daughter of Capt. and Mrs. D. D. ROSS of Shanghai and Burghead, Scotland, to Gersham, son of the late Archibald Lang of Shanghai.

ROBERTSON — ALLEN. — On March 31, 1928, at H.B.M. Consulate-General, Shanghai, before C. F. GARSTIN, Esq., and at the Union Church by the Rev. E. F. BORST-SMITH, MILDRED ALLEN, only daughter of the late FREDK. ALLEN, of Clapham, London, to HENRY D. M. ROBERTSON, son of the late WILLIAM ROBERTSON of Paisley, Scotland.

SICCAWEI METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

Day of Month	Barometer 9 a.m.	Barometer Attchd Therm	Wind Direction 8 a.m.	Wind Force (1-12)	Hygrometer 9 a.m. Dry	Hygrometer 9 a.m. Wet	Thermometer in Shade Max.	Thermometer in Shade Min.	Weather conditions
Mar. 30	30.22	57.0	N N E	1	52.8	50.2	64.6	48.3	O.
" 31	30.34	56.3	E N E	1	51.1	47.9	56.3	48.0	O.
Apr. 1	30.29	56.3	E N E	2	55.8	50.9	56.8	46.4	O.
" 2	30.19	55.3	E E	4	48.8	47.9	50.9	46.4	O. R.
" 3	30.30	54.4	N W	2	48.9	45.3	58.0	37.2	C.
" 4	30.33	54.1	N E	1	51.1	46.4	58.5	34.7	O.
" 5	30.36	53.6	E by S	2	53.2	48.6	64.6	33.6	R.

EXPLANATION

B—blue sky D—drizzle H—hail M—misty (hazy) R—rain T—thunder
C—clouds F—fog L—lightning O—overcast (dull) S—snow Z—calm

SHANGHAI THERMOMETER READINGS FOR THE WEEK

In the open air in a shaded situation in the Foreign Settlement

Date	Thermometer (Fahr.) Maximum 1928	Maximum 1927	Minimum 1928	Minimum 1927	Rainfall Inches 1928	Rainfall Inches 1927
Mar. 30	48.8	46.8	61.0	62.0	Nil	Nil
" 31	48.0	47.0	58.5	60.4	"	"
Apr. 1	49.0	50.0	55.8	58.6	trace	0.03
" 2	48.0	48.5	53.4	57.0	1.26	0.74
" 3	39.5	42.2	58.4	55.5	Nil	Nil
" 4	40.5	40.0	55.0	56.0	"	"
" 5	42.6	40.0	62.0	54.0	"	"

DEATHS

EBRAHIM.—On April 2, 1928, at his residence, SURAT, India, NOORDIN EBRAHIM, senior partner of Messrs. Abdoolally, Ebrahim & Co. (By cable).

EVANS.—On April 5, 1928, at her home, 4 Quinsan Gardens, EMMA GERTRUDE EVANS, widow of the late EDWARD EVANS.

IN MEMORIAM

FRISENETTE.—In memory of my beloved husband, ADOLF FRISENETTE, who died on April 4, 1924.

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